

HISTORY

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions
- There are SIX questions divided in Two Sections and printed in ENGLISH.
- Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question no. 1 & 4 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 JHA

Mobile No. _____

Date 29/09/2016Signature BKJ

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

REMARKS

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Roll No. _____

SECTION- A

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 serially. (25 × 20 = 50 Marks)

1. A painted-Grey-ware site
2. An ancient port
3. Rock-cave art centre
4. An ancient capital
5. An inscriptional site
6. An ancient town
7. A Palaeolithic site
8. A Neolithic site
9. An archaeological temple site
10. An Ancient capital
11. A Palaeolithic site
12. A historical site
13. A Harappan site
14. Brahroadeya village
15. A political and cultural centre
16. An educational centre
17. A Mesolithic site
18. A Chalcolithic site
19. A Buddhist centre
20. A political and cultural centre

Remarks

Ans(1)-

(1)

Ahichvātrā :-(i)- located in modern day state of Uttar Pradesh(ii)- Pottery of Painted Gray ware period and NBPW period found.

(iii)-

(2)- Muziris(i)- located in the Malabar coast of India.(ii)- This port was famous for Roman trade during ancient period.(iii)- Important archaeological evidence in form of potteries, Roman coins etc. have been found.(3) Umar:- (i)- located in present day Maharashtra.(ii)- rock cut caves of 2nd century AD has been found here.(4) Banavasi - (i)- located in Karnataka(ii)- one of the oldest towns of south India(iii)- it was the capital of Kadambas.

Remarks

(5) Brahmagiri - (i) - located in present day state of Karnataka.

(ii) - Ashokan inscriptions have been found

(iii) - It was also one of the important Megalithic sites of south India.

(6) Kashi - (i) - one of the most ~~old~~ oldest towns in the world, located in state of Uttar Pradesh.

(ii) - Present day, it is called Varanasi and it is one of the religious centres.

(iii) - Recently, it has been included in Smart City Programme of the government.

(7) Chithore - (i) - located in Madhya Pradesh

(ii) - Paleolithic evidence in form of stone tools, have been found here

(iii) - It is also one of the mesolithic sites which shows continuity in habitation.

Remarks

(8) - Keonjhar - (i) - located in state of Orissa.
 (ii) - Neolithic settlement and tools like burins, chisels have been found here.

(9) - Sirpur - (i) - located Temples of Nagara style architecture has been found.
 (ii) - These temples belong to Gupta age and was one of the first examples of development of "beach and modal style" temple.

(10) - Mathura - (i) - currently located in state of Uttar Pradesh
 (ii) - famous pilgrimage centre of followers of "Krishna cult"
 (iii) - ~~the~~ during Kushana period, it became famous for sculpture which evolved into Mathura school of art.

(11) - Sarai Khola - (i) - located in present day Pakistan.
 (ii) - ~~Found~~ Archaeological evidence in form of hand axes, stone tools etc show it

Remarks

was a paleolithic site

(12)-

(13)- Kalibangan - (i) located in Rajasthan

(ii) famous for symbolic burial practice

(iii) Archaeological evidence of this site

shows presence of widespread fire.

(iv) - some altars also revealed.

(14)- Uttaramesur - (i) - located in present day

Tamil Nadu

(ii) ~~Imprest~~ The village was gifted to
Brahmanas & hence name Brahma-deya

(iii) - Evidence in form of inscriptions show
presence of local self government during
Chola period.

(15)- Peshawar - (i) - called as Purushpur

during ancient time

(ii) became capital of Kushanas.

Remarks

(iii) famous site on the Uttarpatha trade route.

(16) - Vikramshila - (i) - can be associated with present day Bhagalpur in Bihar.

(ii) - Believed to be established by Sharnapala of Pala dynasty.

(iii) - famous for mahayana learning.

(17) - Bhimbedka - (i) - located 40 km from Bhopal.

(ii) - famous for Mesolithic cave paintings.

(iii) - Also declared as UNESCO world heritage site.

(18) - Daimabad - (i) - Belong to Indus culture.

(ii) - it is famous for "copper hoard".

(iii) - comparatively, larger size houses have been discovered here, showing higher material progress.

(19) -

Remarks

(20) -

Ans 2:- Britain had certain advantages which enabled ensured that political transformations were distinct from other European countries. These were it was geographically isolated from continental Europe and it was more receptive to ideas even though it originated elsewhere.

So, certain transformations which was different in ~~but~~ Britain vis-a-vis other European countries could be:-

(1) - Glorious Revolution (1688):- while other countries like France, Italy, & Germany etc.

Remarks

had to indulge in violent outbreaks for political transformation, glorious revolution which started Parliamentary democracy in Britain was silent.

(2)- Farsightedness :- Other countries like France, Italy etc waited for events to happen and then transformations were initiated. Eg.
Revolution of 1848 which set up "citizen's king" in France was only after popular outbreak, however, Britain showed pro-activeness. Eg:-
Reform of 1832 were initiated even before middle class went into popular uprising.

(3)- High degree of industrialization and aware middle class - This also ensured that since industrialization was far pervasive, so reforms like grant of voting rights to middle class, workers, better working condition etc were more prevalent in Britain.

Remarks

2. (a) "The political transformation in Britain was different from those of other European countries." Discuss. (15 Marks)
- (b) "Nationalism played in the hands of imperialism by making it popular in Europe". Elaborate. (20 Marks)
- (c) "Enlightenment's contribution to the French revolution was mobilization of sections of society into public opinion, along with new, non-traditional ways of defining and legitimating power." (15 Marks)

Therefore, ~~reports~~ starting from establishment of parliamentary democracy to subsequent political reports, Britain was different from other continental Europe.

Ans (b) - The statement signifies the two way relation with Nationalism and imperialism had with each other.

Earlier, Napoleon's imperialist ambitions in Italy and Germany had spread a feeling of nationalism in these places. Ideas of French revolution had reached here and people were driven by bond of language, culture and history. This ultimately led to unification of Italy and Germany.

Remarks

However, the same nationalist feeling among Italy and Germany propagated the cause of imperialism. Italy and Germany wanted to acquire territories and become a part of prestigious club of Britain, France etc who had ~~overseas~~ colonies. Driven by this ideology, Italy occupied Eritrea, Tripoli etc. ~~By~~ French occupied Tunisia to satisfy the nationalist urge of its people.

Berlin conference of 1885 marked the high point when nationalist ambitions led to colonization of Africa because each country wanted "a place in the sun".

Therefore, initially, imperialism bred nationalism and later nationalism became so pervasive and that each nation got involved in imperialism to increase their national prestige.

Remarks

Ans(C) - The French people were ~~to~~ oppressed for years living in the age of inequality, political degeneration, economic exploitation and religious superstition and orthodoxy.

Over a period of time, people had internalized these problems and accepted them. However, with growth of a middle class, people came into ideas of philosophers who aroused the consciousness of people and also provided them with alternative ways of defining and legitimizing power.

Montesquieu, with his ideas of separation of power, severely criticized the despotic regime of France. He was in strong ~~favour~~ favour of constitutional limitations of power of monarch. This aroused the people of France who could now see through the evils of political structures and hence demanded

Remarks

a liberal and constitutional regime. The establishment of National Assembly by French is a case in point.

Voltaire, unleashed the theory of reason. He criticized Church as castle of orthodoxy and "den of superstition". This mobilized the people to understand that religion did not advocate their exploitation in hands of priests. Further Voltaire also talked of freedom and creativity as a greater gift of God. This led to demands of freedom by people.

The greatest contributor was Rousseau, whose ideas of "appeals to heart than logic", ~~was~~ gained mass support. His ideas of man being born free & later held in chains destroyed the myth of special privileges to feudals. His theory of "social contract", showed that the king

Remarks

is just held by a contract & the people enjoy popular sovereignty. His ideas in "Discourse on inequality", showed that each one is equal. This made middle class more vociferous for change.

It was this destructive criticism by the enlightened philosophers which ensured that people get aware of the ~~per~~ exploitation. No wonder, people assembled in Tennis court to demand abolition of privileges and establishment of Estates General. Similarly, the idea of ~~so~~ setting up a constitutional monarchy and later a republic in France was also driven by the enlightenment's proposition of new ways of deposing power.

Remarks

Ans 3 - (a) - During the 17th century, Britain was driven by the idea of mercantilism, which ensured a favourable balance of trade. It was with this intention that colonies in America were established. Britain, henceforth adopted number of policies to ensure this.

Navigation Act - This ensured that all ship from America had to pass through Britain after paying a levy.

Duties in sugar and salt tax - American exports like tobacco, sugar, salt etc. were ~~ex~~ taxed in form of import duties in Britain.

Stamp Tax - was imposed on purchase of goods in America which was appropriated by Britain.

Remarks

Restrictions on setting up of heavy industries -

Britain knew that USA was rich in minerals and heavy industries could be a threat to its own trade.

Lord North's Tea policy - ~~This~~ This has ensured

that tea exports from China were forced at higher rates so as to benefit the English companies and at the cost of Americans.

Therefore, with the implementation of these acts, Britain ensured that it maintained a premium of its export over imports. However, these were not very strictly imposed until the seven year war, ^{after which} ~~when~~ Britain had to ultimately

⑥ quit American colonies

Remarks

Ans 3 (b) - The industrial revolution in Britain had created a strong middle class, who were eager to end privileges of clergy and demand their political rights.

The widespread displacement of people because of industrial revolution had made the need of deliberating constituencies imminent. This was further progressed by middle class assertion and led to the Reform Act of 1832 which was crucial in 2 ways - First it introduced rigorous provisions which were highly progressive of the time and second, the impact it had on future reform.

Provision of 1832 Reform Act

(i) - It ended the monopoly of clergy and paved the way of ^{entry} of middle class

in British polity. This reform could never

Remarks

3. (a) "Britain adopted mercantilist policies in colonial America which were designed to promote British economic interests mainly in the form of a favourable balance of trade". Discuss. (15 Marks)
- (b) "The passage of parliamentary Reform act of 1832 was indeed one of the most crucial events in Britain's transition to modern politics". Assess. (15 Marks)
- (c) "The French revolution established new principles of legitimacy to replace the feudal structure of absolute state" Elucidate. (20 Marks)

be taken back and only progressed further with subsequent entry of working class and as well.

(ii) It reduced property qualification and made poverty more inclusive. Even farmers with low income could participate.

(iii) - const equal division of constituency ensured that will of people was adequately represented.

Importance of act in terms of its future impact-

(i) - Reform Act of 1832 paved way for future movements like chartist movement of 1838, which showed labour participation.

(ii) It began the era of reforms like

Remarks

Reform of 1867 which provided political rights to workers, ensured better health & working conditions etc.

ii) Later Education Act of 1870 was passed which provided for nearly universal primary education.

(ii)- It also influenced reforms in other countries and raised the global image of Britain.

Therefore, Reform Act (1832) ensured a phase of reforms for initiated which was inclusive and humane. It made selective democracy of Britain to change to representative democracy which indeed is the hallmark of modern day polity.

Remarks

Ans 3(c) - Before the start of French revolution, French polity was marked by following deficiencies:

- (a) feudal absolutism where French king monarch enjoyed all power.
- (b) hierarchy - where all important offices were held by ~~rich~~ aristocrats.
- (c) feudal privileges - where overlords exploited the masses but had little responsibility.
- (d) Lack of checks and balances. For example, monarchy took surplus loans for enjoyment of royal pleasures. Thus, French palace became the graveyard of French economy.

In wake of this dark crisis, the ideas of philosophers came as a light of hope. Their ~~are~~ destructive criticism

Remarks

of ancien regime urged the people to revolt against the existing order. Therefore, in different phases of French revolution, new new principles of legitimacy were established to replace the feudal structure of absolute state.

During the first phase (1785-91), the idea of separation of Power and checks and balances were prevalent. This was provided by Montesquieu. It manifested in replacement of despotic monarchy by Constitutional Monarchy under Louis XVI.

During second phase (1792-95), ideas of ^{Rousseau} ~~Robespierre~~ took prominence, where he urged for individual freedom and popular sovereignty. His idea of forceful imposition of "general will" of people led to establishment of Republic and also set-

Remarks

a background of reign of Terror.

during the third phase (1795-99), ideas of Robespierre took prominence. He called for state as necessary to ensure individual freedom. This was used by Napoleon to legitimize his rise as an emperor.

Therefore, we see that throughout French revolution, new ideas like separation of power, popular sovereignty, and state as necessary evil was used to uproot absolute monarchy and establish a new order.

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

SECTION-B

4. Write short notes in not more than 150 words on each of the following: (10×5=50)

- (a) "Renaissance humanism emerged as a broader intellectual influence, focusing attention on the nature, achievement and potential of humanity rather than on the power and mystery of divinity."
- (b) "Modern state politics had its absolutist beginning."
- (c) "Though to the dislike of Soviet Union, the Marshall plan was a bold and imaginative declaration."
- (d) "The Manchurian crisis was one important manifestation of Japanese drive for expansion in the far east"
- (e) "The intent of successive American administration's to contain communism was complicated by the dissolution of Western overseas empires after second world war".

Ans 4(a) - Renaissance essentially means revival

or rebirth. It marked the revival of eccentricity of humans in all its actions, rather than looking for unearthly elements.

A look into existing order will be insightful.

The existing order was marked by superstition and orthodoxy. Church enjoyed wide powers - political, social and economical.

Heretics were dealt severely & and

instruments like letter of sacrament etc were used to punish people in the ~~set~~ name of

Remarks

going against mystic and divine order.

In light of this Renaissance brought back the focus back to human beings.

It believed that in universal laws of nature, ideas of empiricism, humanism etc. & these ideas got manifested in various dimensions:-

(i) Art and Paintings - Unlike earlier, theme of art became human centric - Ex monalisa by Leonardo Da Vinci.

(ii) Science and Exploration - Belief in potential of human beings led to researches in various fields. Example, gravitation was discovered by Newton.

Similarly, Columbus set sail to explore the world and proved earth is round.

Remarks

(11)- Religion :- Ideas of protestants became dominant, which believed in natural laws and ~~so~~ believed "work is worship".

Thus, idea of humanism manifested in Art, literature, science, exploration, religion etc.

Ans (b) :- Modern state politics believes in ideas of democracy, rule of law, separation of powers, ~~secularism~~ ⁱⁿ However, these ideas owe their origin to growth of absolutism. This was because, only when the evils and exploitation of absolutism came to forefront, the ideas of democracy and rule of law could appeal to people.

Secondly, the ~~initial~~ ^{initial} evolution of the modern state politics were also in some cases taken up by some enlightened

Remarks

absolute rulers. Let us see cases of above.

France, for example, could ~~take up~~ ^{think} of ideas of democracy, secularism, equality of humans, rule of law etc only when people ~~has~~ ^{had} suffered under exploitative regimes of absolute monarchy.

Similarly, certain ideas like abolition of death penalty, restriction on power of church, projecting rulers as servants of people were implemented by enlightened monarch like Catherine of Russia, Joseph of Austria, Fredrick of Prussia. These ideas though progressive, were meant to prolong absolutism in these countries.

Therefore, it can be said that modern state politics ~~has~~ ^{has} one its origin to absolutism.

Remarks

Ans (c)- After, the T Truman Doctrine which called for end of USA's golden isolation from world politics, USA started looking for ways to curb communism.

Since, world war II had just ended, it could hardly take up violent means. Therefore, it came up with a bold and imaginative ~~plan~~ plan called Marshall Plan.

As per this, USA ~~has~~ heavily funded countries especially western Europe to come out of economic depression. The idea ~~is~~ was two fold: First, to check poverty, disillusionment with capitalism etc which could breed communism. Secondly, to show to the ~~seeds~~ ^{see benefit} of development to eastern communist nations.

This Marshall aid, helped in large scale development in ~~eastern~~ ^{western} European

Remarks

nations, even to the dislike of Russia, because territories under its control were still suffering from distress.

Therefore, USA succeeded in checking Communism by its imaginative plan of Marshall Aid and also causing unrest in USSR.

Ans (d) - After the Meiji revolution, in Japan, it began its imperialistic break.

This began with control over Korea, and subsequently war with Russia in 1905. The idea behind this was to find an "a place in the sun" and show Europe that Japan is a force to reckon with in East.

Remarks

hence, Europe was hard to colonize and South America was protected by Munroe's doctrine, Japan looked to its near East.

In this quest, capture of Manchuria was important. It provided Japan with unmease resources to fund its industrial capacity and also check the Russian growth in the region.

However, this also proved important for global order. It led to end of League of Nation and increased animosity between Japan and Russia leading to development of world war II.

Remarks

Ans (e) - After the Bolshevik revolution of Russia, communism became a dominant force to reckon with. This ~~de~~ compelled Americans to curtail growth of communism in their vicinity.

This was done by providing developmental aids, ~~and~~ to countries like Cuba, Puerto Rico etc while at the same time restricting the freedom of these people.

However, after WWII, there was a phase of 'decolonization' world over. Even countries with American dominance like Cuba, Puerto Rico, Caribbean Is etc got ~~a~~ and freedom.

Having disillusioned, with exploitation of communism for so many years, these countries took up communism as a new way of living. A case in point is Cuba.

Remarks

5. (a) "There is no doubt that imperialism and the old-style colonialism will vanish. Yet the new forces may help others to dominate in other ways over us". In the light of above statement brings out the aims, objectives and significance of Non-Aligned movement. (20 Marks)
- (b) "Even after seventy years of its establishment, the United Nations Organisation (UNO) seems to be an improved League of nations, but is still nowhere near achieving its basic aims. The world is still full of economic and social problems and acts of aggression and wars have continued unabated." Critically examine. (20 Marks)
- (c) "The Six day war of 1967 proved to be a humiliation for the Arab states" Discuss. (10 Marks)

This gave an opportunity to Russia to spread its dominance over such countries especially, when they were so close to the USA.

Such situation and developments made the American's attempt to restrict communism very difficult especially when they had outrightly rejected capitalism and accepted communism.

Remarks

[illegible]

Remarks

Remarks

[illegible]

Remarks

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Remarks

[illegible]

Remarks

Remarks

<i>Remarks</i>	

6. (a) "The Wall Street crash(1929) did not cause the depression, it was just a symptom of a problem of which the real causes lay much deeper". Elucidate. (15 Marks)
- (b) "We solemnly proclaim to the entire world. Vietnam has the right to be free and independent, and in fact has become free and independent" discuss briefly how the growth of modern nationalism was intimately connected to the anti-colonial movement in Vietnam. Discuss. (15 Marks)
- (c) "The anti- Israel struggle of Arabs got mixed with two other important concerns. These were political and economic unity among the Arab states and end of foreign intervention. "Discuss. (20 Marks)

Ans 6 (a) :- The Great Depression of 1929 has generally been attributed to the collapse of wall street in USA. This immediately meant that companies had gone bankrupt and shareholders had lost all their money which spread a wave of uncertainty leading to depression.

However, this was just the ~~outcome~~ symptom of a larger menace. The ~~large~~ larger problems were:-

(1) unchecked production :- after world war I, industries in USA and Europe went for reckless production thinking that absorption capacity of market is infinite. However,

Remarks

when people couldn't buy anymore, these were slackened and led to vicious cycle of unemployment & further lowering of purchasing power leading to recession.

(2)- Profit without redistribution - Capitalist-ideas of profit without increase in wages decreased purchasing power of people, leading to depression.

(3)- Faulty economic theory - Classical economist stressed that only supply side should be increased to spur growth. This led to increased production without increase in demand.

(4)- Failure of regulatory bodies - Bank provided loans with few security, similarly share market regulator didn't check credentials of companies leading to market failure.

Remarks

(5) Faulty implementation of laissez faire - checked the role of government to increased demand.

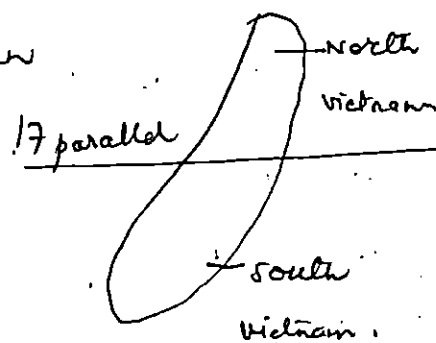
therefore, we see that a number of root causes as discussed led to ~~the~~ wall street crash which eventually took the shape of great depression.

Ans 6(b) ~~but~~ Vietnam had been erstwhile French colony.

after world war II, French fled from Vietnam fearing

Japanese invasion. This allowed Ho Chi Minh to establish dominance over Vietnam.

However, after world war, France attempted to reestablish its rule over ~~the~~ Vietnam. This led to massive outbreaks by Vietnamese ~~led~~ under Ho Chi Minh and his party Vietminh. Therefore, it



Remarks

was anti-colonialist attitude to drive out France which united Vietnam and spurred nationalist feeling.

Later, fearing communism growth, USA attempted to divide the country along 17 parallel. North Vietnam was put under communist ruler Ho Chi Minh while south under US protected Ngô Đình Diệm.

Idea of was ~~to~~ to divide people of Vietnam. Subsequently, elections were to be held under in one year to decide unification of Vietnam.

But, when elections failed to take place, nationalist urge aroused in south Vietnam. Secret organisations called Vietcong was formed which reciprocated attacks by Americans to establish their rule over Vietnam.

Remarks

Further, help by North Vietnam, also convinced the people that they belonged to one nation.

Subsequently, when Americans were utterly utterly failed in their imperialist actions in Vietnam, nationalism was in high rise and Vietnam finally voted to remove the 17th parallel and became free and independent under Ho Chi Minh.

Ans (C) - The Arab Nationalism was first instigated by Egypt who sought to create a Pan-Arab feeling based on Arab history, Arab religion and Arab culture & literature. This Arab unity was further emboldened by the urge to eliminate Israel from its holy places of Palestine. However, it also took political and economical

Remarks

overtones.

The ~~for~~ first Arab - Israel war as stated above was ~~even~~ fought to drive Israel out of the holy places of ~~to~~ Jerusalem which was ~~was~~ earlier occupied by Palestine and now shared by Israel.

However, later later wars were had political and economic dimensions as well.

Political unity

After the dissolution of ottoman empire, Arab world had lost its relevance in world polity. Capitalist, western countries had dominated the centre stage. And even attempted to throw the ruler of Arab world. For example, Britain abid to own power * ruler in Egypt.

Remarks

the Arab countries realized that individually, they were ~~weak~~ weak, to take on western powers. Therefore, groups like Arab league including Syria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia etc were formed to counter western powers and recreate ~~Arab~~ Ottoman empire.

Economic unity - All Arab countries were rich sources of oil which had become the most important resource of the Arab countries like Syria, & Egypt etc realized that western nations attempted to exploit their oil ~~or~~ reserves without benefiting them. So, they grouped themselves further, at the form of groupings ~~like~~ like European Economic Community, Arab world also thought to create a separate organization like the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC).

Remarks

Ending foreign intervention.

It was attempt to capture oil resources and control over the strategic Suez canal, foreign powers like Britain, USA attempted to intervene in Arab Affairs. This, led to quest of Arab unity to maintain individual sovereignties and at the same time maintain Arab unity.

Therefore, unifying bond for Arabs were anti-Israel struggle, and a look out to end political and economic interference of foreign powers.

Remarks