

WORLD HISTORY SAMPLE PAPER

Q5. Describe briefly the unification of Italy ?

Ans. Italy was the first nation to become free from the clutches of feudalism in Europe, it became the centre of renaissance movement. The history of Italy was as old as the existence of Roman Empire. French Revolution and Napoleonic wars roused spirit of nationalism. Napoleon unwittingly laid foundation stone of unification when he created 'Republic of Italy' by unification of kingdoms of Italy. Even after Vienna Congress, Papal States continued under rule of pope & Sardinia remained independent & finally led the movement for unification. Unification was deferred for various reasons – It was broken into 9 states, Pope was against unity, many parts were under foreign rule, middle class was weak and industrial base was low and hence lower growth of nationalism, other European states don't want to see unification as it would disturb balance of power. So despite excellent natural boundaries unification was averted. Finally, Rome, which under France promoted Pope's control, became part after Prussia France war. By 1871, unification was complete.

- The process of unification of Italy was the work of 3 main leaders, Giuseppe Garibaldi, Count Cavour and Victor Emmanuel II.
- Italy was divided into 7 states in which only Sardinia-Piedmont was the only region ruled by an Italian princely house.
- The northern region was ruled by Austrian-Habsburg dynasty, the central was ruled by Popes, France and the southern region by the Bourbon kings of Spain.
- The unification of Italy started with the secret societies formed by Mazzini like the Young Italy and the Young Europe.
- Count Cavour with his tactful diplomacy with France defeated the Austrians and freed the northern Italy.
- Garibaldi with his armed volunteers called red shirts defeated the Bourbon kings of Spain freeing the kingdom of 2 Sicilies.
- Victor Emmanuel the 2nd defeated the popes of France and freed the southern region and completing the unification of Italy and he was proclaimed the emperor of united Italy.

Q6. Explain the causes of industrial revolution in England ?

Ans2. The industrial revolution in England has come into existence in around 1780, and completely changed the socio-economic order of England. The main causes of industrial revolution in England.

- **Growing International Market:** In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, merchants from the towns in Europe began moving to the countryside, supplying money to peasants and artisans, persuading them to produce for an international market.
- **Increase in demand:** With the expansion of world trade and the acquisition of colonies in different parts of the world, the demand for goods began growing. It was controlled by merchants and the goods were produced by a vast number of producers working within their family farms, not in factories.
- **Proto-industrial System:** The expansion of market and demand led to proto-industrial growth which provided a base to Industrial Revolution.
- **New Inventions:** A series of inventions in the eighteenth century increased the efficacy of each step of the production process (carding, twisting and spinning, and rolling). They enhanced the output per worker, enabling each worker to produce more, and they made possible the production of stronger threads and yarn. Then Richard Arkwright created the cotton mill.
- **Availability of Capital :** The vast amount of capital which England had accumulated out of profits of her growing trade enabled her to make large expenditure on machinery and buildings. This led to new technological developments.
- **Availability of Raw Material :** The availability of coal and iron ores in large quantities greatly helped the growth of numerous industries in England.

Q12. Describe treaty of Versailles ?

Treaty of Versailles

It was signed with Germany. Following were its major points:

- 1) **Germany lost territory in Europe:** Alsace-Lorraine was given to France. Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were made independent nations. Parts of German territory were given to Denmark, Belgium, Poland and

a) Lithuania. SAAR and DANZIG had German population but they were brought under administration of
b) League of Nations. Danzig was a major port of West Prussia. Saar was to be under League of Nations for
c) fifteen years and then a vote was to be held to decide if it would go to France or Germany. France was
Given the right to use coal mines of Saar for these fifteen years.

2) **Union between Austria and Germany** was forbidden even though Austria had huge German population.

3) **Germany's African colonies** were taken away and converted into Mandates under the League of

Nations. Members of the League of Nations were to 'look after' the colonies assigned to them as

mandates and to prepare them for independence in the future.

4) **Germany was disarmed:** It was barred from introducing conscription (compulsory military service).

Rhineland (Germany) was made a buffer zone between France and Germany by demilitarizing it permanently. Germany was only allowed to have six battleships and at maximum one lakh soldiers. It

could have no planes, no tanks and no submarines.

5) **War guilt clause:** It placed the blame for World War I solely on Germany and its allies.

6) **War Reparations:** Germany was to pay 6600 million pounds after a lot of deliberations. But it was decreased to 2000 million pounds later as the earlier amount was disproportionately high and Germans were in no position to pay such a huge amount. The aim of the reparations was to ensure that Germany continues to grapple with its economy for a long time and thus never be a threat to France and Britain in foreseeable future.

Q17. The new Economic policy-1921 of Lenin had influenced the policies adopted by India soon after independence. Evaluate

Ans. The first world war has taken place in 1914 to 1918 and gave a devastating result which has created a huge ferment in the international arena. Specially in Russia a new approach emerged under the leadership of Lenin. Historically, Russia has been a major

source of ideological inspiration for Indians since centuries, starting with the Bolshevik Revolution. There are various instances of Russian events and policies having had implications or effects on India, and the New Economic Policy (NEP) of 1921 is just one of those.

- NEP was proposed by Lenin to reverse the effects of the failing economy. Instead of being a communist economy in its entirety, the NEP sought to infuse some aspects of capitalism into Russian society with what Lenin termed ‘**State capitalism**’. State capitalism referred to adoption of a capitalism oriented economic policy that introduced a mixed economy.
- The state allowed private entities/individuals to engage in small-scale businesses while it controlled major sectors/areas such as banks, foreign trade, defense and some infrastructure-based of the Indian economy post-independence was the fact that it was a mixed economy.
- India adopted an economic policy that combined aspects of capitalism. One of the unique characteristics of the Indian economy post-independence was the fact that it was a mixed economy.
- India adopted an economic policy that combined aspects of capitalism. The NEP also sought to establish linkages between the rural economy and the urban economy. In India, the emphasis was on establishing linkages between the rural economy and the urban economy.
- In India, the emphasis was on establishing linkages between the relatively developed urban areas and the painfully backward rural areas. In spirit and in certain specificities too, the reflections of the NEP can be seen in India’s post-independence economic policies.

Thus, it can be said that the new economic policy of Lenin had a great influence in the further social-economic policies of India.

Q18. To what extent should Germany be held responsible for causing both the 1st and 2nd World Wars ?

Ans. The biggest blunder of humanity took place in the 20th century when huge mass destruction took place in terms of two world wars. It was a huge loss of humanity, countless killings compelled the whole world to ponder on this that on which path they are leading. After the wars, most of the nations of the winning alliance blamed Germany for this mass doom.

- Both World Wars are the most brutal and destructive wars the world has faced in all of its history. Several countries were involved and its effects were felt throughout the world.

Although both wars were caused by many different factors, a common aspect of both was the involvement of Germany.

- Due to its involvement in the long-term causes of both the first and second world wars, Germany is to a great extent held responsible for causing them.
- The main causes of World War I include the forming of alliances, imperialism, militarism, and nationalism. In each of these long-term causes, Germany played a significant role.
- After the end of the Franco-Prussian war in 1871, Germany became a unified state. It quickly became the strongest industrial power in Europe, which shifted the balance of power and made many surrounding countries nervous.
- Due to this tension, Kaiser Wilhelm I of Germany decided to form alliances in order to protect Germany and avoid a two-front war. After several failing alliances, the Triple Alliance, consisting of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy, was formed in 1882.
- In 1907, as a result of Germany challenging Britain's naval supremacy, the Triple Entente was formed, which consisted of Britain, France, and Russia. The emergence of alliances was a significant cause of World War I because it divided European powers, making them rivals, and forced countries to get involved in war if one of its allies got involved in war, which could turn a small war into a great one.
- In 1890, Wilhelm II of Germany adopted the foreign policy of Weltpolitik in order to fulfill Germany's colonial aspirations and create an overseas empire and strong navy. This imperialist policy had a great impact on Germany's relations with other countries and brought Germany into conflict with Britain because of colonial conflicts.
- This increased tension in Europe even more. In 1897, Germany began building new boats in an attempt to challenge Britain's naval supremacy, which led to the Naval Arms Race. This resulted in the countries following a policy of militarism.
- Britain and Germany both greatly increased their navies, which created even more tension between the countries. Finally, nationalism in Europe also led to the war because it created competition between countries who wanted to prove they were the best and the most powerful.
- This is especially true of Germany, who wanted to become the greatest colonial power and wanted to be better than Britain in all possible aspects. Germany's involvement in each of the main causes of World War I is evident and proves that Germany is to a great extent responsible for the war.

- The main long-term cause of World War II was Germany's resentment of the Treaty of Versailles and its desire for Lebensraum, or "living space." The Treaty of Versailles was created after World War I and greatly affected Germany, forcing it to take full responsibility for the war, pay reparations to the Allied Powers, give up much of its territory, and limit its military.
- Germans regarded this treaty as too harsh and unfair, and they were determined to overthrow it. When Adolf Hitler became Chancellor of Germany in 1933, two of his main focuses were on putting an end to the Treaty of Versailles and acquiring more territory for the German people.
- The pursuit of these two things could not possibly be achieved without causing conflict with other nations. Germany began invading and annexing territories in Europe, such as Austria, and it also began to re-arm, which went against the Treaty of Versailles. Furthermore, in 1936, it sent troops to the Rhineland, which was supposed to be a "demilitarized" zone according to the treaty. Germany's actions caused tension in Europe and made other countries very nervous. However, none dared to confront it, afraid that another great war would break out. Since Germany faced no opposition, it began to demand more and more of the other European countries until these realized that Germany would never be satisfied.

Thus, other European nations should also be held responsible for causing World War II because of their inability to control Germany. Both world wars were caused by several different factors and they involved the participation of many countries. Several arguments exist about who should be held responsible for the wars. However, the contribution of Germany to both of them serves as clear evidence that Germany should be the main country blamed for it. Germany's prominent involvement in the long-term causes of World War I and World War II proves that Germany should, to a great extent, be held responsible for causing both conflicts.

Q19.What policy instruments were deployed to contain the great economic depression ?

Ans. The great depression was caused by lack of aggregate demand in the economy. As people were without jobs (high unemployment), there were unsold products, which in turn caused further cut in production and jobs. So there was a need to boost aggregate demand (total demand in the economy). Until the great depression, the traditional economic theories believed that supply would create its own demand and there was no need for government intervention.

- The classical theories are based on the assumption that, in the event of unemployment, unemployed workers would be willing to work for lower wages which would decrease cost of production and increase production.
- This was how unemployment and low aggregate demand were believed to adjust themselves automatically without any government role. And these theories were known as supply side policies, given their focus on production.
- However, neither these theories nor the classical economists who believed in such theories could fix the great depression. They were found to be helpless in resolving the economic crisis. That's when the British economist John Maynard Keynes came up with a solution. He, on the contrary, strongly argued for the role of government in fixing the crisis.
- According to him, the supply would not create its own demand and the government had to step in. He suggested the government to pursue expansionary fiscal policy, which meant govt would spend more than its revenue to generate more jobs and increase aggregate demand.
- The government therefore increased its spending and more jobs were created. This, eventually, boosted the demand in the economy. Seeing the increased demand, firms increased their production. More production meant rise in demand for workers, which eventually ended unemployment and the depression.

This was how, through government intervention and its expansionary fiscal policies, the great depression was brought to its end. Seeing the success, **Keynes' policies** attained prominence and a new branch of economics called "**Macro economics**" was born after the depression.

Q24. The Great Depression created a fertile ground for emergence of Nazism in Germany.

Ans. In the third decade of 20th century the world witness the huge economic loss in terms of the great economic depression which took place in Germany in 1929–1930. In that time in the political environment of Germany, there was the **National Socialist German Workers' Party** (or Nazi Party for short) was a small party on the radical right of the German political spectrum.

In the **Reichstag (parliament)** elections of **May 2, 1928**, the Nazis received only **2.6 percent** of the national vote, a proportionate decline from 1924, when the Nazis received 3 percent of the vote. As a result of the election, a "**Grand Coalition**" of Germany's Social Democratic, Catholic Center, German Democratic, and German People's parties governed **Weimar Germany** into the first six months of the economic downfall. The following points pertaining to this are;

- Amid the period of **1930–1933**, the mood in Germany was awful. The worldwide economic depression had hit the country hard, and millions of people were out of work. There were no. of people those became unemployed by millions of others who linked the Depression to Germany's national humiliation after defeat in **World War 1**.
- Many Germans perceived the parliamentary government coalition as weak and unable to alleviate the economic crisis. Widespread economic misery, fear, and perception of worse times to come, as well as anger and impatience with the apparent failure of the government to manage the crisis, offered fertile ground for the rise of **Adolf Hitler** and his **Nazi Party**.
- Hitler was a powerful and spell binding orator who, by tapping into the anger and helplessness felt by a large number of voters, attracted a wide following of Germans desperate for change. Nazi electoral propaganda promised to pull Germany out of the Depression.
- The Nazis pledged to restore German cultural values, reverse the provisions of the **Treaty of Versailles**, turn back the perceived threat of a Communist uprising, put the German people back to work, and restore Germany to its "**rightful position**" as a world power.
- Hitler and other Nazi propagandists were highly successful in directing the population's anger and fear against the Jews; against the Marxists (**Communists and Social Democrats**); and against those the Nazis held responsible for signing both the armistice of November 1918 and the Versailles treaty, and for establishing the parliamentary republic. Hitler and the Nazis often referred to the latter as "**November criminals**."
- Hitler and other Nazi speakers carefully tailored their speeches to each audience. For example, when speaking to businessmen, the Nazis downplayed antisemitism and instead emphasized anti-communism and the return of German colonies lost through the Treaty of Versailles. When addressed to soldiers, veterans, or other nationalist interest groups, Nazi propaganda emphasized military buildup and return of other territories lost after Versailles.

- Nazi speakers assured farmers in the northern state of **Schleswig-Holstein** that a Nazi government would prop up falling agricultural prices. Pensioners all over Germany were told that both the amounts and the buying power of their monthly checks would remain stable.
- . They hoped to use Hitler's popularity with the masses to buttress a return to conservative authoritarian rule, perhaps even a monarchy. Within two years, however, Hitler and the Nazis outmaneuvered Germany's conservative politicians to consolidate a radical Nazi dictatorship completely subordinate to Hitler's personal will.

In the long run ,it can be said that the great depression in the international arena had created a favourable environment for germany to grow it,s political power and help in the integrity and strength of the Nazism under the leadership of hitler.

Q.1 What do you understand by the Sarvodaya philosophy of Gandhiji ?

ANS.Sarvodaya is a Gujarati term that roughly translates into “well-being for all,” “progress for all,” or “universal uplift.” It was first coined by Mahatma Gandhi, who altered and combined the Sanskrit root words *sarva* (all) and *udaya* (uplift), creating a concept that would define his political philosophy and, later on, his movement.

Gandhi developed this idea upon reading a book on political economy, *Unto This Last*, by English social thinker John Ruskin. The controversial tract discussed topics of social justice and egalitarianism, and was among the first to introduce the notion of a “social economy” – an economic sector distinct from the public and private sectors – government and business – that included charities, non-governmental organizations, non-profits, and cooperatives.

Gandhi was greatly inspired by it, as he noted in his autobiography: “I determined to change my life in accordance with the ideals of the book.” Indeed, the great activist drew from it’s message three central tenets:

1. *That the good of the individual is contained in the good of all.*
 2. *That a lawyer’s work has the same value as the barber’s in as much as all have the same right of earning their livelihood from their work.*
 3. *That a life of labour, i.e., the life of the tiller of the soil and the handi-craftsman is the life worth living.*
- Gandhi reflected upon these concepts: “The first of these I knew. The second I had dimly realized. The third had never occurred to me. *Unto This Last* made it clear as daylight for me that the second and third were contained in the first. I arose with the dawn, ready to

reduce these principles to practice.” He paraphrased and translated the main ideas of the book and titled it Sarvodaya.

- Despite these origins, he eventually developed the concept into his own distinct ideology and philosophy: Sarvodaya was an attempt to develop India into a just and prosperous society, one defined by the dignity and respect of labor, socioeconomic equality, cooperative self-sufficiency, and individual liberty.
- It is often forgotten that Gandhi wasn't only aiming to free India, but to improve it's society, a project that was perhaps as every bit as ambitious and crucial.
- Upon his death and the achievement of Indian independence, his followers continued to carry out this social message and promote it's principles throughout their vibrant new nation: among the more prominent examples were the Bhoodan and Gramdan movements, voluntary land reform projects that sought to convince richer landowners to give tracts of land to the poor. Though they didn't achieve the intended higher level of impact, they kept alive the tireless effort to continue improving society. In fact, groups drawing from this tradition continue to exist to this day.
- When I first set out to start this blog, I began with searching across the web for a title that was appropriate, idealistic, and – frankly – unique. I was particularly drawn to Sanskrit and other “exotic” terms, due to both my interest in non-Western cultures and my desire to find a more encapsulating term (how else could I communicate “progress for all” in one word?) Given both it's root meaning, and it's interesting origins, I figured the term would be appropriate for my blog – though it is by no means comparable in it's mission to that of Gandhi and his contemporaries.

The term stands for my desire to promote the well-being of humanity as a whole, in keeping with my belief in secular humanism. How we can improve the world is difficult to say, and I frankly don't have the answer: I don't think any single person does. Hence my emphasis on discourse, dialectics, freethinking, and open-mindedness. Progress for all is a nice idea, but highly – some would say unrealistically – ambitious. It is not something that can be accomplished, let alone visualized, by a single policy, movement, or belief system. The well-being of all requires the input of all: humanity drawing from it's collective pool of knowledge, experience, innovation, and revelation.

- To that end, I'm aiming to play just one small, but hopefully fruitful, part in this grand exercise. I hope my site could grow and learn from the ample amount of human thinking that now permeates the world, through the advent of new technology and media. I hope I could help connect people to new ideas – often one another's – and at the very least get them to start thinking about things. I'm not seeking to convert someone to my way of thinking – I know that would be both arrogant and impractical – but to get them exposed to something that might makes them wonder, reflect, and inquiry.
- As the world globalizes, and it's diverse factions engage in more exchanges (many of them far from peaceful), it is imperative that we continue the process of humble dialogue. We must bring together as much knowledge and experience as possible. We must seek to converge on ideals that may hold the key to improving the lives of ourselves and our fellow humans, most of whom live in terrible poverty and misery.

Q2. The striking thing about modern India is that the men and women who made its history also wrote more authoritatively about it. In this context, highlight the literary contributions of B.R. Ambedkar, Jawaharlal Nehru and M.K. Gandhi.

ANS. There are certain personalities in India who have changed the course of the nation, the image of their personalities inspired not only Indians but the people of all over the globe. Their contribution to the development of the society was valuable and can not be discarded. The introductory part should sketch these leaders as towering intellectuals, thus building up the next stage of analysis by indicating wide corpus of their writings. The second part should take each of them specifically mention their writings and at least provide an example of a work that brings to the fore some of their key ideas.

- The trinity of M.K. Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and B.R. Ambedkar represent leading figures in modern history of India who also were leading thinkers reflecting on state of affairs in the country at the time.
- Even as these personalities fought and struggled, led and governed, they wrote at great length about the world they saw and shaped. This can be seen in the fact that;
- Gandhi's Collected Works, run into more than ninety volumes. More than fifty volumes of Nehru's selected works have so far been published. Dr Ambedkar's works are published in sixteen volumes many of them exceeding a thousand pages. Their literary contribution is highlighted not only in the prolific nature of their writings but also in the ideas they engaged with:
- Gandhi founded his own Journal the Indian Opinion in 1903, much of it he wrote himself. On his return to India he edited a journal called Young India and then another called Harijan, Gandhi also extensively wrote in his Mother tongue Gujarati and published several books, among them two volumes of autobiography. An example of his enduring idea, non-violence, comes in his critique of colonialism and Western civilization called Hind Swaraj where he also talked about ideas such as soul force or truth force.
- Nehru founded and edited a daily newspaper, the National Herald. He published three major books Glimpses of World History (1934), An Autobiography (1936), and The Discovery of India (1946). Nehru as prime minister wrote Letters to Chief Ministers, published in five volumes.
- In these letters the range of topics covered by Nehru includes economic development, linguistic and religious politics, the ethics of governance, the Cold War and the passing away of literary Giants. These letters represent valuable insights into contemporary history of the country in the initial years.
- Dr. Ambedkar published several books on many topics such as federalism, theology, philosophy, finance, language, constitutionalism and most importantly on sociology, politics and history of the Caste system. Through the 1930s and 1940s, Dr. Ambedkar wrote a series of tracts excoriating Gandhi and Gandhism an example of which is "What the Congress and Gandhi have done to the Untouchables". Dr. Ambedkar's speeches in the constituent assembly also point to his valuable literary contribution to public life. The "Annihilation of Caste", published by Dr. Ambedkar on his own cost, is a brilliant and withering indictment of the caste system.
- From routine letters and speeches to extended essays on subjects such as national identity, democracy, religious culture and social justice these stalwarts engaged each other and the wider world, thus, having a profound impact on contemporary India through their ideas.

Q3. Analyse the sources and various aspects of Mahatma Gandhi's political thinking.

Ans. Gandhi's political thought stems from different traditions, Eastern and Western. Though he had inherited many traditions he had not agreed in to with any one of them. He had picked up many traditional concepts from his immediate predecessors as well as from ancient texts. Gandhi did never claim to be an original thinker. But when we look into all his sayings we find a conceptual framework, common to a philosopher. Moreover, when we find that his theoretical formulations and practical pursuits are identical, we have every reason to accept him as a philosopher in the Indian sense. But unlike other philosophers and political scientists of both the East and the West, only he could emerge not only as the man of destiny of the nation but also as the man of the millennium.

- **Many political Scientists thought that Gandhi was a combinations of a prophet and a politician of the highest caliber. So he had combined within himself aspects of the Philosopher and politician. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, a great admirer and critic of Gandhi, once said that Gandhi had to play the roles of a world teacher as well as the Supreme leader of the Indian National Liberation Movement. In a tone of criticism he further said, often his former role that is the role of a world teacher became so prominent that he had to compromise with his other role.**
- **One may or may not agree with Netaji Bose but it appears that in the context of national liberation movement there is truth in it. But when we go into the depth of Gandhi's Philosophy, we feel that there is no dichotomy in Gandhi's perception.**
- **It can be said that Gandhi considered politics as an instrument for the uplift of mankind in social, economic, moral and spiritual spheres. Gandhi himself admitted to his South African friend that his bent of mind was religious and not political. Romain Rolland in his biography of Gandhi written in 1924, had remarked that if Tilak would not have died Gandhi might have chosen a religious life rather than a political. TO Gandhi politics itself was his religion.**
- **He was opposed to politicizing religion. He was for spiritualizing religion but he was essentially a worldly man and never sought this own salvation secluded from the world. For him politics had encircled him like the coil of a snake.**
- **He must wrestle with the snake, there is no respite. He could have thought of avoiding politics, if without politics food and work could be provided to the hungry unemployed people of India. HGandhi had a vision of transforming the socially and morally degenerated and separated individuals in a manner where individuals can enjoy their freedom in a spirit altruism.**
- **To understand Gandhi's politics it is also necessary to understand Gandhi's concern for the cleavage between state and civil society. The community life is fast diminishing and civil society could not formulate any mechanism to control it.**
- **Gandhi was concerned since his days of Hind Swaraj that the Western civilization had been hedonistic, in the sense of self-pleasure centred, pragmatic in the sense of immediate material benefit and individualistic in the sense of egocentric in the sense of sovereign individual oriented. He found British parliament had become a sterile women, where naked display of self interest or party interest (or power only) had been manifested.**

He blamed disease lying with the western civilization itself. Gandhi found that the whole business of politics had been running to a wrong path on a hoax.

- As we knew Gandhi was a God-oriented man. But to him Truth is God and as in other spheres of life, politics should also be a search after truth and this search must be understood by Gandhi, is for raising general conscience of the people. Every individual must be free from pangs of hunger must prevent exploitation and oppression.

He would then be in a position to work for his own development through the performances of duties. A universal morality would emerge which would create an atmosphere for healthy political life. We should accept self-transformation as a continuous process.

Gandhi was emphatic in saying that politics bereft of religion is a death trap which kills the soul. By spiritualization of politics, Gandhi meant something larger than our day to day life but not excluding world of day to day experiences. A community of persons on the process of self-realization be able to resist the corrupting influences of existing interests.

According to Gandhi this is not just a philosophical dream far from realities of political life.

Many great philosophers right from Plato could not reconcile the dichotomy between reality and ideal. From Gandhian point of view, we should distrust the capability of commoner to rise above passion and self-interest and we can evolve a modus operandi by

