



# **WORLD HISTORY MAINS 2022**

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**UPSC CSE 2022**

**MODEL ANSWER**

**TEST**

**02**



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1. (a) 'Rousseau kindled a hope which became the spirit of the enlightenment'.  
(10 Marks)

Jean-Jacques Rousseau was one of the most influential thinkers during the Enlightenment in eighteenth century Europe. His ideas and writings inspired the leaders of the French revolution and romanticism.

**Rousseau kindled a hope which became the spirit of the enlightenment**

- Rousseau denounced the divine right of kingship, class privileges, and introduced principles of democracy. He laid emphasis on sovereignty of the people ("General Will") over and above the legal sovereignty. He fought for political and social equality of all citizens.
- Rousseau's *Social Contract* made a deep impact on the intellectuals of France and the US. During the **French Revolution of 1789**, the revolutionaries adopted a resolution in the national assembly which said: "**Men are born free and equal in rights**". It reiterated Rousseau's idea of liberty and equality.

He had a profound impact on people's way of life; he taught parents to take a new interest in their children and to educate them differently; he furthered the expression of emotion rather than polite restraint in friendship and love.

He introduced the cult of religious sentiment among people who had discarded religious dogma. He opened people's eyes to the beauties of nature, and he made liberty an object of almost universal aspiration.

- **Historian C.D.M. Ketelbey** says that "Rousseau began where Voltaire left off; the latter harnessed the horses of reason, the former unchained the tigers of emotion".

However, his thoughts marked the end of the European Enlightenment (the "Age of Reason") in many ways:

- In the *Confessions* (1782–89), which he wrote late in life, Rousseau says that it came to him then in a "terrible flash" that modern progress as in the enlightenment era had corrupted people instead of improving them.
- Romanticism as a philosophy strongly attributed to **Jean-Jacques Rousseau**, **stressed emotion** and a return to the natural state of man instead of the confines and constructs of society. It stressed a **return to life** as it can be seen, felt, and experienced and thus encouraged a **reliance on emotion, intuition, and instinct as opposed to reason** in guiding human behavior.
- The **innate, approachable philosophies of Romanticism** appealed to the public more so than the pure rationalism and reason of the Enlightenment, which often came across as cold.
- The **counter-enlightenment thinkers** represented romantic revolt against the scientific and rational learning of Enlightened Behavior. Like Rousseau in his first work "A Discourse on the Sciences and Arts", he makes point that **science did not improve morality** nor contribute a great deal to happiness and the progression of the sciences has caused the corruption of virtue and morality.

Though **frontal assault on the Enlightenment** was launched by Jean-Jacques Rousseau and other romanticists **but many believed that they shared the basic beliefs of the Enlightenment**, some of their thoughts showed the counter-Enlightenment ideas.

**(b) “The codification of French Law was perhaps the most enduring of Napoleon’s achievements’. (10 Marks)**

Napoleon was a French military and political leader who rose to prominence during the French Revolution and led several successful campaigns during the Revolutionary Wars.

He revolutionized military organization and training; sponsored the Napoleonic Code, the prototype of later civil-law codes; reorganized education; and established the long-lived Concordat with the papacy; but his codification of French Law was perhaps the most enduring of Napoleon’s achievements. Napoleon’s set of civil laws, the *Code Civil*—often known as the Napoleonic Code—was prepared by committees of legal experts under the supervision of Jean Jacques Régis de Cambacérès, the *Second Consul*.

The development of the code was a fundamental change in the nature of the civil law legal system with its stress on clearly written and accessible law.

Napoleon commissioned to codify criminal and commerce law; a Code of Criminal Instruction was published, which enacted rules of due process.

Napoleon implemented a wide array of liberal reforms in France. The ideas that underpin our modern world—meritocracy, equality before the law, property rights, religious toleration, modern secular education, sound finances, and so on—were championed, consolidated, codified and geographically extended by Napoleon.

Napoleon directly overthrew remnants of feudalism in much of western Continental Europe. He liberalized property laws, ended seigneurial dues, abolished the guild of merchants and craftsmen to facilitate entrepreneurship, legalized divorce, closed the Jewish ghettos and made Jews equal to everyone else. The power of church courts and religious authority was sharply reduced and equality under the law was proclaimed for all men.

The Napoleonic code was adopted throughout much of Continental Europe, though only in the lands he conquered, and remained in force after Napoleon’s defeat. Napoleon said: “My true glory is not to have won forty battles ... Waterloo will erase the memory of so many victories. ... But ... what will live forever, is my Civil Code”.

The Code influences a quarter of the world’s jurisdictions such as those in Continental Europe, the Americas, and Africa.

Dieter Langewiesche described the code as a “revolutionary project” that spurred the development of bourgeois society in Germany by the extension of the right to own property and an acceleration towards the end of feudalism. Napoleon reorganized what had been the Holy Roman Empire into a more streamlined forty-state Confederation of the Rhine; this helped promote the German Confederation and the unification of Germany in 1871.

The movement toward Italian unification was similarly precipitated by Napoleonic rule. These changes contributed to the development of nationalism and the nation state.

However, codification of laws could not be fruitful. **Napoleon's depotism** strangled liberty and he tried to move against the contemporary temperament. His behaviour aggravated his difficulties. After becoming an emperor he stopped seeking advice from his competent advisors. He became obstinate and it led to his downfall.

He choked the **freedom of press** to such an extent that it could publish only the comments approved by the government. People suspected of antagonism were thrust into prisons. During his lifetime, he fought 40 battles and got victories in most of them but he created more enemies than friends. He was carried away by the dream of world-conquest and it contributed to his decline, for the European states organized and sowed the seeds of his ruin.

Despite such posturings, Napoleon's political and cultural legacy has endured to this day, and he stands as one of the most celebrated and controversial leaders in world history.

**(c) Engel did much more than Marx himself to popularize the ideas of Marxism. (10 Marks)**

Friedrich Engel was the German socialist philosopher and was the closest collaborator with Karl Marx in the foundation of modern communism. They coauthored *The Communist Manifesto* (1848), and Engels edited the second and third volumes of *Das Kapital* after Marx's death.

**Engel did much more than Marx himself to popularize the ideas of Marxism:**

**Criticism of Capitalism:** He wrote articles on communism, reading books and parliamentary reports on economic and political conditions in England, mingling with workers, meeting radical leaders, and gathering materials for a projected history of England that would stress the rise of industry and the wretched position of the workers.

Engels believed that capitalism created and maintained class struggles between the bourgeoisie, the business owners, and the proletariat, the working class. Marx's theory, or Marxism, represented the recognition of this imbalance and defined ideas to create a political and economic landscape without class structure.

In 1844 Engels contributed two articles which were edited by Marx in Paris. In them Engels put forth an early version of the principles of scientific socialism. He revealed what he regarded as the contradictions in liberal economic doctrine and set out to prove that the existing system based on private property was leading to a world made up of "millionaires and paupers." The revolution that would follow would lead to the elimination of private property and to a "reconciliation of humanity with nature and itself."

Engels published *The Condition of the Working Class in England* (in 1845), a classic in a field that later became Marx's specialty. He highlighted the atrocities committed against the have-nots by the haves.

Marx's *Das Kapital* (*Capital*), his most important work, bears in part a made-in-Manchester stamp. Marx similarly called on Engels's writing facility to help "popularize" their joint views. While Marx was the brilliant theoretician of the pair, it was Engels, as the apt salesman of Marxism directing attention to *Das Kapital* through his reviews of the book, who implanted the thought that it was their "bible."

Upon rejoining Marx in Brussels in 1845, Engels endorsed his newly formulated economic, or materialistic, interpretation of history, which assumed an eventual communist triumph. He noted that urban planning, how city space was socially and economically constructed, to support capitalism at the time, was an arena ripe for class conflict and revolution.

He possessed pungent critical abilities and a clear style, qualities that were utilized later by Marx in articulating their revolutionary goals.

However, Karl Marx's contribution also significant in popularising the ideas of Marxism. *The Communist Manifesto*, published in 1848, represents the converging ideas of Friedrich Engels and Karl Marx and formed the basis for the modern communist movement. Written at a time of industrial and social change, cities were expanding, with large proportions of the population moving from the countryside to urban areas to find employment. Economic growth was dependent on this workforce, often exploited by employers. Engels and Marx argued that a series of class struggles would destroy capitalism, and be replaced by socialism, followed by communism.

The Revolutions of 1848, which were precipitated by the attempt of the German states to throw off an authoritarian, almost feudal, political system and replace it with a constitutional, representative form of government, was a momentous event in the lives of Marx and Engels. It was their only opportunity to participate directly in a revolution and to demonstrate their flexibility as revolutionary tacticians with the aim of turning the revolution into a communist victory.

Friedrich Engels worked with Karl Marks to lay the groundwork for the practice of communism, where people live in social equilibrium, without class distinction, family structure, religion, or property.

**(d) "Roaring Twenties" in Europe and America had many positive points. It helped women to uplift themselves in the region. (10 Marks)**

Roaring Twenties represented the time period when Europe and America witnessed transformational changes on many fronts.

**"Roaring Twenties" in Europe and America had many positive points:**

■ **Economic positives:**

- America's total wealth doubled between 1920 and 1929, and gross GDP expanded by 40% owing to number of factors like Industrial advancements, booming of advertising industries, management principles applied to enhanced production, protectionist measures undertaken by the government, etc.



- ▶ New Economic Policy of Lenin as a temporary measure helped in resolving in the economic crisis in the agrarian and industrial sectors.
- **Political Positives:**
  - ▶ Washington Naval Conference(1922), Kellogg-Briand Pact(1928): promoted disarmament and avoided conflicts
- **Science and technology advancements:**
  - ▶ John Logie Baird invented first working television
  - ▶ Production of first film by warner brothers
  - ▶ Alexander Flemings discovered penicillin

**“Roaring Twenties’ in Europe and America helped women to uplift themselves in the region.**

- **Political Upliftment:** Woman suffrage(1920-USA), Great Britain(1928).
- **Social Upliftment:** Women were given freedom to wear clothes of their choices. Flapper fashions included **short hair under cloche hats, lingerie over corsets and loose dresses with hemlines** that rose from the ankles in 1920, knee length or higher by the mid-1920s and back down to below the knee by 1930. Introduction of jazz music further uplifted women as they became part of the entertainment industries playing dominate role instead of being in the subordination.
- **Economic Upliftment:** Great Depression(1929) allowed women to work outside the home due to the hardships faced by the Economy. It further diversified their careers and opened different avenues for the empowerment.

Roaring Twenties finally descended in the form of Great depression(1929) that though initiated in US but later spread to different parts of the world impacting all spheres of human life.

**(e) “The first Reformation Act (1832) occupies significant place in the constitutional development of Britain” (10 Marks)**

The tilt in the ‘governing balance’ brought by the Act of 1832 set the basis for transition to modern liberal polity in Britain. The passage of the parliamentary Reform act of 1832 was indeed one of the most crucial events in Britain’s transition to modern politics, which introduced wide-ranging changes to the electoral system of Britain.

**Background:**

- With the growing industrialisation in Britain the demands for reform in the parliamentary system also intensified further. Since the 1780s a number of bills had been introduced in parliament to enhance the representation of the new industrial centres.
- The new towns had no right to send any member to the Parliament while some depopulated places were represented.
- Elections were controlled by the landlords and franchise was limited.
- All these led to demand for Parliamentary reform from the middle class and working class.

**Reform Act 1832 occupies a significant part in the constitutional development of Britain:**

- The Parliamentary Reform Act of 1832 was the culmination of such efforts and struggles. The coming of Whigs in power in 1830 and then in 1831 facilitated the passage of the first Reform Act which came into force in 1832.
- The aim of the Act was to preserve the existing Constitution. It introduced some reforms in the election of the House of Commons. It provided for a redistribution of 143 seats of the lower House to accord with the new demographic pattern of industrial Britain.
- The Act also abolished a number of 'rotten' boroughs (parliamentary constituencies with few members) and **extended the franchise** marginally both in the counties and the boroughs. But the rule of property continued.
- The Act went a long way in redefining the class character of state and had some other long term implications. It granted representation to the **rising middle classes** in the parliamentary system. This set the ground for forging a compromise between the bourgeoisie and the landed elite, thus enabling a peaceful transition to a modern liberal polity in Britain.
- The manner of passage of the bill set an important precedent of extra parliamentary pressures on legislators. Also the reformist agenda gained strength further as more radicals entered parliament from the industrial centres.
- Moreover after the Reform Act political factions or groups developed themselves into modern political parties geared for electoral competition and mobilisation of public opinion.

The Reform Act, thus set a crucial benchmark and trend for future growth of liberal parliamentary politics in Britain and effected fundamental change in the class character of the State.

**2. (a) Do you agree that the economic effects of the Industrial Revolution were to add enormously to wealth and capital on the one hand and to degrade the masses to permanent poverty as the other? Elucidate. (20 Marks)**

The Industrial Revolution was the transition to new manufacturing processes in Great Britain, continental Europe, and the United States, that occurred during the period from around 1760 to about 1820–1840.<sup>[1]</sup> This transition included going from hand production methods to machines, new chemical manufacturing and iron production processes, the increasing use of steam power and water power, the development of machine tools and the rise of the mechanized factory system. Output greatly increased, and a result was an unprecedented rise in population and in the rate of population growth.

**Industrial Revolution added enormous to wealth and capital:**

- Employment opportunities and wages increased across various sectors. Factories began to be a more appealing job, given the potential increase in income and benefits.

The upper class were the rich and with the advancement of new technology, became richer. Goods could be created and sold for a cheaper price in their factories. With the working class looking for work, were employed by the factory owners. The advantaged social class that had enjoyed wealth and success, had now achieved a new level of luxury.

The middle class saw benefits from the new era and seized the opportunity. The middle class allowed the working class to lift them into the upper class by creating many jobs in their factories and businesses. They constructed mansions and libraries and museums and collected fine art with their newfound wealth. They extended their range of fine silk clothes and comfortable furniture and ran factories with cheap labour from the working class. Due to their small factories or businesses success, the middle class benefited and they made their way to the upper class.

- It also increased the demand for housing in cities, subsequently improving the overall city layout, planning, and education systems. Due to increased education and the need for more advanced technologies, new inventions skyrocketed. Such a mindset ultimately continued to accelerate the revolution and all of its beneficiaries.

Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita began to grow with the industrial revolution, alongside the development of the modern capitalist economy. Countries that capitalized on industrialization started to rely less on imports and became more self-sufficient.

During the Industrial Revolution, banks saw greater importance in financing, specifically geared towards industrial financing.

The growth demanded more capital from entrepreneurs and current business owners. Although technology costs were decreasing, the overall demand for infrastructure funding was on the rise.

Financing came from several sources; merchants, aristocrats, and wealthy families were all key contributors at the start.

- With the ever-increasing demand, general and specialist banks became more common and would provide long-term loans to these entrepreneurs in the revolution.

### **The effects of industrial revolution degrade the masses to permanent poverty:**

- The Working class that made up around 80% of society had little or no bargaining power with their employers resulting in the continuation of unfair working hours, bad wages, and unsanitary and hazardous working conditions. "There is barely sufficient work for the regular employment of half of our labourers, so that only 1,500,000 are fully and constantly employed, while 1,500,000 more are employed only half their time, and the remaining 1,500,000 wholly unemployed" cited by Thompson. The workers could not even fight for their rights in the political system as only the rich were eligible to vote.

A series of 1950s essays by Henry Phelps Brown and Sheila V. Hopkins later set the academic consensus that the bulk of the population, that was at the bottom of the social ladder, suffered severe reductions in their living standards. As workers left their farms to work in factories for higher wages, it led to a shortage of food being produced. Impoverishment due to scarcity of food also seen.



The sharp increase in the number of factories led to an increase in urban pollution. Pollution wasn't contained only in the factories; as people flocked to the cities, the living conditions became deplorable as the urban resources were overwhelmed.

Sewage flowed in the streets in some cities while manufacturers dumped waste from factories into rivers. Water supplies were not tested and protected as they are today. As a result, regulations, and laws were enacted to protect the population.

The Industrial Revolution provided an incentive to increase profits, and as a result, working conditions in factories deteriorated. Long hours, inadequate remuneration, and minimal breaks became the norm. Child labor was a significant issue. Health issues arose for many of the factory workers giving rise to the labor movement throughout the U.S.

- Along with the economic exploitation of such societies, it also meant socio-cultural subjugation for which various theories like **Civilising Mission, Whiteman's Burden** were devised. It also led to **colonial rivalries** among the European nations.

By the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Britain, the United States, and other industrialized nations were debating and enacting reform laws to limit some of the worst abuses of the factory system. However, similarly oppressive labor conditions arose in many parts of the world as their economies industrialized in the 20th and 21st centuries.

**(b) Discuss how Fascism was a response to the post-war situation arising out of political instability, thwarted nationalist hopes and fears of the spread of communism? (15 Marks)**

Fascism, political ideology and mass movement that dominated many parts of central, southern, and eastern Europe between 1919 and 1945. It possessed extreme militaristic nationalism, contempt for electoral democracy and political and cultural liberalism, a belief in natural social hierarchy and the rule of elites, and the desire to create a *Volksgemeinschaft* ("people's community"), in which individual interests would be subordinated to the good of the nation.

**Fascism was a response to the post-war situation arising out of political instability:**

- Under the **Treaty of Versailles**, Germany was required to make significant territorial concessions. These were primarily along its eastern and western borders. In addition, it was a humiliating treaty and was imposed on the people of Germany by the victor powers. The embracing of fascist ideas of Hitler became easier for the Germans.
- **The dismemberment of the Ottoman empire** aggravated the political instability of Turkey, which was the Sickman of Europe.
- **Italy** saw the rise and fall of five governments in 3 years (1919-1921). It resulted in disillusionment of the public and faith in the democratic functioning faded away; that's why acceptance of Mussolini as the first fascist PM took place.

**Fascism was a response to the post-war situation arising out of thwarted nationalist hopes:**

- The **dissatisfaction of the German people** with the unjustified degrading treatments provided in the form of the treaty of Versailles which was, in turn, abiding by the **Weimer republic** infuriated them. As a result, unfulfilled nationalist aspirations paved the way for the initiation of Germany as a fascist state.
- Similarly, countries like **Italy, Japan, Bulgaria**, etc witnessed nationalistic tendencies which were thrown to the back burner post-1919 developments. **The Treaty of Neuilly** required Bulgaria to cede various territories after Bulgaria had been one of the Central Powers defeated in World War I.

The **Fatherland Front in Austria** under Engelbert Dollfuss and Kurt Schuschnigg, another fascist party based around the ideology of Austrofascism, which was heavily influenced by Italian fascism. It also born out of the thwarted nationalist hopes post the WWI.

**Fascism was a response to the post-war situation arising out of fears of spread of communism:**

- Factories began to ramp down production lines in the summer of 1918, leading to job losses and fewer opportunities for returning soldiers. This led to **a short recession in 1918–19, followed by a stronger one in 1920–21**.
- The economic crisis brought by the WWI proved to the fertile ground for the launching Fascist regimes or Fascist political parties in the Europe. This is due to the fact that at times of economic hardship, it is expected from the state to play a dominant role in the emancipation of the conditions of sufferers.
- **Adolf Hitler in Germany, Benito Mussolini in Italy, Francisco Franco in Spain and Juan Perón in Argentina** were well-known fascist leaders of the 20th century.

The rise of Fascism in their strides resorted to **authoritarianism** and led to the Second World War. They deified the nation; thought of the nation as a living being whose purpose was supreme to the purpose and well-being of an individual. More important than rights are the duties that individuals owe to the nation. A muscular and militaristic nationalism, preparedness for war for territorial expansion, innate belief in racism and doctrine of racial superiority, and hatred and destruction of the 'other' (Jews in the case of Nazi Germany) were the hallmarks of both fascism and Nazism. The end of the Second World War was the final death-nail into their coffins. The World heaved a sigh of relief, **"Never Again"**.

**(c) Do you feel that the Vietnamese fought the 20th century's longest and bloodiest war for their liberation and integration of their country? Analyse. (15 Marks)**

In 1941, the Viet Minh – a communist and nationalist liberation movement – emerged under the Marxist–Leninist revolutionary and French educated Ho Chi Minh, who sought independence for Vietnam from France and the end of the Japanese occupation.

Following the military defeat of Japan and the fall of its puppet Empire of Vietnam in August 1945, the Vietminh occupied Hanoi and proclaimed a provisional government, which asserted national independence on 2 September.

In 1945, the Provisional Government of the French Republic sent the French Far East Expeditionary Corps to restore colonial rule, and the Viet Minh began a **guerrilla campaign** against the French in late 1946. The resulting **First Indochina War lasted until July 1954**. The defeat of French and Vietnamese loyalists in the 1954 Battle of Dien Bien Phu allowed Ho Chi Minh to negotiate a ceasefire from a favorable position at the subsequent Geneva Conference.

The colonial administration was ended and French Indochina was dissolved under the **Geneva Accords of 1954**, which separated the loyalist forces from the communists at the **17th parallel** north with the Vietnamese Demilitarized Zone. Two states formed after the partition – Ho Chi Minh's Democratic Republic of Vietnam in the north and Emperor Bao Dai's State of Vietnam in the south. A **300-day period of free movement** was permitted, during which almost a million northerners, mainly Catholics, moved south, fearing persecution by the communists.

The events of 1954 marked the beginnings of serious United States involvement in Vietnam and the ensuing Vietnam War. The partition of Vietnam was not intended to be permanent by the Geneva Accords, which stipulated that Vietnam would be reunited after elections in 1956. However, in 1955, the State of Vietnam's Prime Minister, Ngô Đình Diệm, toppled Bao Dai in a fraudulent referendum organised by his brother Ngô Đình Nhu, and proclaimed himself president of the **Republic of Vietnam**.

The pro-Hanoi Viet Cong began a guerrilla campaign in the late 1950s to overthrow Diệm's government. In the North, the communist government launched a land reform program, and executed many in campaigns against wealthy farmers and landowners, amid broader purges. In 1960 and 1962, the Soviet Union and North Vietnam signed treaties providing for further Soviet military support. In the South, Diệm went about crushing political and religious opposition, imprisoning or executing tens of thousands.

In 1963, Buddhist discontent with Diệm's regime erupted into mass demonstrations, leading to a violent government crackdown. This led to the collapse of Diệm's relationship with the United States, and ultimately to the 1963 coup in which Diệm and Nhu were assassinated. The Diệm era was followed by more than a dozen successive military governments, before the General Nguyễn Văn Thiệu took control in mid-1965. Under this political instability, the communists began to gain ground.

To support South Vietnam's struggle against the **communist insurgency**, the United States began increasing its contribution of military advisers, using the 1964 Tonkin Gulf incident as a pretext for such intervention. **US forces became involved in ground combat operations in 1965**, and at their peak they numbered more than 500,000. The US also engaged in a sustained aerial bombing campaign.

Meanwhile, China and the Soviet Union provided North Vietnam with significant material aid and 15,000 combat advisers. Communist forces supplying the Viet Cong carried supplies along the Ho Chi Minh trail, which passed through Laos.

The communists attacked South Vietnamese targets during the 1968 Tet Offensive. Although the campaign failed militarily, it shocked the American establishment, and turned US public opinion against the war. Facing **an increasing casualty count**, rising domestic opposition to the war, and growing international condemnation, the US began withdrawing from ground combat roles in the early 1970s. This process also entailed an unsuccessful effort to strengthen and stabilize South Vietnam.

Following the **Paris Peace Accords of 27 January 1973**, all American combat troops were withdrawn by 29 March 1973. In December 1974, North Vietnam captured the province of Phýc Long and started a full-scale offensive, culminating in the Fall of Saigon (Later called Ho Chi Minh City) on 30 April 1975.

On 2 July 1976, North and South Vietnam were merged to form the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The war left Vietnam devastated, with the total death toll standing at between 800,000 and 3.1 million.

**3. (a) Do you understand that the lack of statesmanship in London during the 1760's and the 1770's was, an important contributory factor in precipitating the American Revolution. Analyse. (20 Marks)**

The British government believed that colonies should serve the interest of the mother country. **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. **Various Navigation Acts of 1651, 1660 and 1663** ensured that trade was carried only in British or colonial ships; that most European goods had to pass through Britain before entering the American colonies; that certain goods like tobacco and rice that were declared enumerated goods could be shipped only in British ships.

**Lack of statesmanship in London during the 1760's and the 1770's was, an important contributory factor in precipitating the American Revolution:**

■ **British Policies after the Seven Year War**

- After the Seven Years War, the British tried to pass on the burden of defense of America to the colonists as the burden of taxes in Britain was considered fairly high. **The Sugar Act of 1764 and the Stamp Act of 1765** were the initial measures of the British Prime Minister Grenville backed by the King George III, to raise resources for colonial defense.
- Although the Sugar Act cut in half, the duties of the Molasses Act of 1733, the British government indicated its resolve to actually enforce the law. The Stamp Act was a tax on contracts, wills, and newspapers, the Townshend Acts of 1767 imposed duties on paper, lead, tea, coin-metal and paints.
- **Widespread Riots and boycott of British goods** in America following these Acts led to the repeal of the Stamp Act in 1766 and partial repeal of the Townshend Acts in 1770. The British government retreated in the face of widespread opposition but wished to assert the right to tax the colonies by introducing the Tea Act of 1773.

- ▶ The fear of additional British taxes and administrative enforcement of some measures of the pre 1763 mercantilist system undoubtedly provoked resistance among the colonists, especially those who bore a disproportionate burden.

#### ■ **Economic Problems: Depression**

- ▶ The economic causes of the American Revolution are not only about the burdens of mercantilism but those related to shifting fortunes associated with the fluctuations of the colonial economy. Following the expansion of credit to the American colonies by British merchants from 1745 to 1760, there was a slowdown in business activity during the 1760s.
- ▶ After 1760, the British economy entered a period of slow growth and the flow of credit was cut down to a fraction of what it was earlier. This worsened the depression of the 1760s and muted the recovery between 1769 and 1771.

#### ■ **Greenville's Policy**

Lord Greenville observed in 1763, that a good deal of money was drained to America but very little taxes were being recovered. So he chalked out a plan to give new dimensions to economic relations between England and America in the following ways :

- ▶ Navigation Acts should be implemented sternly and smuggling should be prevented.
- ▶ Direct taxes should be levied on colonies.
- ▶ By means of revenue collected from taxes, a permanent, massive army should be deployed in America to safeguard the colonies from French invasions and to secure the interests of Red Indians.

To materialize his scheme, Greenville established a special Admiral Court in America in order to curb smuggling and the Governors were directed to strictly implement laws and regulations in colonies.

#### **Lord North's Tea Policy**

In November 1772, the first “**Committee of Correspondence**” was organized in Boston. Samuel Adams fanned the fire of public wrath till it was greatly inflamed by a blunder committed by the British government. There was a surplus stock of tea in the godowns of East India Company in India and America. America, the major importer of tea, stopped importing tea from England and the price of tea rose in America. In order to provide relief to the East India Company, the North government authorized the company to export tea direct to America and the British tax on tea was revoked. But the colonists disliked any monopoly and condemned the Tea Project bitterly. They asserted that England wanted to continue its right of external taxation by exporting tea to America at cheap rates. A strong movement was launched against tea in the whole country.

Boston, a port in Massachusetts raised a very strong voice of protest against the Tea Project. Under the guidance of Samuel Adams, a few Americans disguised as coolies boarded the ships of East India Company docked at Boston port, picked 340 boxes of tea and consigned them to sea. This incident is known as the **Boston Tea Party**. A large section of public supported this adventure tacitly. Nobody dared to punish the defaulters.



Suppressing Laws of Lord North-The Boston Tea Party posed a challenge to the British Parliament. The Supremacy of British Parliament was called in question. George III and Lord North took this event for a challenge. The British Parliament adopted the following **five stern measures in order to suppress the revolt of the colonies**.

- Boston port was put under an embargo until the damages for the destroyed tea had been paid. It meant the economic ruin of Boston.
- The advisors of Massachusetts would be appointed by the Emperor. Earlier they were elected by the colonists.
- Murder cases were transferred from the American courts to courts in England and other colonies.
- The deployment of British force in any city of Massachusetts was held valid. The local officers were assigned the task of making suitable arrangements for boarding and lodging of the British soldiers.
- The Catholics settled in Canada were treated with religious moderation and the boundary of Quebec was extended up to Ohio river.

These Laws were condemned in America and some important persons like Rockingham and William Pitt (Chatham) also raised their voices against them.

America severed its relations with England and **the representatives who had gathered in Philadelphia declared the independence of 13 colonies on 4 July 1776** and approved the Declaration of Independence there. The main purpose of the Declaration of Independence was to reveal the fact that the public is empowered to change a government that deprives it of their natural rights. It was emphasized in the Declaration of Independence that public is the source of power and was fully empowered to elect the government of its choice. It was also stated that hence forward the Americans were free to take authoritative decisions independently in all matters of war, peace, truce and business which are the rights of an independent state.

**(b) Discuss, how the policies adopted by Mikhail Gorbachev were responsible for the disintegration of the USSR ? (15 Marks)**

**Glasnost and perestroika** were the names of significant reforms introduced by newly appointed Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in the mid to late 1980s. They were introduced after a dismal decade in the Soviet Union, due to economic stagnation, falling production, significant shortages and a marked decline in living standards.

Gorbachev was elected General Secretary of the Communist Party chiefly to push through economic reforms that would end stagnation. Younger and less conservative than his predecessors Brezhnev, Andropov and Chernenko, Gorbachev had a strong record of improving economic outcomes at local and regional levels. He was also a skilful negotiator who many hoped could push reform through the Soviet political establishment.

**The policies adopted by Mikhail Gorbachev were responsible for the disintegration of the USSR :**

■ **Parestrioka**

- At first a general idea rather than a fully worked-out plan, *perestroika* called for significant **decentralisation of Soviet economic policy and production**. Economic recovery was not possible, Gorbachev argued, with the current level of centralised planning and bureaucratic control. The first two years of Gorbachev's rule were spent building support for *perestroika* and removing political obstacles to reform. This was a difficult task, given that the Soviet bureaucracy and the Communist Party were populated with conservatives and communist hardliners. This faction was resistant to any policy that looked like a retreating step towards capitalism.
- In early 1987, Gorbachev gave a fuller account of his ideas in a book titled ***Perestroika: New Thinking for Our Country and the World***. He affirmed his commitment to communism but emphasised the need for greater trust in the people. As mentioned, *perestroika* sought to revive production by weakening Moscow's centralised stranglehold on the Soviet economy.
- By 1987, Gorbachev had enough support to push through a law allowing factories and manufacturers to determine their own output, effectively ending production quotas. These industries were now able to adopt some practices used by private businesses: setting production levels, sourcing materials, paying expenses and wages, even selling surplus goods. The main difference was that Soviet firms were controlled by workers' collectives rather than private owners.
- The economic reforms of *perestroika* were accompanied by some **political liberalisation and democratisation**. Frustrated by opposition from within the Communist Party, Gorbachev floated constitutional changes to weaken the party's grip on government and policy. His most significant change was the creation of a new national parliament.
- The Congress of People's Deputies, as the new body was called, was floated in July 1988. Nominations for candidates became open and competitive, allowing Soviet citizens to select their own representatives rather than having them appointed by the party.

This marked the end of the one-party state, as other non-communist parties were allowed to stand candidates. In elections for the Congress of People's Deputies in early 1989, around 300 reformist candidates were elected and many 'old communists' were removed from the government. One of those to depart was Andrei Gromyko, who had served as the Soviet Union's foreign minister for a staggering 38 years. Gorbachev himself was elected Chairman of the Supreme Soviet, extending his constitutional power. While these changes left the Soviet Union a long way from being democratic, they encouraged greater levels of political participation and freedom.

### ■ Glasnost

- ▶ The second aspect of Gorbachev's reforms was dubbed *glasnost* (Russian for 'openness'). *Glasnost* lifted restrictions on information and debate that had been a feature of Soviet life since the days of Joseph Stalin.
- ▶ Under *glasnost*, media censorship was relaxed, though not completely abolished. Literature previously banned in the USSR was now permitted. The horrors of the Stalinist regime, once suppressed and whispered about in private, were exposed and openly discussed. The policy failures of previous leaders were also subjected to scrutiny and criticism.
- ▶ Privately, Gorbachev hoped that **lifting censorship** would expose the errors of previous governments, creating support for more extensive economic reforms. Many Soviet people believed they were living in a successful communist state; under *glasnost*, they began to understand how dismal their lives were in comparison to those in the West.
- ▶ *Glasnost* reforms also encouraged **greater political involvement and accessibility**. In 1989 viewers tuned in to live broadcasts from the Congress of People's Deputies, meeting for the first time with democratically-elected members. They were astonished to see deputies criticising leaders past and present, the government, bureaucracy, the Soviet military hierarchy, even the much-feared KGB.

*Perestroika* and *glasnost* marked a genuine attempt to revive the Soviet Union by creating a mixed economy and a freer society. Today, these changes are widely **considered to have failed**.

There were a number of reasons for this. Many experts believe Gorbachev's economic reforms did not follow a complete plan but were attempted gradually and experimentally. Some believe these reforms did not go far enough: they left too much economic control in the hands of the Soviet bureaucracy, such as the power to fix prices, regulate foreign exchange and manage raw materials and resources.

The reforms were also hindered by widespread internal opposition. Elements in the Soviet bureaucracy responsible for implementing the reforms were stridently opposed to them. The Soviet economic system was fundamentally flawed and needed to be replaced, not reformed; Gorbachev's piecemeal changes were **not enough to revive the economy** – and indeed only created confusion and disruption.

These critical economic problems, coupled with the changing political landscape in 1989-91, contributed to the **dissolution of the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War**.

### (c) What happened to Malaya after it was liberated from Japanese occupation Discuss. (15 Marks)

In the Second World War, the Japanese Army invaded and occupied Malaya, North Borneo, Sarawak, and Singapore for over three years. During this time, ethnic tensions were raised and nationalism grew. Popular support for independence

increased after Malaya was reconquered by Allied forces. Post-war British plans to unite the administration of Malaya under a single crown colony called the “Malayan Union” met with strong opposition from the Malays, who opposed the weakening of the Malay rulers and the granting of citizenship to the ethnic Chinese.

The Malayan Union, established in 1946, and consisting of all the British possessions in the Malay Peninsula with the exception of Singapore, was quickly dissolved and replaced on 1 February 1948 by the Federation of Malaya, which restored the autonomy of the rulers of the Malay states under British protection.

During this time, the mostly ethnically Chinese rebels under the leadership of the Malayan Communist Party launched guerrilla operations designed to force the British out of Malaya. The Malayan Emergency (1948–1960) involved a long anti-insurgency campaign by Commonwealth troops in Malaya. On 31 August 1957, Malaya became an independent member of the Commonwealth of Nations. After this a plan was put in place to federate Malaya with the crown colonies of North Borneo (which joined as Sabah), Sarawak, and Singapore.

The date of federation was planned to be 31 August 1963 so as to coincide with the anniversary of Malayan independence; however, federation was delayed until 16 September 1963 in order for a United Nations survey of support for federation in Sabah and Sarawak, called for by parties opposed to federation including Indonesia’s Sukarno and the Sarawak United Peoples’ Party, to be completed.

Federation brought heightened tensions including a conflict with Indonesia as well continuous conflicts against the Communists in Borneo and the Malayan Peninsula which escalates to the Sarawak Communist Insurgency and Second Malayan Emergency together with several other issues such as the cross border attacks into North Borneo by Moro pirates from the southern islands of the Philippines, Singapore being expelled from the Federation in 1965, and racial strife.

This strife culminated in the 13 May race riots in 1969. After the riots, the controversial New Economic Policy was launched by Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak, trying to increase the share of the economy held by the *bumiputera*. Under Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad there was a period of rapid economic growth and urbanisation beginning in the 1980s.

The economy shifted from being agriculturally based to one based on manufacturing and industry. Numerous mega-projects were completed, such as the Petronas Towers, the North–South Expressway, the Multimedia Super Corridor, and the new federal administrative capital of Putrajaya. However, in the late 1990s the Asian financial crisis almost caused the collapse of the currency and the stock and property markets, although they later recovered.

**4. (a) Describe the launching of Non-Alignment Movement. Why the small nations wanted to remain aloof from the powerful nations? (20 Marks)**

**Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)** was founded by the **newly independent countries of Asia and Africa in 1955**, at a time when the Cold War was raging, and a number of colonies were becoming free. The long term goals of NAM are to promote peace, development, economic co-operation, and healthy international relations among member states.

The Cold War was at its peak, and the members of the NAM preferred to remain neutral. A few important leaders of these nations desired that the movement should be kept away from **the superpower rivalry and the military blocs**. The first meeting of the NAM took place in Bandung (Indonesia) in 1955 at the initiative of **Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Chou En-lai and President Sukarno**. It was attended by twenty- nine countries. It was in the first meeting, where the leaders announced the principles on the basis of which the Non-Aligned Movement should make progress.

The first Conference of Non-Aligned Nations set out the following prerequisites for joining this movement:

- The country should have faith in **peaceful coexistence** and follow an independent foreign policy in keeping with the principle of non-Alignment.
- It must have **opposed colonialism and imperialism**.
- It must not be a member of a military group or pact.
- It must not enter into a bilateral military agreement with any great power.
- It must not have permitted a great power to build military bases in connection with Cold War within its territorial boundary.

**Precaution** was taken to keep out any country which supported either of the two blocs.

The next meeting of the non-aligned movement was held in Brioni (Yugoslavia), which reiterated the principles declared in the Bandung meeting. The NAM summit was held at **Belgrade in September, 1961**, and was attended by twenty-five nations, representing Asia and Africa. It was important, in the sense that, President Nasser of Egypt and President Tito of Yugoslavia delivered their addresses at the conference. They advised the members to adopt a positive approach towards the problems facing the newly independent nations, and also those struggling for independence. The summit extended its support to all the freedom struggles taking place in the Third World. Members decided to meet once in three or four years, and take stock of the progress achieved so far.

**The small nations wanted to remain aloof from the powerful nations:**

The creation and strengthening of the socialist block after the defeat of fascism in World War II, the collapse of colonial empires, the emergence of a bipolar world and the formation of two military blocks (NATO and the Warsaw Pact) brought about a new international context that led to the necessity of multilateral coordination fora between the countries of the South.

In this context, the underdeveloped countries, most of them in Asia and Africa, felt the need to join efforts for the **common defense of their interests, the strengthening of their independence and sovereignty and the cultural and economic revival or salvation of their peoples**, and also to express a strong commitment with peace by declaring themselves as “non-aligned” from either of the two nascent military blocks.

- To serve as a forum of political coordination of the developing countries to promote and defend their common interests in the system of international relations



- To **promote unity, solidarity and cooperation** between developing countries based on shared values and priorities agreed upon by consensus.
- To defend **international peace and security** and settle all international disputes by peaceful means in accordance with the principles and the purposes of the UN Charter and International Law.
- To encourage relations of friendship and cooperation between all nations based on the principles of International Law, particularly those enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.
- To promote and encourage sustainable development through international cooperation and, to that end, jointly coordinate the implementation of political strategies which strengthen and ensure the full participation of all countries, rich and poor, in the international economic relations, under equal conditions and opportunities but with differentiated responsibilities.
- To encourage the **respect, enjoyment and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all**, on the basis of the principles of universality, objectivity, impartiality and non-selectivity, avoiding politicization of human rights issues, thus ensuring that all human rights of individuals and peoples, including the right to development, are promoted and protected in a balanced manner.
- To promote **peaceful coexistence between nations, regardless of their political, social or economic systems**.
- To condemn all **manifestations of unilateralism** and attempts to exercise hegemonic domination in international relations.
- To coordinate actions and strategies in order to confront jointly the **threats to international peace and security**, including the threats of use of force and the acts of aggression, colonialism and foreign occupation, and other breaches of peace caused by any country or group of countries.
- To continue pursuing **universal and non-discriminatory nuclear disarmament**, as well as a general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control and in this context, to work towards the objective of arriving at an agreement on a phased program for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons within a specified framework of time to eliminate nuclear weapons, to prohibit their development, production, acquisition, testing, stockpiling, transfer, use or threat of use and to provide for their destruction.
- To promote international cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and to facilitate access to nuclear technology, equipment and material for peaceful purposes required by developing countries.
- To promote concrete initiatives of **South-South cooperation** and strengthen the role of NAM, in coordination with G.77, in the re-launching of North-South cooperation, ensuring the fulfillment of the right to development of our peoples, through the enhancement of international solidarity.
- To respond to the challenges and to take advantage of the opportunities arising from **globalization and interdependence with creativity and a sense of identity** in order to ensure its benefits to all countries, particularly those most affected by underdevelopment and poverty, with a view to gradually reducing the abysmal gap between the developed and developing countries.

- To enhance the role that civil society, including NGO's, can play at the regional and international levels in order to promote the purposes, principles and objectives of the Movement.

**(b) Why was the apartheid policy introduced in South Africa? What were its main features? (15 Marks)**

After the Second World War, there were important changes in the way black Africans were treated. Under **Prime Minister Malan (1948-54)**, a **new policy called apartheid (separateness) was introduced**. This tightened up control over blacks still further.

Apartheid as an officially structured policy was introduced after the general election of 1948. Legislation classified inhabitants into four racial groups—"black", "white", "coloured", and "Indian", and residential areas were segregated. Until then, most settlements had people of different races living side by side. Group Areas Act of 1950 put an end to diverse areas and determined where one lived according to race.

**The introduction of Apartheid was done to establish racial superiority as seen in the following ways:**

- When **India and Pakistan** were given independence in 1947, white South Africans became alarmed at the growing racial equality within the Commonwealth, and they were determined to preserve their supremacy.
- Most of the whites, especially those of Dutch origin, were against racial equality, but the most extreme were the **Afrikaner Nationalist Party led by Dr Malan**. The Broederbond was a secret Afrikaner organization which worked to protect and preserve Afrikaner power.
- The Nationalists won the 1948 elections with promises to rescue the whites from the '**black menace**' and to preserve the racial purity of the whites. This would help to ensure continued white supremacy.
- The first grand apartheid law was the **Population Registration Act of 1950**, which formalised racial classification and introduced an identity card for all persons over the age of 18, specifying their racial group.

Apartheid was continued and developed further by the prime ministers who followed Malan: Strijdom (1954-8), Verwoerd (1958-66) and Vorster (1966-78). **The main features of apartheid:**

- There was **complete separation of blacks and whites** as far as possible at all levels.
- In country areas, blacks had to live in special reserves; in urban areas they had separate townships built at suitable distances from the white residential areas. If an existing black township was thought to be too close to a 'white' area, the whole community was uprooted and 're-grouped' somewhere else to make separation as complete as possible.
- There were **separate buses, coaches, trains, cafes, toilets, parks benches, hospitals, beaches, picnic areas, sports and even churches**.

- Black children went to **separate schools** and were given a much inferior education.
- However, there was a flaw in the system: complete separation was impossible because over half the non-white population worked in white-owned mines, factories and other businesses. The economy would have collapsed if all non-whites had been moved to reserves. In addition, virtually every white household had at least two African servants.
- Every person was given a **racial classification and an identity card**.
- There were **strict pass laws** which meant that black Africans had to stay in their reserves or in their townships unless they were travelling to a white area to work, in which case they would be issued with passes. Otherwise all travelling was forbidden without police permission.
- **Marriage and social relations** between whites and non-whites were forbidden; this was to preserve the purity of the white race. Police spied on anybody suspected of breaking the rules.
- Under the homeland system, the government attempted to divide South Africa into a number of separate states, each of which was supposed to develop into a separate nation-state for a different ethnic group.
- The **Bantu Self-Government Act (1959)** set up seven regions called Bantustans, based on the original African reserves. It was claimed that they would eventually move towards self-government.
- In 1969 it was announced that the first Bantustan, the Transkei, had become 'independent'.
- Africans lost all political rights, and their representation in parliament, which had been by white MPs, was abolished.

The new president, **F. W. de Klerk (elected 1989)**, had a reputation for caution, but privately he had decided that apartheid would have to go completely and he accepted that black majority rule must come eventually. **Nelson Mandela** was released after 27 years in jail (1990) and became leader of the ANC, which was made legal.

**(c) How far did Latin American countries overcome centuries of subjugation and foreign intervention? (15 Marks)**

As the 18th century came to a close, the relationships between the **Spanish and Portuguese monarchies** and their respective colonies in the Americas had become strained by modernizing reforms, rebellion, and wars in Europe. The liberalization of the trade monopoly had created prosperity in most of the colonies, but the people living in those colonies did not benefit much from the prosperity.

In 1817 Simón Bolívar had returned to Venezuela to again fight for its independence. Starting his campaign in the west, Bolívar took the strategic town of Angostura. He established headquarters there and collected recruits and supplies. The location of Angostura on the Orinoco allowed him to receive assistance by sea as well as providing him with a route upriver into the central plains.

This time in Venezuela, Bolívar gained the assistance of the llaneros, who had been conducting a guerrilla war against the royalists. To gain their cooperation, Bolívar provided certain limited incentives to the Indians and black slaves. This widened the ethnic base of the revolution, and it allowed Bolívar access to the central plains of Venezuela which proved to be very valuable in the fighting.

From time to time, Bolívar tried to gain a foothold in northern Venezuela, but without success. Then he came up with a more daring plan. He would cross the vast central plains and then the Andes Mountains during the rainy season and make a surprise attack on Bogotá. Bolívar began the long march on May 26, 1819, just as the rainy season started. The long trip across hundreds of miles of plains, swamps, and swollen rivers would prove to be at least as difficult as expected, but Bolívar would not be deterred.

From the end of the **wars of independence in 1824** until his death in 1830, Simon Bolívar served as president of Venezuela. The newly independent countries of South America did not operate perfectly and there was much turmoil. In 1830, Bolívar resigned as president because of the disunion and opposition that he felt in South America. He died on December 17, 1830.

However, the **fruit of independence** was hard to sustain. Lack of political mobilization and radicalization of the masses ensured the decline of democracy and the subsequent coups and rule of dictators. The Americas also fell into the financial debt and chaos of global financial system and came under the influence of the U.S.A., since the introduction of the **Munroe** doctrine.

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