

Answer Key of QP 33096

Note: Students may give additional facts that substantiate the main points. Examiners may exercise their discretion in giving marks.

1. Attempt any two questions:

1a. Examine the political and religious reforms of Kemal Pasha of Turkey.

Abolition of Sultanate and Caliphate, Secular Democratic Republic, benevolent dictatorship – secular education, curbs on clergy etc.

1b. Evaluate the political and social reforms of Reza Shah of Iran.

Centralised government, re-organisation of military and police. Social- Educational reforms- rights for women- promotion of sports

1c. Discuss the birth of Israel with reference to the factors that led to Zionism.

Anti-Semitism in Europe- Rise of Nationalism and Racism- Theodore Herzl and WZO.

2. Attempt any two questions:

2a. Outline the main features of Fascism. What were the factors that helped Benito Mussolini seize power in Italy?

statism, nationalism, militarism, opposed to democracy and communism. Disappointment after the WWI, post war economic crisis, problems of democracy in, failure of democracy in Italy, influence of the Russian revolution, desire to have a strong and patriotic government, personality of Mussolini.

2b. List the main features of Nazism. Trace the rise of Adolf Hitler as the Chancellor of Germany.

Alleged racial superiority of so called Aryan Race, anti-semitism, unification of Germans in one Reich, role of women, opposition to communism, totalitarian and authoritarian state. early political career in brief, organized Nazi party, overthrow of the Munich Govt, Mein Kampf, defeat in elections, impact of Great Depression, Hitler becomes the Chancellor.

2c. Define 'Militarism' and examine the factors that led to its rise in Japan in the 1930s.

Any one definition- Military tradition- Rise and fall of the Party Government- Political Influence of the Zaibatsu. - Discontent among the Workers and Peasants- Setback in Foreign Relations- Rise of Ultra-Nationalist Groups- Manchurian Incident (1931)

3. Attempt any two questions:

3a. ^{Narrate} the events that led to World War II.

Japan, Germany, Italy leave LoN, Alliances between them, Germany's violation of Treaty of Versailles and British-French Policy of Appeasement, Munich Settlement, Annexation of Czechoslovakia, Nazi-Soviet Pact, Invasion of Poland.

3b. Evaluate the importance of the Atlantic Charter.

Alliance between U.S.A and Britain -Outlined goals and aims of postwar period only for areas occupied by Nazi Germany not U.S.S.R.- lack of concern for rights of Asians and Africans.

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3c. What are the aims and objectives of the United Nations Organisation? Examine its main organs.

International Peace, Friendly relations, International Co-operation, Human Rights
Fundamental Rights and Freedoms, Centre for harmonizing the actions of the nations.
General Assembly- Security Council- Economic and Social Council - Trusteeship Council-
International Court of Justice- Secretariat

4. Attempt any two questions:

4a. Discuss Dr. Sun Yat Sen political career and his role in the Revolution of 1911 in China.

Leader of revolutionary political organisations - Tongmenghui - mobilised support and funds abroad - provisional President- negotiations with Yuan Shikai- China becomes a republic.

4b. Explain Gandhi's philosophy of Satyagraha giving examples from any one mass movement led by him.

Main features of satyagraha – any one movement Anti Rowlatt Satyagraha, Non Co-operation Movement, Civil Disobedience, Quit India.

4c. Evaluate Dr. Sukarno's role in the nationalist movement of Indonesia.

Leader of PNI- Five Principles – agitation against the Dutch- collaboration with Japan during World War II- resistance to re-establishment of Dutch rule- Dutch 'Police Action'- UNO and The Hague Conference- independence.

5. Write short notes on any two of the following:

5a. Economic Reforms of Kemal Pasha

Planning- State Monopoly- industrial and agricultural reforms- development of transport etc.

5b. Manchurian Crisis and Militarism in Japan.

Mukden Incident- conflict between Japanese and Chinese- failed attempts by civilian government to control army – exit from League of Nations- establishment of Manchukuo.

5c. Origin and Eight Principle Points/Goals of the Atlantic Charter.

Need for alliance between U.S.A and Britain- eight principles.

5d. Dr. Sun Yat Sen and the Guomintang (Kuomintang) Party of China.

Establishment of Party in 1912- decline- revival after World War II- Sun-Joffe Agreement- organisation of Northern March.