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**Answer Key of QP 33095**

**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. Outline the socio- religious reforms of Kemal Pasha of Turkey.**

Secular modern state, abolished Caliphate, secular education, emancipation of women, ban on traditional dress, curbs on clergy etc.

**1b. <sup>Critically evaluate</sup> the economic and legal reforms of Reza Shah of Iran.**

Reforms in industry, transport and communication, agriculture and banking, trade and finance. Legal- new law codes and modernisation of judiciary, constitutional rights.

**1c. <sup>main</sup> Review the events from 1939-1948 that resulted in the birth of Israel.**

White Paper- World War II- Zionist support for Britain- limit on immigration- Biltmore Resolution- UN intervention- Partition and establishment of Israel.

**2. Attempt any two questions:**

**2a. <sup>Analyse</sup> the transformation of Italy under the Fascist rule of Benito Mussolini.**

economic reforms introduced, government control over economy, educational changes, Lateran treaty with the Church, adopted aggressive imperialist policy, signing of Rome-Berlin-Tokyo axis.

**2b. <sup>Examine</sup> how Nazism transformed Germany into a totalitarian state.**

Consolidation of Nazi power, Suppression of the Opposition, Nazi Economy, Strict control of education, Policy towards the Church, Anti-Semitism

**2c. State the causes of the emergence of Militarism in Japan.**

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-Mukden Incident (1931)

**3. Attempt any two questions:**

**3a. Highlight the causes of World War II with reference to the Policy of Appeasement.**

Policy of Appeasement- Events from 1933- 1936 Germany leaving League of Nations till Annexation of Czechoslovakia- end of policy of Appeasement -Allied support for Poland- Nazi-Soviet Alliance- World War II begins.

**3b. List the eight principle points/goals of the Atlantic Charter. What was the significance of the Atlantic Charter?**

Eight Principle Points- 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.

**3c. Discuss the main organs of the United Nations Organisation and its functions.**

General Assembly- Security Council- Economic and Social Council -Trusteeship Council- International Court of Justice- Secretariat; composition of each and their responsibilities.

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**4. Attempt any two questions:**

**4a. Trace Dr. Sun Yat Sen's political career till the Revolution of 1911 in China.**

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

**4b. How did Gandhi's philosophy of Satyagraha influence the Indian National Movement?**

Meaning of Satyagraha- role in each movement- extent of success.

**4c. Evaluate Dr. Sukarno's contribution to 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. Political Reforms of Kemal Pasha of Turkey.**

Abolition of Sultanate and Caliphate, Secular Democratic Republic, benevolent dictatorship

**5b. Main features of Fascism.**

Statism, nationalism, militarism, opposed to democracy and communism

**5c. Results of World War II.**

Defeat of the Axis Power-Massive Loss of Human Life-Emergence of the United States as World Power-Rise of Soviet Russia as a Super Power-Emergence of Two Power Blocs-Triumph of Nationalism-Foundation of the UNO.

**5d. Dr. Sun Yat Sen and the Guomindang ( Kuomintang) Party.**

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