

**GS Advanced Program 2023****Generic Booklet**

Test Name/Code/No. : 4

Name			
Email ID.			
Roll No.			
Mobile No.		Date 21/10/22	

Allotted Time : 60 Minutes**Instructions to Candidates -**

- There are 7 Questions in this Question paper.
- All Questions are Compulsory.
- For all updates, please visit the noticeboard -
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Important -

- Answers must be attempted in the QCA Booklet only.
- To upload the Answer Copies please visit to "My Course" section on -
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- Only those copies will be evaluated which will be submitted before the next class.

Q. No.	Grade/Score
1	
2	
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Overall Grade/Score	

Start Writing Here

Q.1)

The New Deal was a set of domestic policies enacted under President Franklin D. Roosevelt that dramatically expanded the federal government's role in the economy in response to the Great Depression.

Successful Initiatives/Acts

1. The Deal sought to reinvigorate the economy by stimulating consumer demands.
2. The Deal embraced federal deficit spending to promote economic growth, a fiscal approach that came to be associated with John Maynard Keynes, a British Economist.

Keynes argued that putting money in consumers' hands would allow them to buy more products, employers would have more money to hire more workers who would buy more products.

11. Initiatives like Agricultural Adjustment Act, Civilian Conservation Corps, Federal Emergency Relief Act, Security and Exchange Commission, Social Safety Net Policies were introduced to provide relief from poverty, recovery of lost wealth and reform of the system.

The Deal was, however, only partially successful as economic recession recurred in 1937.

- i. Huge public spending for welfare schemes created fiscal deficit.
- ii. The reforms did not check the root cause of depression, i.e. inequality economically
- iii. Unemployment was able to be reduced from 25% to 15% only.

Thus, it was not New Deal with mixed bag of success that pulled global economy out of great depression.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Q.2)

The Treaty of Versailles was signed in 1919 and it was harsh on Germany and served as a humiliation for the Germans, further deteriorating the entire political landscape of Europe. However, it was not to be blamed for the Second World War.

Rather, the Great Depression which was a time of great economic suffering before the World War II, posing severe risks to the entire economies of the world and specifically in Europe indeed caused the war as:

① Aggressive Foreign Policy: Unemployment, poverty led to the cause for development of dictatorial regimes across Europe, who nationalized the idea to take anything by force, leading to more aggressive nationalist foreign policy.

Empire Building Forces: In the atmosphere of cut-throat economic trade/depression, the answer of countries like Japan & Italy was to build an empire.

① This secures their supplies of raw materials and natural resources. Countries like Japan (Manchuria), Italy (Abyssinia) and Germany (Eastern Europe) get international conflict, tension, and mistrust.

② The 1930s economic depression gave opportunity to Mussolini and his Fascist Party to come to power, making Italy rich and power.

③ Rise to power in an economically unstable Germany, Hitler and his Nazi Party rearm the nation to further his ambitions of world domination.

All these unstable governments created by Economic Depression led to World War II.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Q.3)

Nazism and Fascism are two faces of the same coin of totalitarianism. Although both Nazism and Fascism reject the ideology of liberalism, democracy and communism, there are some fundamental differences between the two.

Both have their origin in the 20th Century and led to the ignition of World War II which brought untold amount of destruction and chaos.

They are siblings and can be compared as enumerated hereunder:

Fascism

1. Believed in the corporatization of all elements to form an 'Organic State'. State was an unimportant element.

Nazism

1. Emphasized on racism. Believed in the superiority of a state ruled by a particular race, say, Aryan.

Fascism

II. Believed in the class system and sought to preserve it for a better social order.

III. Considered the state as a means of advancing goal of nationalism

Nazism

I. Considered a class-based society a hindrance to racial unity and sought to eliminate it.

III. Considered the state as a tool for the preservation and advancement of the master race

Overall Grading (√)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Q.4)

Though pointing fingers on Germany alone for initiating the World War would be unfair, the allied powers were equally to be blamed for opening the door for the infamous war. Germany was responsible in the following ways:

- i) Rise of Germany as a hegemon distorted balance of power in Europe created by the Congress of Vienna in 1814-15.
- ii) Formation of Triple alliance with Germany, Italy and Empire of Austria-Hungary.
- iii) Kaiser William II reversing the policies of Otto Von Bismarck and boosting naval presence of Germany around Britain accelerating World War I.
- iv) Annexation of Czech followed by Poland by Germany starting World War II.
- v) Germany's attack on Russia as Hitler wanted to destroy communism.

VII) Aspirations of Hitler of exterminating Jews and establishing a Greater Germany

VIII) German Preparations like remilitarization, naval growth, conscription. etc. before war

IX) Fascism or cult of personality preaching hatred against democracy and communism vehemently.

X) Racial Supremacy of German Youth and the Nazi Ideology leading to breakout of the World War II.

Although failure of League of Nations is a major reason for starting of World War II, Germany can be seen as responsible for starting a war which led to death of 5 crore people and start of nuclear era.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Q.5)

The policy of appeasement was the policy followed by the British and the French, of avoiding war with aggressive powers such as Japan, Italy and Germany by giving way to their demands in order to maintain peace and harmony.

The devastation left by the World War I forced the European leadership to work for peace and harmony in every possible way. The mistakes committed at the Paris Peace Conference and some of the German grievances coupled with the fear of communism drove the policy of appeasement.

Examples of the policy include :

- I. The allied powers failed to check the German advancement in Rhineland which under the Treaty of Versailles and Locarno was to remain demilitarised.
- II. German occupation of Austria, Czechoslovakia met no resistance whatsoever from either Britain and France.

11. The signing of the Munich Treaty was also a form of Western appeasement employed to avert the imminent danger of war.

14. Backed by German expansionist motives, Italy too attacked Ethiopia in 1935 which was a member of the League of Nations. The failure of the League in stopping the aggression highlighted its ineffectiveness in containing global conflicts.

The policy of appeasement can be held responsible for World War II as:

- ① The policy of appeasement allowed Hitler to destroy the system of created by the peacemakers of Paris after World War I.
- ② This policy played a role in the failure of the League of Nations because Western democracies were supposed

to maintain peace by providing meaningful leadership to the League.

III. It allowed Germany, Italy, and Japan to come closer to form the Berlin - Rome - Tokyo axis, disturbing the balance of power.

IV. The policy convinced Hitler that western democracies had neither the intention nor the capacity to stand in front of Germany, emboldening Hitler by its appeasing attitude.

V. Eventually, the policy of appeasement drove Hitler to attack Poland on 1st September, 1939 and with this World War II commenced.

Hence the policy of appeasement which was introduced by the British and the French to avoid war eventually resulted in World War II.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.6)

Cuba got involved in the Cold War after Fidel Castro seized power from the USA backed dictator Batista in 1959. In 1961, USA broke diplomatic ties with Cuba after Cuba showed proximity to USSR and Castro declaring that he was a Marxist and that Cuba was a socialist country.

Nikita Khrushchev, the leader of the Soviet Union converted Cuba into a Russian ^{nuclear} base after USA continued its efforts to destroy Cuba. The crisis came to an end after appeal was made by the Secretary General of the UN.

The major reasons of the Cuban Missile Crisis were:

- ① Cuba was under threat of military invasion from the USA, so that USSR wanted to help as a gesture of solidarity with Cuba which was an ally of the Soviet Union.

- II. The USSR lost the lead in developing Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles so that it was looking for an opportunity to encircle the USA from a close range.
- III. In 1959, the USA deployed Jupiter missiles in Turkey. It threatened the security of the USSR, hence, Cuba seemed to be an ideal place to initiate counter-strike against the USA.
- IV. The Soviets felt uneasy about the number of nuclear weapons that were targetted at them from Western Europe and Turkey, and deployment of missiles in Cuba could be used for bargaining with the west.

Despite lasting for a few days, the Cuban Missile Crisis had important consequences:

- I. The world came to realize how easily a nuclear war can be started.
- II. A hotline was introduced between USSR and USA to allow swift consultations.
- III. In 1963, the USA, the USSR and Britain signed a Nuclear Ban Treaty, agreeing to carry out nuclear tests only underground to avoid polluting the atmosphere any further.
- IV. The Cuba-USSR relationship was extremely cool for several years as Cuba felt betrayed.

The Cuban Missile Crisis was an important event in the Cold War era, which made the world realize the threat posed by the weapon race of USA and USSR and it kick started movements to make the world safe from the horrors of nuclear war.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.7)

The interwar period between two world wars was relatively short. Politically, the era coincided with the rise of communism, starting in Russia with the October Revolution and Russian Civil War, at the end of World War I.

The Great Depression brought about significant social unrest leading to major surge of fascism and in many cases, the collapse of democratic governments. In 1930s, the breakdown of the League of Nations, the rise of aggressive dictatorships posed a serious threat to democracy throughout the world.

Challenges to Democratic State System:

1. Rise of Fascism in Italy began during World War I when Benito Mussolini and other radicals formed a political group called Fasci. The Italian people were living under a dictatorship with limited freedom and rights.

- II. Rise of Nazism in Germany after the huge blow by the Treaty of Versailles.
- III. Persecution of Jews after the Nazis took power and implementation of their antisemitic ideology and politics/policies. Holocaust of 600 million European Jews took place.
- IV. Spanish Civil War (1936-39) was a military revolt against the Republican government of Spain supported by conservative elements within the country.
- V. Iron Guard which was a far-right movement and political party in Romania from 1927 to early part of World War II. It was ultra-nationalist, anti-semitic, anti-communist, anti-capitalist, and promoted the Orthodox Christian faith.

VI. Fascism beyond Europe especially in East Asia, the Middle East, and South America

VII. Rise of Japan as Colonial Powers after Japan underwent a period of industrialisation and militarization. The Meiji Restoration brought about modernisation and contributed to Japan's emergence as a great colonial empire.

The efforts of the League of Nations failed to maintain peace after the first world war. Eventually, Hitler's invasion of Poland in 1939 drove Great Britain and France to declare war on Germany, marking the beginning of World War II. Over the next six years, the conflict would take more lives and destroy more land and property around the globe.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

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