

**GS Advanced Program 2023****Generic Booklet**Test Name/Code/No. : **Test #1**

Name

Email ID.

Roll No.

Mobile No.

Date

18/10/2022**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 -
<https://noticeboard.forumias.com/gsap-2023/>

Important -

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

Q. No.	Grade/Score
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Overall Grade/Score	

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Q.1)

Feudalism was a dominant social system in medieval times in which nobility held land from crown in exchange for military service.

In feudalism peasants were obliged to work on lord's land and pay homage in exchange of military protection.

Feudalism supported the monarchy

- 1) Feudal lords provided the military support during war crisis.
- 2) Castles of feudal lords acted as line of defence for monarchs.
- 3) Feudalism created a social order in which king was on top of pyramid, showed assertiveness of monarch.
- 4) Hereditary administrative positions made stable feudal order and ensured the supply chain for monarchs.
- 5) Village based economy which was self sufficient and produced little surplus for trade.

Reasons for disappearance of feudalism

Feudalism started declining after 16th century due to following reasons

- 1) Rise of middle class consisting traders and businessmen provided money to king to raise armies of arm.
- 2) Growth of trade and commerce caused decline of feudalism.
- 3) Crusades in medieval period opened the trade with other cities.
- 4) Black death in Europe caused decline in agriculture produce and people migrated to larger cities.
- 5) Political changes about legal rights and individual liberty made coercive system of feudalism to get obsolete.

Feudalism was characterised by class of land lords and class of peasantry living in agrarian economy and marked a decline due to rise of trade and urbanism.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.2) Industrial revolution put an end to osmodon, less productive and stagnant economy with help of intellectual revolution.

These changes were rapid, extremely fundamental and far reaching in economic organisation, technology and business structure.

Changes occurred due to Intellectual revolution

- 1) Manual work got replaced by steam power machines.
- 2) Agriculture got mechanised and big farms replaced small farms.
- 3) Development of chemical industry, metallurgical process and other technology were main drivers for industrialization.
- 4) Invention of steam engine made transportation of goods and people very easy.
- 5) Scale of production increased due to machines and increased international trade.

other reasons of Industrial Revolution

- 1) Ambition to be great colonial power by Britain propelled the industrial revolution.
- 2) Supply of raw material from colony and cheap labour to work.
- 3) No political or religious restrictions on scientists in Britain.
- 4) Proximity to coal and Iron mines facilitated manufacturing of essential machinery.

Intellectual revolution in Europe gave required input to industrial revolution which made Britain powerful to colonise the other parts of the world.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.3) Imperialism refers to the highest state of capitalism which made it necessary to find new markets and resources.

Colonialism is establishment of a colony in one territory by a political power from another territory and subsequent maintenance, expansion and exploitation of that colony.

Impact of Capitalism on Imperialism and Colonialism.

- 1) Surplus production made imperial powers to search for new market and caused colonialism.
- 2) Need of raw material and monopoly on it started race of colonialism.
- 3) Development of means of transportation and communication due to surplus capital accelerated the imperialistic tendency and colonialism.
- 4) Economic competition between European powers increased race to get as many colony as much possible.

5) Race of securing sea-lanes of commerce by either colonizing the ports of call or signing treaties.

Capitalism was not the only reason behind imperialism and colonialism

1) Rise of ardent nationalism among European powers made them engage in colonialism.

2) Rise of merchant class and sea routes discovery.

3) Christian missionaries helped the colonialism under the pretence of "divine holy task".

4) Explorers wanted to learn about different cultures, people and traditions.

Colonialism and imperialism has left a very remarkable impact on culture and traditions of Africa and Asian colony. They have become more diverse and some what integrated.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.4)

Industrial revolution is the process of change from agrarian and handicraft economy to one dominated by industry and machine manufacturing.

Japanese industrial revolution started after Meiji restoration in mid 19th century.

Factor different from west

- 1) West's industrialization was based on scientific discoveries but Japan's was based on reverse engineering.
- 2) Japanese industrialization was too faster than western. i.e. only 30 yrs.
- 3) Japan started with heavy machinery unlike western they started with light machines.
- 4) Entry cost for new industry was far lower than west.
- 5) Japan was reliant on imports for raw materials
- 6) West saw agriculture and commercial revolution before I.R. but Japan bypassed them.

7) West got capital from colonies but Japan got capital from agriculture sector.

8) Japan's industrial revolution was state led.

9) Meiji state protected the economy from foreign competition.

10) foreign loans were kept minimum due to fear of losing sovereignty.

Japan's industrialization was markedly different from west but Japan imitated the technologies education system and other positive aspects from western countries.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.5)

Industrial revolution termed as changes that occurred in industrial development of england between 1760 to 1820.

These changes were rapid, fundamental and far reaching economic organization, technology and business structure. But impact of India was very severe.

Affect on India due to Industrial revolution

- 1) Englund started producing more goods and India market got flooded with foreign products.
- 2) India became big consumer of english goods, which destroyed Indian industry.
- 3) Indian artisans and handicrafts became out of job.
- 4) British capitalist earn while Indian farmers exploited by forcing them to sell produce at very low price.
- 5) Increased pressure on agriculture as artisans become jobless.

- 6) Indian cloth industry could not match with foreign cheap products.
- 7) British imposed heavy duty on Indian products which made them uncompetitive.
- 8) Crop become cash centric as British planters wanted cash crops to full fill demand of England.
- 9) Lacking capital goods industry as British empire never wanted competition from them.
- 10) Caused systematic deindustrialization of Indian economy.

Some positive aspects of British Industrial Revolution on India

- 1) Development of railway to carry raw material from hinterland of India

2) Development of Irrigation to improve crop productivity.

3) Development of education system to produce man power to support British rule.

4) Land become commodity as many become farmers by mahawari system.

Dada Bhai Naikaji
Saw the destruction of Indian economy as consequence of colonialism propelled by industrial revolution in Britain.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.6)

Athens was prototype model of democracy and USA is the first working, visible and real model of democracy in hand of people.

US became democracy after American revolution when American colonies gained their independence and started ruling themselves.

Democracy in Athens

- 1) It was a decentralized system where decision making powers were in some group of members.
- 2) Very few people have right to vote.
- 3) That all section of society are represented.
- 4) No fundamental rights to citizens.
- 5) Dominated by feudal lords and knights.

Democracy in USA

- 1) The Bill of right ensured fundamental rights to the citizens of USA.
- 2) first written constitution in a democratic country.
- 3) It removed aristocracy and reactionary elements.
- 4) It inspired the war for democratic movement eg. French revolution.
- 5) Introduced new political, social and economic setup into the USA.
- 6) Inspired the idea of liberalism, natural law, republicanism and property rights.

Causes of American Revolution

- 1) Liberal and progressive thinking inspired by ideas of enlightenment.
- 2) Ideas of natural law, property rights and liberalism.
- 3) Intervention of British parliament in governance of colonies.

- 4) No representation of colonies in British parliament.
- 5) Recovery of 7 years war expenditure from colony by taxing people of colony.
- 6) Various acts of British government to stop the trade of colonies.

Hence US emerged as first democracy after American revolution and raised the flag of democracy against the colonialist powers of Europe.

Overall Grading (✓)

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Q.7)

Development of trade and commerce between 13 colonies made them interdependent, made men mint of themselves as one and once their trade interest were destroyed they started a united revolution.

American revolution was not merely freedom struggle but it started with fight for opportunity of trade. but mercantilist policy of British government against it. This was revolution against mercantilism in following ways —

1) Various mercantilist acts passed by Britain to serve her mercantilist interest at the expense of colonies.

2) Stamp Act 1765 —

a) British parliament levied direct tax on the colonies of British America
b) Legal documents, papers of ship, licences, publications and playing cards were taxed.

This act resented the colonies and they came with "No taxation"

without representation?

3) Townshend act imposed tax on glass and paper.

4) Tea Act of 1773 - Law made the companies of America pay taxes on tea which lead to event of Boston tea party.

5) Boston Massacre -

5 Americans protesting against British taxes. Killing of

6) Appeal to King George III -

A) colonies appealed to King George III to remove restrictions on indigenous industry, allow americans to trade with all countries.

B) That tax american colonies without their consent.

Britain interpreted these demands as mutiny and attacked the colonies

in 1775, this was beginning of American revolution.

Other cause of revolution

- 1) American colonies did not want so much interference of British parliament.
- 2) Head of government of colonies were appointed by British.
- 3) No representation of colonies in British parliament.
- 4) Lot of political and religious dissidents had settled in colonies for escaping persecution in Europe.

American revolution was in fact economic revolt but it final culmination was inception of first democracy with written constitution of its own.

Overall Grading (✓)

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