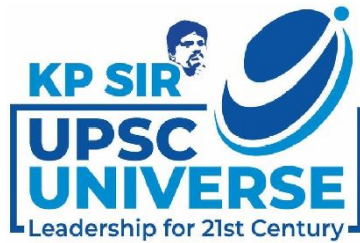




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UPSC Mains 2023

4 am Batch Test

(DAY-10 - Answers)

1) American Revolution was not really a revolution. Critically examine.

UPSC Mains Syllabus topic	History of the World will include events from 18th century such as Industrial Revolution, world wars, Redrawing of National Boundaries, Colonization, Decolonization, political philosophies like Communism, Capitalism, Socialism etc.— their forms and effect on the society.
Why was this question asked?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “American Revolution was an economic revolt against mercantilism.” Substantiate. American Revolution was not really a revolution. Critically examine. (UPSC History Optional Question)
Introduction	The American Revolution, a pivotal event in American history, has sparked debates about its revolutionary nature. While some argue that it transformed American society and upheld radical principles, others contend that it was a conservative movement aimed at preserving the existing social, political, and economic order.
Body	<p>I. The Revolution as a Radical Transformation:</p> <p>Legal and political foundations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> James Otis and the challenge against writs of assistance. Appeal to natural law and inherent human rights. Fusion of English liberties and universal principles. <p>The assertion of natural rights:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independence based on higher principles, not material necessity. • Jefferson's eloquent expression in the Declaration of Independence. • Government by consent and protection of inalienable rights. <p>The revolutionary essence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revolt against government power and arbitrary laws. • Affirmation of natural law and right as the basis for political power. <p>II. The Revolution as a Conservative Movement:</p> <p>Restoring the English governmental system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial desire for reconciliation with Great Britain. • Anglophilia and adherence to British norms. • Preservation of colonial social and economic structures. <p>Limited social and economic upheaval:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of social cataclysm and economic reinvention. • Comparison with more radical revolutions in Russia and France. • Lack of extensive social rearrangement or class revolution. <p>The preservation of institutionalized oppression:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued existence of slavery despite the revolution. • Barriers between rich and poor, but greater fluidity than in Europe. • Revolutionary principle driven by adherence to natural law, not material exigency.
<p>Conclusion</p>	<p>The fusion of English liberties with universal principles and the assertion that government power is subordinate to natural law make the American Revolution a transformative event in history. It is through the lens of these transcendent principles that the American struggle for freedom can be truly considered revolutionary.</p>

2) Several factors worked together to cause the rapid industrialisation of Germany after 1871. Comment

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Why was this question asked?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “‘Latecomer’ Industrial Revolution in Japan involved certain factors that were markedly different from what West had experienced.” Analyse. • Several factors worked together to cause the rapid industrialisation of Germany after 1871. Comment (UPSC History Optional Question)
Introduction	The period following the creation of the German Empire in 1871 witnessed a remarkable surge in industrialization. Several interconnected factors contributed to this rapid industrial growth, propelling Germany into a leading position on the global stage.
Body	<p>I. Public Expenditure and Market Integration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The indemnity payment from France after the Franco-Prussian War bolstered public expenditure, providing a significant stimulus for industrial expansion. • The integrated market of the Zollverein, a customs union, facilitated the free movement of goods and services within Germany, fostering a larger domestic market and stimulating production and trade. <p>II. Technological Advancements and Resource Utilization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The patenting of the Thomas-Gilchrist steelmaking process coincided with increased demand for railway equipment in the USA, enabling Germany to capitalize on its abundant phosphoric iron ore resources. • This utilization of resources and technological advancements in steel production led to a major period of growth, strengthening Germany's industrial sector. <p>III. Role of Banking Concerns and Cartels:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint-stock banking concerns played a pivotal role in encouraging industrial expansion and fostering cooperation among manufacturers. • Cartels and syndicates emerged as organizations that established agreements on pricing and production policies, minimizing competition and directing production with firmness. • The German Steelworks Association, formed in 1904, regulated prices and production of major steel companies, further enhancing German industry's competitiveness.
Conclusion	Germany's rapid industrialization during this period laid the foundation for its subsequent rise as an industrial powerhouse in the 20th century.

3) Analyze the impact of the Suez Crisis of 1956 on the decolonization process in Africa and its implications for African nationalist movements.

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Why was this question asked?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What problems were germane to the decolonization process in the Malay Peninsula?
Introduction	The Suez Crisis of 1956, triggered by the nationalization of the Suez Canal by Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser, had profound implications for the decolonization process in Africa and the rise of African nationalist movements.
Body	I. Heightened Nationalist Sentiments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Suez Crisis galvanized anti-colonial sentiments across Africa, as it symbolized the resistance against Western imperialism. • African nationalists saw Nasser's defiance of Western powers as a beacon of hope and inspiration for their own struggles against colonial rule.

	<p>II. Acceleration of Decolonization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Suez Crisis highlighted the declining influence of colonial powers, particularly France and Britain, in the international arena. • The United Nations played a crucial role in mediating the conflict, promoting the principle of self-determination for colonized nations. <p>III. Implications for African Nationalist Movements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African nationalist movements gained momentum and intensified their efforts to achieve independence. • Leaders like Kwame Nkrumah in Ghana and Jomo Kenyatta in Kenya drew inspiration from Nasser's defiance and adopted his rhetoric of Pan-Africanism and anti-imperialism. • The Suez Crisis demonstrated the importance of international support and solidarity for African nationalist movements. <p>IV. Shift in Global Power Dynamics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Suez Crisis marked a turning point in global power dynamics, with the United States emerging as a dominant force in international affairs. • The United States opposed the military intervention by France, Britain, and Israel, signaling a shift in its stance towards decolonization in Africa. • This shift encouraged African nationalist movements to seek support from the United States and the Soviet Union during the Cold War era.
<p>Conclusion</p>	<p>The crisis served as a catalyst for African leaders and movements, inspiring them to pursue independence and contributing to the eventual dismantling of colonial rule across the continent.</p>