

**DATE: 24-04-2019**

**ST. JOSEPH’S COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), BENGALURU-27**

**B.A. HISTORY - VI SEMESTER**

**SEMESTER EXAMINATION - APRIL 2019**

**HS 6315 - History Of West Asia Since 1900 A.D.**

**Time :2½ hrs.**  **Max. Marks : 70**

**Supplementary candidates only.**

***This question paper has 1 printed pages and 4 parts***

**SECTION - A**

**Answer any 2 of the following (2 x 15 = 30)**

1. Describe Young Turk Movement. Explain the process of Modernization of Turkey under the guidance of the ‘Father of Modern Turkey’.

2. Explain the changes introduced by Reza Shah Pahlavi and its consequences.

3. Analyze the events that led to the birth of Israel.

**SECTION - B (6 + 6 = 12)**

4. Mark on the outline map provided the following places and write their historical importance**.**

1. Tikrit 2. Riyadh 3.Tehran 4.Cairo 5.Jeddah 6.Constantinople

**SECTION - C**

**Answer any 4 of the following (4 x 5 = 20)**

1. Why is West Asia regarded as strategically important? Name any

five reasons.

1. What are the reasons for the formation of Arab League ?
2. Suez Crisis.
3. Oil Crisis and its impact
4. Iran Iraq War 1980-88.
5. Islamic revolution under Khomeini.

**SECTION - D**

**Answer any 4 of the following questions (4 x 2 = 08)**

11. State any two nations that were in alliance with Turkey during First World War.

12. State any 2 reasons for US involvement in Kuwait war ?

13. Explain the Mandate system.

14. What was the objective of Zionist Movement ?

15. Anwar Sadat.

16. Dr. Mohammed Mossadeq

HS-6315-A-19

**HS 6315 - HISTORY OF WEST ASIA SINCE 1900 A.D.**

**Answer Key**

**Answer any 2 of the following (2 x 15 = 30)**

1. Describe Young Turk Movement. Explain the process of Modernization of Turkey under the guidance of ‘father of Modern Turkey’.

The Young Turk Revolution happened in July 1908, when the people tried to restore the Ottoman constitution of 1876 and bring in the multi-party politics protesting against the autocratic rule of Sultan Abdul Hamid II [ 3 marks]

Ataturk’s reforms

**About Mustafa – 5 marks**

Atatürk was a military genius, a charismatic leader, also a comprehensive reformer in his life. It was important at the time for the Republic of Turkey to be modernized in order to progress towards the level of contemporary civilizations and to be an active member of the culturally developed communities. Mustafa Kemal modernized the life of his country.

**Reforms – 5 marks**

Atatürk introduced reforms which he considered of vital importance for the salvation and survival of his people between 1924-1938. series of radical reforms in the country's political, social, and economic life that aimed at rapidly transforming Turkey into a modern state These reforms were enthusiastically welcomed by the Turkish people

**Impact – 2marks**

2. Explain the changes introduced by Reza Shah Islami and its consequences.

**About Reza Shah – 2 marks**

**Changes introduced – 8 marks**

Reza Shah introduced many social, economic, and political reforms during his reign, ultimately laying the foundation of the modern Iranian state.

he was an essential modernizing force for Iran

carried out extensive policy of Persianization trying to create a single, united and largely homogeneous nation

**Consequences – positive and negative 5 marks**

His legacy remains controversial to this day.

his reign was often despotic, his insistence on ethnic nationalism and cultural unitarism, along with forced detribalization and sedentarization, resulted in the suppression of several ethnic and social groups.

3. Analyze the events that led to the birth of Israel till the results of Yam Kippur War.

Zionist organisation - 1 m

Balfour Declaration – 1m

Persecution of Jews by Nazi – 1m

Formation of Israel 1948- 1 marks

Arab- Israeli wars 1948, 1956, 1967,1973 - 8 marks

Impact- 3 marks

**SECTION - B (6 + 6 = 12)**

4. Mark on the outline map provided the following places and write their historical importance**.**

Marking on the outline – each 1 m - 6 marks

Short description – each 1 mark – 6 marks

**SECTION - C**

**Answer any 4 of the following (4 x 5 = 20)**

1. Why is west Asia regarded as strategically important? Name any

fivereasons?

Any five Reasons – 5 marks

* The strategic geographical location of the WestAsia has made the region from ancient times the centre ofworld focus among nations and Empires as they tried tocontrol over the trade route to the east.
* West Asia is an areawhich is strategically situated at the junction of the threecontinents of Asia, Europe and Africa.
* itcommands the approaches of these continents.- the region has historically been cross road of theworld
* the Gulf region accounted for 65% of the world‟s proven oilreserves and of the total OPEC‟s proven oil reserves about72% are located in this regions.
* The Gulf countries may become prospective partners forjoint venture with multinational and other firms of the US ,Japan and the Western Europe. Above all due to the lack ofstability , the Gulf region is a lucrative consumer marketsfor arms transfer.

1. What are the reasons for the formation of Arab League?

**Purposes of the Arab League[ 2m]**  are to strengthen ties among the member states, coordinate their policies, and promote their common interests. he Arab League currently has 22 members.

**The main goal of the league is to[ 3m]:**

* co-ordinate collaboration between them,
* to safeguard their **independence** and sovereignty, and
* to consider in a general way the affairs and interests of the Arab countries."
* to deliberate on matters of common concern, to settle some Arab disputes and to limit conflicts such as the 1958 Lebanon crisis. The League has served as a platform for the drafting and conclusion of many landmark documents promoting economic integration.

The **league** was founded in Cairo in 1945 by Egypt, Iraq, Jordan (originally Transjordan, Jordan, as of 1950), and Yemen.

1. Oil Crisis and its impact

Explaining crisis- 2.5 marks

During the 1973 Arab-Israeli War, Arab members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) imposed an embargo against the United States in retaliation for the U.S. decision to re-supply the Israeli military and to gain leverage in the post-war peace negotiations.The embargo was targeted at nations perceived as supporting Israel during the Yom Kippur War

Impact – 2.5 marks

Economic impact

Effect on Bretton woods system

Price control and rationing

On international relations

1. Islamic revolution under Khomeni

The Iranian Revolution was a series of events involving the overthrow of the monarch of Iran, Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi, and replacing his government with an Islamic republic under the Grand Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, a leader of one of the factions in the revolt

Khomeini and his loyalists in the revolutionary organizations implemented Extreme Islamic republic

**SECTION - D**

**Answer any 4 of the following questions (4 x 2 = 08)**

11. State any two nations that were in alliance with Turkey during First World War.

Germany, Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria

12. What were the reasons for US involvement in Kuwait war?

Liberate Kuwait

Defeat Saddam Hussein

Protect oil resources/ companies

13. Why was Suez Canal nationalized by Abdel Nasser?

Protecting National interest

for evacuation of British troops from the Suez Canal

Generating resources for building Aswan Dam across Nile

14. Explain the Mandate system.

Under this system, the victors of World War I were given responsibility for governing former German and Ottoman territories as mandates from the League.The mandate system was a compromise between the Allies' wish to retain the former German and Turkish colonies and their pre-Armistice declaration (November 5, 1918) that annexation of territory was not their aim in the war.

15. What was the objective of Zionist Movement?

To create and support of a Jewish national state in Palestine, the ancient homeland of the Jews

To build the organizational, territorial, and demographic infrastructure of a future Jewish state.

16. Anwar Sadat

Egyptian President Sadat signed peace treaty with Israel's Prime Minister Begin and was awarded Noble peace prize..

17. Dr. Mohammed Mossadeq

Dr. Mohammad Mossadegh (1882-1967) was a lawyer, professor, author, Governor, Parliament member, Finance Minister, and democratically elected Prime Minister of Iran. Mossadegh fought both internal corruption and foreign interference, enacted social reforms and nationalized the Iranian oil industry

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