

HISTORY

(Three hours)

Answer **Question 1** from Part I and **seven** questions from Part II, choosing **two** questions from each of the sections, A, B & C and the remaining one from any section.

No marks will be awarded for any extra questions attempted.

The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [].

PART I

Answer **all** questions.

Question 1.

- (i) Name the last Druk Desi of Bhutan. [1]
- (ii) Write **two** advices given to Jigme Namgyal by Lam Jangchhub Tsondrue. [2]
- (iii) Why did the British present the KCIE to Gongsar Ugyen Wangchuck? [1]
- (iv) Draw a time line showing four major events during Trongsa Poenlop Ugyen Wangchuck's time. [2]
- (v) List **two** institutions that ensures people's participation in our country for decision making. [2]
- (vi) What do the terms 'Dzogchenpa' and 'Ta Nag Ting Kar' mean? [2]
- (vii) The 19th century revivalism helped the growth of communalism in India. Justify in **two** sentences. [2]
- (viii) Distinguish **two** main motives behind the Partition of Bengal. [2]
- (ix) Propose **two** suggestions to make Simon Commission acceptable to Indians. [2]
- (x) Why did Congress reject the 'August offer' of 1940? [2]
- (xi) Why do you think 'swadeshi' is a constructive aspect and 'boycott', a negative aspect of the passive resistance? [2]

- (xii) Show in sequence the major foreign policies pursued by Hitler from 1934 to 1937. [2]
- (xiii) Propose **two** suggestions to the Paris Peace Conference of 1919 which would have made Italy content. [2]
- (xiv) Mention any **four** permanent members of the Security Council of the UNO. [2]
- (xv) State **two** reasons for the USA victory in the Battle of Midway Island against the Japanese forces. [2]
- (xvi) Who appointed Mussolini as the Prime Minister of Italy in 1922? [1]
- (xvii) Name the law passed by Hitler in Germany that discriminated the Jews. [1]

PART II

(Answer **seven** questions - **two** from each of the sections, A, B & C and one from any section.)

SECTION A

Question 2.

With reference to the contributions of Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal answer the following:

- (a) Critically analyze the reasons for creating a Unique National Identity for the Bhutanese by the Zhabdrung. [5]
- (b) Suggest ways and means on how the relationship between the Second King Jigme Wangchuck and the sixth mind incarnation of the Zhabdrung Jigme Dorji could have been improved. [5]

Question 3.

- (a) Distinguish the main features of Decentralization. [5]
- (b) Construct a time line and write the various SAARC designated years from 1993-1997. [5]

Question 4.

“The development philosophy of Gross National Happiness is a unique ideology of Bhutan, however, it is not the uniqueness that arrests the attention of International Community but the approach Bhutan has taken.....”

In this context, analyze the four pillars of the Gross National Happiness.

[10]

SECTION B

Question 5.

(a) How did the economic exploitation of India lead to the rise of Indian Nationalism? [5]

(b) Draw a time line outlining any **five** major events from 1935-1947 that led to British withdrawal from India. [5]

Question 6.

(a) How did the Simla Deputation convince a section of Muslim leaders that they needed an organization to put forward their demands? [5]

(b) If you had been a Bengali in 1905, how would you have reacted to the Partition of Bengal in 1905? [5]

Question 7.

(a) Construct a time line outlining the **four** phases of the Non-Cooperation movement. [5]

(b) Assess the contribution of the Swarajists to the National Movement of India. [5]

SECTION C

Question 8.

Compare and contrast Fascism to Nazism.

[10]

Question 9.

(a) Do you agree that the Allied Powers won World War II against the Axis Powers due to the USA entry on their side? Justify your answer.

[5]

(b) If you were a German citizen, what would your views be on the Partition of Germany after the Second World War?

[5]

Question 10.

(a) Give your justification on why the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbour, the naval base of the USA.

[5]

(b) Examine how the Appeasement Policy pursued by Britain and France is largely responsible for the outbreak of the World War II.

[5]