

HISTORY

(Three hours and a quarter)

*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 Desi who was directly appointed by Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyel. [1]
- (ii) What does 'Choesi Niyden' mean? [1]
- (iii) Why was Jigme Namgyel advised by Lam Jangchhub Tsondra to dress all in black? [2]
- (iv) Why was the Royal Civil Service Commission established? [1]
- (v) How does the UN Security Council guarantee the sovereignty of Bhutan? [1]
- (vi) Give **one** reason to explain why was it necessary for Bhutan to join the SAARC apart from her membership to the UNO. [1]
- (vii) Why do you think horticulture production is gaining popularity in the recent years in Bhutan? [2]
- (viii) Translate the following terms into English. [1]
 - a. Menjong Norbuling
 - b. Nenzong Gyalkhab
- (ix) Who wrote "Poverty and Un- British Rule in India"? [1]
- (x) 'Lord Lytton was known for his anti-Indian attitude.' Give **one** example to justify this statement. [1]
- (xi) "It is my firm belief that we shall attain salvation only through suffering and not by reforms dropping on us from the English"—which law had been referred to here by Gandhiji? [1]

- (xii) Write **one** of the aims of Muslim League.
- (xiii) What led to the rise of the Hindu-Urdu controversy in 1960?
- (xiv) What status does Nehru Report demand for India? [1]
- (xv) Examine the significance of The Lahore Session in 1929. [2]
- (xvi) Why did Gandhiji launch the Dandi March? [1]
- (xvii) What would have been the consequences if the Congress had rejected the plan for partition of India? Explain **one** consequence. [1]
- (xviii) Who appointed Mussolini as the prime minister of Italy? [1]
- (xix) “The treaty of Versailles was a dictated peace”. Justify the statement. [2]
- (xx) Give **one** reason for the economic crisis in Japan in 1929. [1]
- (xxi) Do you think that Hitler’s demand for Sudetem Land was justified? Give **one** reason. [1]
- (xxii) Suggest any **two** alternative measures in place of The Anglo-French Appeasement Policy. [2]
- (xxiii) Who said, “From Stettim in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an Iron Curtain has descended across the continent””? [1]
- (xxiv) Point out **two** differences that arose between the Soviet Union and the western powers over the future of Germany after World War II. [2]

PART II

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

SECTION A

Question 2.

- (a) Several factors were involved that led to the crowning of Ugyen Wangchuck on the 17th Dec. 1907. Out line any **four** events in sequence that paved the path to hereditary monarchy. [4]
- (b) Give **three** reasons to explain why the crowning of Ugyen Wangchuck in December 1207 was one of the most significant moments in the history of Bhutan. [3]

- (c) What would have been the future of Bhutan if it had remained isolated? Give the reasons to support your answer.

Question 3.

- (a) Discuss any **five** advantages of Gross National Happiness. [5]
- (b) *“One of the main responsibilities of the government is to propel economic development in a sustainable and equitable manner.”*
Explain the above statement? How is this target being met by the government? [5]

Question 4.

“With the establishment of Dzongkhag Yargye Tshogchung and Geog Yargye Tshogchung, the concept of decentralization broadened from a centralized planning process to co-operate partnership between the government and the people”

With reference to the above statement analyse how the DYT and GYT have brought about greater role and participation at the dzongkhag level. [10]

SECTION B

Question 5.

- (a) Examine the role of the exploitative nature of British imperialism in promoting Indian Nationalism in the second half of the 19th century. [5]
- (b) Draw a time line outlining the **five** phases of the campaign for the non cooperation and boycott launched by the Congress for the freedom struggle in India. [5]

Question 6.

- (a) Analyze how the agitation was made by the Indians against the partition of Bengal. [5]
- (b) *“Sir Syed Ahmed Khan remained thoroughly anti-Congress in policy and in outlook.”*
Give reasons to support the above statement. [5]

Question 7.

- (a) Imagine that you are an Indian citizen. How would you have reacted to the suspension of the Non-cooperation movement by Mahatma Gandhi? Give **three** reasons to justify your reaction. [6]
- (b) Why was the Cripps proposal rejected by The Congress? [4]

SECTION C

Question 8.

- (a) Give **four** reasons to explain why the Nazi government was popular with many sections of the German people. [4]
- (b) Make **four** comparisons between Fascism and Nazism. [6]

Question 9.

- (a) Name the **five** European countries captured by Hitler from 1st September 1939 to June 1940. [5]
- (b) "The Abyssinian problem became a turning point in Mussolini's Foreign policy". How far do you agree with the above statement? [5]

Question 10.

- (a) Examine the German motive of signing the ten years Non-Aggression pact with Poland. [4]
- (b) As a citizen of East Germany, express your views on the Berlin Blockade in the development of the Cold War. [6]