

JUNE 2009

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Part III — HISTORY

(English Version)

Time Allowed : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 200

Instruction : The question paper is divided into 4 Parts – A, B, C & D. Questions should be serially answered. All questions in Part A are compulsory.

PART - A

Note : i) Answer all questions.

ii) Each question carries one mark.

45 × 1 = 45

I. Choose the correct answers and write them in your answer-book :

1. The battle of Plassey took place in the year

a) 1757

b) 1772

c) 1764

d) 1777.

2. Lord Cornwallis introduced

a) Mahalwari System

b) Permanent Revenue Settlement

c) Ryotwari System

d) Jagirdari System.

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3. English was adopted as the official language of British India in

a) 1833

b) 1835

c) 1837

d) 1839.

4. The Widow Remarriage Act was passed in the year

a) 1846

b) 1856

c) 1870

d) 1891.

5. Which among the following was one of the causes for the Vellore mutiny ?

a) Doctrine of Lapse

b) Collection of tributes

c) Introduction of New Army Regulation

d) Economic exploitation of the British rule.

6. Who was the first Viceroy of India ?

a) Warren Hastings

b) Lord Dalhousie

c) Lord Canning

d) Lord Ripon.

7. Satya Jnana Sabai was started at
- a) Madurai
 - b) Rameshwaram
 - c) Vadalur
 - d) Chidambaram.
8. Who among the following was the political Guru of Gandhiji ?
- a) Surendranath Banerjee
 - b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
 - c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - d) Bipin Chandra Pal.
9. The Muslim League was founded in
- a) 1906
 - b) 1909
 - c) 1916
 - d) 1926.
10. The Kheda Satyagraha was launched by Mahatma Gandhi in support of
- a) Indigo planters
 - b) Industrial labour
 - c) Peasants
 - d) Mill workers.

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11. The Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha was led by
- a) Gandhiji
 - b) Rajaji
 - c) V.O.C.
 - d) Kamaraj.
12. The South Indian Liberal Foundation was formed in the year
- a) 1912
 - b) 1914
 - c) 1916
 - d) 1917.
13. Who among the following was the Chairman of the Constituent Assembly of India ?
- a) Dr. Ambedkar
 - b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 - c) K.M. Panikkar
 - d) Jawaharlal Nehru.
14. The first Indian Institute of Technology was set up at
- a) Kanpur
 - b) Bombay
 - c) Madras
 - d) Kharagpur.

15. For the first time in India a non-Congress ministry was formed under the leadership of
- a) V.P. Singh
 - b) Narasimha Rao
 - c) Morarji Desai
 - d) A.B. Vajpayee.
16. India conducted the first nuclear test at
- a) Jaipur
 - b) Kachchh
 - c) Orissa
 - d) Pokhran.
17. The Iron man of India was
- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - b) Mahatma Gandhi
 - c) Vallabhai Patel
 - d) Lal Bahadur Sastri.
18. Who is the person responsible for the founding of the League of Nations ?
- a) George Washington
 - b) Harry Truman
 - c) F.D. Roosevelt
 - d) Woodrow Wilson.

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19. The Nationalist Socialist Party was founded by

- a) Hitler
- b) Mussolini
- c) Kaiser William II
- d) Karl Marx.

20. The term 'Cold War' was first used by

- a) Bernard Baruch
- b) F.D. Roosevelt
- c) Stalin
- d) Churchill.

II. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers :

21. The first son of Tipu was

22. The Third Battle of Panipat took place in the year

23. The Sepoy who refused to use the greased cartridge of Barrackpore was

24. The Indian Universities Act was passed in the year

25. Swamy Dayanand Saraswati was the author of

26. Mrs. Annie Besant established the Home Rule League at
27. The Poorna Swaraj Resolution was passed on
28. Telescope was invented by
29. The American war of Independence came to an end by the Treaty of
30. The U.S.A. dropped the first atom bomb on Hiroshima on

III. Match the following items in **A** suitably with those in **B** :

A

B

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--------------------|
| 31. Local Self Government | — | Lord Curzon |
| 32. Education Commission | — | Lord Ripon |
| 33. Partition of Bengal | — | Sir William Hunter |
| 34. Reign of Terror | — | Monstesquieu |
| 35. The Spirit of Laws | — | Robespierre. |

IV. 36. Find out the correct statement. One statement alone is *correct*.

- Bahadur Shah II was proclaimed as the Emperor of India during the revolt of 1857
- Kanpur was recaptured by the British commander Johnson
- Rani Lakshmi Bai was hanged on the charges of rebellion
- Tantia Tope was one of the Lieutenants of Begums of Oudh.

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37. Find out the correct statement. One statement alone is *correct*.

- a) The extremists were led by Gokhale
- b) The extremists had no faith in the British sense of justice
- c) The extremists believed in the principle of Ahimsa
- d) The extremists wanted to achieve Swaraj through the constitutional means.

38. Find out the correct statement. One statement alone is *correct*.

- a) Madras Native Association was started by G. Subramaniya Iyer
- b) The third session of the Indian National Congress was held in Madras
- c) Periyar E.V.R. had never been the President of Tamil Nadu Congress Committee
- d) Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha march began on 1st, January, 1930 from Tiruchirapalli.

39. Find out the correct statement. One statement alone is *correct*.

- a) The precursor of the Justice Party was the Madras United League
- b) The Justice Party neglected the depressed people
- c) Brahmins are also included in the Justice Party
- d) Women education was discouraged by the Justice Party.

40. Find out the correct statement. One statement alone is *correct*.

- a) U.N.O. is the first world organisation to be established to maintain world peace
- b) International Labour Organisation has its headquarters at Rome
- c) International Court of Justice has 15 judges
- d) WHO is one of the six main organs of the UNO.

V. State whether the following statements are **True** or **False**.

- 41. The Vernacular Press Act crushed the freedom of the Indian Press.
- 42. The chief cause of the Khilafat Movement was the defeat of Turkey in the First World War.
- 43. Justice Party introduced free and compulsory education.
- 44. Dr. Manmohan Singh served as the Finance Minister under P.V. Narasimha Rao.
- 45. William II was the emperor of Germany during the First World War.

PART - B

VI. Note : i) Write short notes on any *fifteen* of the following.

ii) All questions carry equal marks.

iii) Write only *three* points for each.

15 × 3 = 45

46. Rohilla War

47. Treaty of Srirangapattinam

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48. Doctrine of Lapse

49. Sati

50. Rani Lakshmi Bai

51. Arya Samaj

52. Swaraj Party

53. Panchsheel

54. Palayakkar System

55. Subramania Bharathi

56. Indian National Army

57. Lucknow Pact

58. Dyarchy in 1919

59. Wood's Dispatch

60. Henry the Navigator

61. Boston Tea Party

62. Rousseau

63. Imperialism

64. Security Council

65. NATO.

PART - C

VII. Note : i) Answer any ten questions of the following including Question 66 which is compulsory.

ii) All questions carry equal marks.

iii) Answer in not more than 100 words each.

10 × 6 = 60

66. a) Explain the reforms of Dalhousie.

OR

b) Point out the main features of the Subsidiary system.

67. a) Write the causes of the Vellore mutiny.

OR

b) What were the effects of the Great Revolt of 1857 ?

68. a) Discuss the importance of Lord Ripon's Local Self Government.

OR

b) Assess the contribution of Brahma Samaj to social reform.

69. a) Explain the causes for the decline of Indian handicraft industry.

OR

b) Discuss the salient features of the Nehru Report.

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70. a) Write a note on the Jallianwala Bag Massacre.

OR

b) Discuss the role of V.O.C. in the Indian National Movement.

71. a) Describe the educational reforms of the Justice Party.

OR

b) Analyse the salient features of the Government of India Act of 1858.

72. a) Mention the important features of India's foreign policy.

OR

b) Discuss the salient features of Indian constitution.

73. a) Describe the important organs of the League of Nations.

OR

b) Critically examine the impact of the Cold War.

74. a) Write a note on Mao Tse-tung.

OR

b) Examine the results of the Second World War.

75. a) Discuss the role of Lenin in the Russian revolution.

OR

b) Discuss the causes for the birth of Renaissance in Italy.

76. a) Analyse the fundamental causes for the American War of Independence.

OR

b) Write the causes for the Industrial Revolution

77. a) Explain the World Trade Organisation.

OR

b) Analyse Global Terrorism and its effects.

PART - D

VIII. Note : i) Answer any *five* questions including Question No. 84 which is compulsory.

ii) All questions carry equal marks.

iii) Answers should not exceed 200 words each.

5 × 10 = 50

78. a) Give an account of the reforms of Warren Hastings.

OR

b) Estimate the reforms of Cornwallis.

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79. a) "Bentinck inaugurated an era of Social reforms." Comment.

OR

b) Examine the causes for the rise of nationalism in India.

80. a) Describe the role of Gandhiji in the Indian Freedom Movement.

OR

b) Examine the causes of Revolt of 1857.

81. a) Describe the development of science and technology in independent India.

OR

b) Analyse the role of Sardar Vallabhai Patel in the integration of Indian states.

82. a) Explain the causes for the Second World War.

OR

b) Examine the causes of the French Revolution of 1789.

83. a) Analyse the principles and growth of Nazism in Germany.

OR

b) Examine the circumstances leading to the American War of Independence.

84. a) Mark the following *five* places in the outline map of India :

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| i) Satara | ii) Chennai |
| iii) Oudh | iv) Nagpur |
| v) Jhansi. | |

Point out the English possessions under Lord Dalhousie.

OR

b) Draw a time-line of the Freedom Movement since 1885 - 1935 pointing five important events of that period.

OR

c) Draw a time-line from 1900 to 1930 and point out five important events in the modern world.
