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### Part III — HISTORY

( English Version )

Time Allowed : 3 Hours ]

[ Maximum Marks : 200

#### PART - A

Note : Answer all questions.

45 × 1 = 45

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

1. The Second Mysore War came to an end by the treaty of

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| a) Salbai   | b) Mangalore |
| c) Purandar | d) Mysore.   |

2. Lord Cornwallis introduced

- a) Mahalwari system
- b) Permanent Revenue Settlement
- c) Ryotwari system
- d) Jagirdari system.

[ Turn over

8257

2

3. The treaty of Bassein was signed in the year
- a) 1802
  - b) 1812
  - c) 1822
  - d) 1832.
4. Lord Hastings declared war on Nepal in the year
- a) 1814
  - b) 1815
  - c) 1816
  - d) 1817.
5. The practice of Sati was abolished during the administration of
- a) Warren Hastings
  - b) Lord Cornwallis
  - c) Lord Wellesley
  - d) Lord William Bentinck.
6. Lawrence Brothers lent their services in the administration of
- a) Burma
  - b) Punjab
  - c) Bengal
  - d) Mysore.
7. The Ryotwari Settlement was introduced by
- a) Lord Cornwallis
  - b) Sir Thomas Munro
  - c) Lord Dalhousie
  - d) Lord William Bentinck.



8257

4

12. The Muslim League was founded in
- a) 1906
  - b) 1909
  - c) 1916
  - d) 1926.
13. The Chauri Chaura incident took place in the year
- a) 1920
  - b) 1921
  - c) 1922
  - d) 1923.
14. Who among the following moved the first resolution in the first session of the Indian National Congress ?
- a) Srinivasa Pillai
  - b) Lakshminarasu Chetty
  - c) Rangaiya Naidu
  - d) G. Subramanya Iyer.
15. Which of the following journals was not founded by Periyar E.V.R. ?
- a) Kudi Arasu
  - b) Puratchi
  - c) Viduthalai
  - d) Swarajya.
16. Which of the following Princely states refused to join the Indian Union ?
- a) Hyderabad
  - b) Mysore
  - c) Jaipur
  - d) Travancore.

17. Who among the following was the Chairman of the Constituent Assembly?

- a) Dr. Ambedkar
- b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- c) K. M. Panikkar
- d) Jawaharlal Nehru.

18. Who among the following is considered as the Father of Modern Science ?

- a) Copernicus
- b) Francis Bacon
- c) Kepler
- d) Newton.

19. Rotation of crops was introduced by

- a) Harvey
- b) Townshend
- c) McAdam
- d) Hargreaves.

20. The headquarters of the United Nations is located in

- a) Geneva
- b) The Hague
- c) New York
- d) San Francisco.

[ Turn over

8257

6

II. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers :

21. The Vellore Mutiny broke out in the year .....
22. The foundation of modern postal system was laid down by .....
23. The Hitkarini Sabha was formed by .....
24. The expedition to Panchalamkurichi was commanded by .....
25. The first Famine Commission was appointed under the Chairmanship of .....
26. .... was the first Indian to become a member of the British House of Commons.
27. .... was the first president of independent India.
28. The American War of Independence came to an end by the treaty of .....
29. The League of Nations was established in the year .....
30. The New York Twin Towers of the World Trade Centre was attacked by the terrorists in the year .....

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

- | <b>A</b>               | <b>B</b>          |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 31. Serfoji            | a) Baba Dayal Das |
| 32. Nirankari movement | b) 1932           |
| 33. Poona Pact         | c) Nazism         |
| 34. Reign of Terror    | d) Tanjore        |
| 35. Hitler             | e) Robespierre.   |

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

- a) The doctrine of lapse was introduced by Lord Wellesley.
- b) The doctrine of lapse can be regarded as legal.
- c) The doctrine of lapse was applied to annex Lower Burma.
- d) The doctrine of lapse was withdrawn after the Mutiny of 1857.

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

- a) The Palayakkarars constitute a powerful force in the political system of North India.
- b) Yusuf Khan was also known as Khan Sahib.
- c) Sivasubramania Pillai was the minister of Marudupandiyam.
- d) The South Indian confederacy was organized under the leadership of Oomathurai.

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

- a) Lord Ripon was asked to follow the Afghan policy of Lord Lytton.
- b) Lord Ripon earned popularity among the Indians by repealing the Vernacular Press Act.
- c) Lord Ripon gave scant attention to educational reforms.
- d) Lord Ripon introduced the Factory Act in 1882.

[ Turn over

8257

8

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

- a) The U.S.A. did not join the League of Nations.
- b) The League of Nations succeeded in preventing the World War.
- c) The League of Nations successfully prevented Japanese attack on Manchuria.
- d) Hitler and Mussolini did respect the decisions of the League of Nations.

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

- a) Michael Gorbachev became the President of the Soviet Union in 1990.
- b) Gorbachev's economic policy criticized private ownership.
- c) He instituted a number of political reforms under the name 'Glasnost'.
- d) He resigned as the President of the USSR in 1995.

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

- 41. Lord William Bentinck laid the foundation for the Calcutta Medical College.
- 42. Warren Hastings established Madrasah in Bombay.
- 43. The administration of Lord Lytton contributed to the growth of Nationalism in India.
- 44. The Vaikom Satyagraha was launched by Periyar E.V.R.
- 45. On 13th December, 2000 there was an attack on the Indian Parliament.



**PART - B**

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

ii) Write only *three* points for each.

15 × 3 = 45

46. Pitts' India Act.
47. Lord Macaulay.
48. Wood's Despatch.
49. Female Infanticide.
50. Sir John Cradock.
51. Nana Sahib.
52. Hunter Commission.
53. Dadabhai Naoroji.
54. Surat Split.
55. Khilafat Movement.
56. Vedaranyam March.
57. Communal G.O.
58. Palayakkarar System.

[ Turn over

8257

10

59. Panchsheel.
60. Society of Jesus.
61. Stamp Act.
62. John McAdam.
63. Bloody Sunday.
64. Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis.
65. Cold War.

**PART - C**

VII. Note : i) Answer any *ten* questions of the following including Question No. 77 which is compulsory.

ii) Answer in not more than 100 words each.

10 × 6 = 60

66. a) Discuss the main provisions of the Regulating Act.

OR

b) Write the judicial reforms of Lord Cornwallis.

67. a) Discuss the efforts taken by Lord Hastings to eliminate the Pindaris.

OR

b) Discuss the important provisions of the Charter Act of 1833.

68. a) Explain the principle and application of the Doctrine of Lapse.

OR

b) Point out the salient features of the Permanent Land Revenue Settlement.

69. a) Write a note on South Indian Rebellion of 1801.

OR

b) Analyse the result of the Great Revolt of 1857.

70. a) Write a note on the Famine Policy followed by Lord Lytton.

OR

b) Discuss the principles of Saint Ramalinga.

71. a) Bring out the importance of the Swadeshi Movement.

OR

b) Bring out the significance of the Non-Cooperation Movement.

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

OR

b) Describe the educational reforms of the Justice Party.

[ Turn over

8257

12

73. a) Examine the provisions of the Indian Independence Act.

OR

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

74. a) Estimate the results of the Renaissance.

OR

b) Evaluate the effects of the Reformation.

75. a) Examine the causes for the Industrial Revolution.

OR

b) Give an account of the formation of the League of Nations.

76. a) Examine the results of the Second World War.

OR

b) Write a note on Mao Tse-Tung.

77. a) State the aims of the United Nations.

OR

b) State the main features of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

## PART - D

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

ii) Answers should not exceed 200 words each.  $5 \times 10 = 50$

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

OR

b) "Lord Bentinck inaugurated an era of social reforms." Comment.

79. a) Estimate the reforms of Lord Dalhousie.

OR

b) Examine the causes for the outbreak of Vellore Mutiny of 1806.

80. a) "Raja Rammohan Roy was the father of Indian Renaissance." Discuss.

OR

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

[ Turn over

8257

14

81. a) Estimate the role of Mahatma Gandhi in the Indian Freedom Struggle.

OR

- b) "Jawaharlal Nehru is the architect of modern India." Discuss.

82. a) Examine the causes for the Reformation.

OR

- b) Give an account of the causes of the Second World War.

83. a) Estimate the role of U.N.O. in maintaining the World Peace.

OR

- b) Evaluate the impact of Global Terrorism.

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

i) Mysore

ii) Oudh

iii) Tanjore

iv) Jhansi

v) Surat.

Point out the English possessions under Lord Dalhousie.

OR

- b) Draw a time-line of the Freedom Movement since 1900 to 1947 pointing five important events of that period.

OR

- c) Draw a time-line of the First World War pointing five important events of that war.
-

1808

61

the case of the first of the two, the second is the same as the first

and the third is the same as the second

10

the case of the first of the two, the second is the same as the first

of that case