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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 Battle of Plassey took place in the year

- a) 1757
- b) 1764
- c) 1772
- d) 1777.

2. Lord Cornwallis introduced

- a) Mahalwari system
- b) Permanent Revenue settlement
- c) Ryotwari system
- d) Jagirdar system.

[ Turn over

3. The Treaty of Sagauli was concluded in

- a) 1768
- b) 1814
- c) 1816
- d) 1813.

4. In the first Afghan war the Governor-General of India was

- a) Lord Auckland
- b) Lord Ellenborough
- c) Lord Hardinge
- d) Lord William Bentinck.

5. Lawrence Brothers lent their services in the administration of

- a) Burma
- b) Punjab
- c) Bengal
- d) Mysore.

6. For the spread of education in India, the Charter Act of 1813 adopted a provision to spend

- a) Rs. one lakh
- b) Rs. two lakhs
- c) Rs. three lakhs
- d) Rs. five lakhs.

7. Collector Jackson sent an order to Kattabomman to meet him at
- a) Madurai
  - b) Panchalankurichi
  - c) Ramanathapuram
  - d) Srivilliputtur.
8. Which is the erstwhile capital of North Arcot district in Tamil Nadu ?
- a) Vellore
  - b) Arcot
  - c) Cuddalore
  - d) Arani.
9. Which of the following incidents sparked off the revolt of 1857 ?
- a) Exploitation of the Indian economy by the British
  - b) The Doctrine of Lapse followed by Dalhousie
  - c) Activities of the Christian Missionaries
  - d) The episode of greased cartridges.
10. In which year was the Vernacular Press Act passed ?
- a) 1878
  - b) 1882
  - c) 1898
  - d) 1902.

[ Turn over

11. Who among the following started the Aligarh Movement ?

- a) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- b) Salimullah Khan
- c) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- d) Muhammad al Hasan.

12. The Kheda Satyagraha was launched by Gandhi in support of

- a) Indigo planters
- b) Industrial labour
- c) Peasants
- d) Mill workers.

13. The Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha was led by

- a) Gandhiji
- b) Rajaji
- c) V.O.C.
- d) Kamaraj.

14. The South Indian Liberal Foundation was formed in the year

- a) 1912
- b) 1914
- c) 1916
- d) 1917.

15. Which of the following princely states refused to join the Indian Union ?

- a) Hyderabad
- b) Mysore
- c) Jaipur
- d) Travancore.

16. Indira Gandhi undertook the Blue Star operation in the place called

- a) Punjab
- b) Delhi
- c) Kashmir
- d) Assam.

17. For the first time in independent India a non-Congress ministry was formed under the leadership of

- a) Morarji Desai
- b) V. P. Singh
- c) A. B. Vajpayee
- d) Narsimha Rao.

18. Who was the person responsible for the founding of the League of Nations ?

- a) George Washington
- b) Harry Truman
- c) F. D. Roosevelt
- d) Woodrow Wilson.

[ Turn over

19. The Nationalist Socialist Party was founded by

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

20. The headquarters of the United Nations is located in

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

II. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers :

21. In 1800 the Nizam of Hyderabad gave up ..... to the Britishers.

22. In the Madras Presidency the Ryotwari Settlement was introduced by .....

23. The Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha was formed by .....

24. Kattabomman was hanged to death at .....

25. The basic unit of revenue settlement under the Mahalwari system was .....

26. The Rowlatt Act was passed in the year .....
27. The Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company was launched by .....
28. The New Education Policy was introduced by .....
29. 'The Prince', a book on Political Science was written by .....
30. The electric bulb was invented by .....

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

<b>A</b>	--	<b>B</b>
31. Lord Macaulay	--	Lord Lytton
32. Bahadur Shah	--	Law Member
33. Delhi Durbar	--	Delhi
34. Bartolomeu Diaz	--	Morning Star of China
35. Dr. Sun Yat-sen	--	Cape of Storm.

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 illegal.
- c) The Doctrine of Lapse was applied to annex lower Burma.
- d) The Doctrine of Lapse was withdrawn after the Mutiny of 1857.

[ Turn over

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

- a) New army regulations were mainly responsible for the Vellore Mutiny.
- b) Tipu's family was not kept in the Vellore fort.
- c) French help was not sought by Tipu's son.
- d) After the Mutiny Tipu's sons were sent to Penang.

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

- a) Proclamation of Queen Victoria was announced by Lord Canning at Allahabad.
- b) Minto-Morley Reforms refers to Lord Morley, the Governor and Lord Minto, the Secretary of State for India.
- c) 1919 Act introduced Dyarchy at the Centre.
- d) A unicameral ( one chamber ) legislature was set up at the Centre.

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

- a) Mussolini was influenced by the socialist ideology.
- b) Mussolini was staunch supporter of the Church.
- c) Swastika was made as the symbol of the Fascist party.
- d) The members of the Fascist party wore Red shirts.



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

- a) On 5th June, 1947, the Truman Doctrine was announced by the U.S.A.
- b) On 4th April, 1949, the North Atlantic Treaty was signed.
- c) Central Treaty Organisation ( CENTO ) is also known as Warsaw Pact.
- d) When Dien Bien Phu was attacked the Korean war started.

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

- 41. After the fourth Anglo-Mysore War, Tipu's family was sent to the fort of Vellore.
- 42. No British army officer was killed during the Vellore Mutiny.
- 43. Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar opposed the widow remarriage.
- 44. The Printing Press was first invented by William Caxton.
- 45. During the Cuban Missile Crisis 7th Nuclear fleet was sent by the U.S.A.

#### 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. Pitt's India Act.

47. Purdah System.

[ Turn over

48. Ranjit Singh.
49. Bannerman.
50. Rani Lakshmi Bai.
51. Col. Gillespie.
52. Ilbert Bill Controversy.
53. Swami Vivekananda.
54. National Leaders of Moderates
55. Muslim League.
56. Swaraj Party.
57. Subramaniya Bharathi.
58. Non-Brahmin Movement.
59. Queen's Proclamation.
60. Treaty of Bassein.
61. Ferdinand Magellan.
62. Stamp Act.
63. Rousseau.
64. The Bolsheviks.
65. Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis.

**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) What were the merits and demerits of Regulating Act of 1773 ?

OR

b) Discuss the causes for the Third Mysore War.

67. a) Point out the main features of the Subsidiary system.

OR

b) Write short note on Pindaris.

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

OR

b) Write a note on the Indian handicrafts industry.

69. a) Discuss the measures taken by the reformers to eradicate discrimination under the caste system.

OR

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

[ Turn over

70. a) Examine the causes for the outbreak of Vellore Mutiny of 1806.

OR

- b) Analyse the results of the Great Revolt of 1857.

71. a) Discuss the principles of Saint Ramalinga.

OR

- b) Explain the role of the Home Rule Movement in the Freedom Struggle.

72. a) Write a note on the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

OR

- b) Describe the educational reforms of the Justice Party.

73. a) Critically examine the provisions of the Minto-Morley Reforms of 1909.

OR

- b) Narrate the administration of Indira Gandhi.

74. a) Estimate the results of the Renaissance.

OR

- b) Analyse the causes for the geographical discoveries.

75. a) Write a note on the Philadelphia Congress.

OR

- b) Analyse the Industrial Revolution in England.

76. a) What were the reorganisation activities of Mussolini as the Prime Minister of Italy ?

OR

- b) Write a note on the results of the French Revolution.

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

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 × 10 = 50

78. a) Estimate the reforms of Lord Dalhousie.

OR

- b) Give an account of the social legislations for the emancipation of women.

[ Turn over

79. a) Estimate the reforms of Lord Ripon.

OR

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

80. a) Examine the role of Tamil Nadu in the Indian freedom struggle.

OR

b) "Jawaharlal Nehru is the architect of Modern India." — Discuss.

81. a) Discuss the reforms of Warren Hastings.

OR

b) Analyse the reforms of Lord Cornwallis.

82. a) Examine the achievements of the League of Nations.

OR

b) Examine the causes for the Russian Revolution of 1917.

83. a) Evaluate the impact of Global Terrorism.

OR

b) Explain the organs of the U.N.O.

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

i) Hyderabad

ii) Delhi

iii) Jhansi

iv) Bengal

v) Nagpur.

Point out the English possessions under Lord Dalhousie.

OR

b) Draw a time-line for the freedom movement, since 1750 - 1800 pointing out five important events of that period.

OR

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

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