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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 Second Mysore War came to an end by the Treaty of

- a) Salbai
- b) Mangalore
- c) Purander
- d) Mysore.

2. Lord Cornwallis was the Governor-General in

- a) 1773
- b) 1777
- c) 1786
- d) 1793.

[Turn over

3. The first state which was brought under Wellesley's Subsidiary System in 1798 was
- a) Oudh
 - b) Tanjore
 - c) Surat
 - d) Hyderabad.
4. The practice of Sati was abolished during the administration of
- a) Warren Hastings
 - b) Lord Cornwallis
 - c) Lord Wellesley
 - d) Lord William Bentinck.
5. In the Madras Presidency, the Ryotwari Settlement was introduced by
- a) Lord Dalhousie
 - b) Sir Thomas Munroe
 - c) Sir John Shore
 - d) James Grant.
6. Jonathan Duncan established a Sanskrit College at
- a) Madras
 - b) Bombay
 - c) Calcutta
 - d) Banaras.

7. Nerkattumseval was captured by
- a) Col. Heron
 - b) Col. Campbell
 - c) Colin Jackson
 - d) Puli Thevar.
8. Who among the following considered the Revolt of 1857 as the First War of Indian Independence ?
- a) Sir John Lawrence
 - b) Vir Savarkar
 - c) S. N. Sen
 - d) R. C. Majumdar.
9. The first Viceroy of India was
- a) Warren Hastings
 - b) Lord Dalhousie
 - c) Lord Canning
 - d) Lord Ripon.
10. Satya Jnana Sabha was started at
- a) Madurai
 - b) Rameswaram
 - c) Vadalur
 - d) Chidambaram.

[Turn over

11. The Indian National Congress was founded by
- W. C. Banerjee
 - A. O. Hume
 - Mahatma Gandhi
 - Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.
12. The Muslim League was founded in
- 1906
 - 1909
 - 1916
 - 1926.
13. Who among the following moved the first resolution in the first session of the Indian National Congress ?
- Srinivasa Pillai
 - Lakshminarasu Chetty
 - Rangaiya Naidu
 - G. Subramanya Iyer.
14. Which of the following journals was not founded by the Periyar E.V.R. ?
- Kudi Arasu
 - Puratchi
 - Viduthalai
 - Swarajya.

15. 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.
16. Which of the following princely states refused to join the Indian Union ?
- a) Hyderabad
 - b) Mysore
 - c) Jaipur
 - d) Travancore.
17. Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre is situated at
- a) Bangalore
 - b) Sriharikota
 - c) Mahindra Giri
 - d) Thiruvananthapuram.
18. The Tsarist Court was under the evil influence of
- a) Rusputin
 - b) Lenin
 - c) Karl Marx
 - d) Kerensky.

[Turn over

19. Which among the following journals was edited by Mussolini ?
- a) New Italy
 - b) Mein Kampf
 - c) Avanti
 - d) Risorgimento.
20. The Proposal for an International Trade Organisation was made at the
- a) Washington Conference
 - b) Vienna Conference
 - c) U. N. Conference
 - d) Breton Woods Conference.

II. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers :

21. Subsidiary System was introduced by
22. In 1768 emerged as a powerful Gurkha state.
23. The foundation of modern postal system was laid down by
24. Vellore Mutiny was controlled by the Army General of
25. The Queen's Proclamation was read by Lord Canning at
26. The Iron Man of India was
27. An agreement between Dr. Ambedkar and Gandhi was called

28. In 1937 Congress won the elections and formed the ministry under the leadership of
29. The Society of Jesus was founded by
30. The command of the army of the American Colonies was assumed by

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

- | A | — | B |
|---------------------------|---|------------------------|
| 31. Partition of Bengal | — | Periyar E.V. Ramaswami |
| 32. Lion of Punjab | — | Lord Curzon |
| 33. Self Respect Movement | — | Bahama Island |
| 34. Columbus | — | Sir Thomas Moore |
| 35. Utopia | — | Lala Lajapat Rai. |

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

- a) Tipu Sultan concluded the Treaty of Srirangapattinam with the French.
- b) Daroga was a revenue official.
- c) The Third Anglo-Mysore War took place after the death of Haider Ali.

[Turn over

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) Sivasubramaniya Pillai was the minister of Marudupandiyan.
- d) The South Indian Confederacy was organized under the leadership of Oomaithurai.

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

- a) Lord Hastings adopted the Policy of Non-intervention.
- b) Treaty of Sagauli was concluded in 1815.
- c) The leaders of Pindaris belonged to Sikh community.
- d) Lord Hastings was the patron of the Hindu College at Calcutta.

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

- a) King Louis XVI issued the Declaration of the Rights of Man.
- b) Madame Roland was a prominent member of the Cordelier Club.
- c) King Leopold of Prussia issued the famous Declaration of Putnitz.
- d) The Jacobians suspended the Constitution and created the committee of public safety.

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

- a) UNO 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. In Calcutta the highest appellate criminal court was known as Sadar Nizamat Adalat.
- 42. Emperor Bahadur Shah was arrested and deported to Rangoon.
- 43. The Act of 1861 increased the number of members in the Governor-General in Council from five to six.
- 44. The mandate system was set up by the League of Nations.
- 45. On 13th December, 2000 there was an attack on the Indian Parliament.

[Turn over

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.

48. Gurkha War.

49. Lord Macaulay.

50. Mahalwari Settlement.

51. Purdah System.

52. Puli Thevar.

53. Sir John Cradock.

54. Dadabhai Naoroji.

55. Partition of Bengal.

56. Khilafat Movement.

57. Woods Despatch.

58. The Vernacular Press Act.

59. Nana Sahib.

60. Ilbert Bill.
61. Henry the Navigator.
62. Marie Antoinette.
63. Bloody Sunday.
64. Dawes Plan.
65. Nuclear Disarmament .

PART - C

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

ii) All questions carry equal marks.

iii) Answer in not more than 100 words each.

10 × 6 = 60

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

OR

b) Discuss the circumstances that led to the fourth Mysore War.

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

OR

b) Estimate Lord William Bentinck.

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.

[Turn over

69. a) Write the position of women at the early stage of British Administration.

OR

- b) Explain the course of the Vellore Mutiny.

70. a) Estimate the reforms of Lord Lytton.

OR

- b) Examine the Islamic Reform Movements.

71. a) Write a note on the main demands of the Moderates.

OR

- b) Bring out the importance of the Swadeshi Movement.

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

OR

- b) What are the important causes of Non-Brahmins Movement in the Justice Party ?

73. a) Point out the importance of the Government of India Act of 1858.

OR

- b) Mention the important features of India's Foreign Policy.

74. a) Discuss the causes for the birth of Renaissance in Italy.

OR

- b) Discuss the role of Portugal in exploring the new sea routes.

75. a) Evaluate the effects of the Reformation.

OR

b) Analyse the fundamental causes for the American War of Independence.

76. a) Analyse the Agricultural Revolution in England.

OR

b) Examine the results of the First World War.

77. a) Discuss the developments in post-war Japan.

OR

b) Briefly mention the dissolution of the Soviet Union.

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 more than 200 words each.

5 × 10 = 50

78. a) Estimate the reforms of Lord Cornwallis.

OR

b) Analyse the causes for the decline of Indian handicrafts industry.

[Turn over

79. a) Examine the causes for the Revolt of 1857.

OR

b) Examine the educational policy of the British.

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

OR

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

81. a) Discuss the achievements of the Justice Party.

OR

b) Discuss the role of E.V.R. Periyar in the Indian National Movement.

82. a) Examine the cause of the French revolution of 1789.

OR

b) Analyse the causes for the failure of the League of Nations.

83. a) Give an account of the causes of the Second World War.

OR

b) Estimate the role of U.N.O. in maintaining world peace.

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

i) Jammu-Kashmir

ii) Delhi

iii) Orissa

iv) Kolkata

v) Mumbai.

Draw the boundary lines of India-Pakistan in 1947.

OR

b) Draw a time-line of the Freedom movement since 1900 to 1950 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.
