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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 took place in the year
 - a) 1780
 - b) 1882
 - c) 1890
 - d) 1894.
2. Permanent Land Revenue Settlement was advantageous to the
 - a) Zamindars
 - b) Peasants
 - c) Revenue collectors
 - d) Kings.

[Turn over

3. The British Colonel who was responsible for the suppression of the Vellore Mutiny was
 - a) G. Harcourt
 - b) Gillesby
 - c) A. Scott
 - d) Agnew.

4. The father of Indian Civil Administration was
 - a) Cornwallis
 - b) Wellesley
 - c) Lord Minto
 - d) Hastings.

5. Lord William Bentinck was famous for his
 - a) social reforms
 - b) judicial reforms
 - c) military reforms
 - d) foreign policy.

6. The final battle of first Anglo-Sikh war was fought at
 - a) Mudki
 - b) Feroze Shah
 - c) Atwal
 - d) Sabraon.

7. The final battle of second Sikh war was fought at

- a) Ram Nagar
- b) Multan
- c) Sindh
- d) Gujarat.

8. The Western Bloc was dominated by

- a) Raja of Pudukkottai
- b) Raja of Ramanathapuram
- c) Pull Thevar
- d) Veerapandiya Kattabomman.

9. The Vellore Mutiny took place in the year

- a) 1806
- b) 1906
- c) 1910
- d) 1915.

10. The Great Revolt took place in the year

- a) 1857
- b) 1799
- c) 1854
- d) 1790.

11. The founder of the Brahmo Samaj was
- a) Dayanand Saraswati
 - b) Raja Rammohan Roy
 - c) Sythanyar
 - d) Guru Nanak.
12. The Indian National Congress was founded by
- a) A. O. Hume
 - b) Surendranath Banerjee
 - c) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
 - d) Dadabhai Naoroji.
13. The Jallianwala Bagh tragedy took place in the year
- a) 1906
 - b) 1916
 - c) 1919
 - d) 1922.
14. Kappalotiya Tamilan
- a) Veerapandiya Kottabomman
 - b) V. O. Chidambaram
 - c) Subramania Siva
 - d) Va. Ve. Su. Iyer.

15. Home Rule Movement was started by

- a) Mrs. Annie Besant
- b) Dr. Muthulakshmi
- c) Mrs. Indira Gandhi
- d) Madam Blavatsky.

16. Who was called as the true son of the Renaissance ?

- a) Leonardo da Vinci
- b) Raphael
- c) Michelangelo
- d) Titian.

17. In 1493 Jamaica islands were discovered by

- a) Columbus
- b) Magellan
- c) Gabriel
- d) Vasco da Gama.

18. Martin Luther was born in

- a) 1508
- b) 1520
- c) 1545
- d) 1483.

19. The immediate cause of the American War of Independence was

- a) Stamp Act
- b) Molasses Act
- c) Boston Massacre
- d) Quartering Act.

20. The book 'Social Contract' was written by

- a) Voltaire
- b) Rousseau
- c) Montesquieu
- d) Cervantes.

II. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers :

21. For the first time the collectors were appointed by

22. The second Mysore war came to an end by the treaty of

23. The first vernacular newspaper published was

24. The Doctrine of Lapse was introduced by

25. In 1799 Veerapandiya Kottabomman was hanged at

26. During the Great Revolt, the Mughal ruler who was deported to

Rangoon was

27. The treaty signed by the English and Ranjit Singh was
28. Agricultural Research Institute was established at
29. The First World War was started in the year
30. The League of Nations was established in the year

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

A	—	B
31. Hafeez Rahmat Khan	—	Nazism
32. Madhav Rao Scindia	—	Raja of Benaras
33. Zait Singh	—	Fascism
34. Mussolini	—	Rohilla's war
35. Hitler	—	Maratha.

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

- a) The treaty of Srirangapatnam was signed by Tipu and the English.
- b) Tipu died in 1822.
- c) Hyder Ali was supported by the British.
- d) Warren Hastings introduced the Subsidiary Alliance system.

[Turn over

37. Find out the correct statement. One statement alone is *correct*.
- a) Lord Dufferin was a great diplomat.
 - b) During Dufferin's Viceroyalty the second Burmese war took place.
 - c) Lord Dufferin succeeded Lord Lansdowne.
 - d) During the rule of Lord Dufferin the Madras Tenancy Act was passed.
38. Find out the correct statement. One statement alone is *correct*.
- a) The Pitt's India Act was passed in the year 1784.
 - b) The Regulating Act was passed in the year 1813.
 - c) Minto-Morley Reforms of 1909 introduced Dyarchy in the states.
 - d) The Charter Act of 1853 abolished the monopoly of the Company to trade with India.
39. Find out the correct statement. One statement alone is *correct*.
- a) By 1914, the whole of Europe was divided into three powerful groups.
 - b) England followed a policy of neutrality in the first instance of war.
 - c) In 1902, U.S.A. joined hands with Japan.
 - d) Turkey refused to join with any group.

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

- a) Japan was finally conquered in the Second World War.
- b) The League of Nations stopped the Second World War.
- c) The Second World War came to an end in 1944.
- d) Japan attacked the Pearl Harbour of America.

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

- 41. The third Mysore war was fought by Cornwallis.
- 42. Ranjit Singh was the son of Maha Singh.
- 43. The slogan of Netaji was Jai Hind.
- 44. North Atlantic Treaty Organisation was formed in April 14th, 1950.
- 45. The Warsaw Pact was signed at Warsaw on 14th May, 1965.

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. Sir John Macpherson
- 47. Police reforms of Cornwallis
- 48. Ranjit Singh

[Turn over

49. Pindaris
50. Educational Reforms of Lord William Bentinck
51. Agnew's Turban
52. Oomaidurai
53. Tantiya Tope
54. White Revolution
55. Lord Kitchener
56. Prarthana Samaj
57. Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy
58. Col. Neill Statue
59. The Charter Act of 1833
60. Oxford Reformers
61. Martin Luther
62. Boston Tea Party
63. Estates General
64. William II
65. Mein Kampf.

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) Explain the administrative reforms of Lord Cornwallis.

OR

b) Explain the administrative reforms and revenue reforms of Warren Hastings.

67. a) Write the reforms of Lord Auckland.

OR

b) Write the reforms of Lord Hardinge.

68. a) Write the Postal & Telegraph reforms of Lord Dalhousie.

OR

b) Write the recommendations of Wood's Dispatch.

69. a) What were the immediate causes for Vellore Mutiny ?

OR

b) Explain the Queen Proclamation of 1858.

[Turn over

70. a) Explain the revenue reforms of Lord Curzon.

OR

b) Write a note on Arya Samaj.

71. a) What do you know about Home Rule Movement ?

OR

b) Explain the role of Muslims in Freedom movement.

72. a) Write a note on Thiruppur Kumaran.

OR

b) Explain individual Satyagraha movement.

73. a) Write a note on Dr. Muthulakshmi.

OR

b) Explain Nehru's Foreign Policy.

74. a) What do you know about Michelangelo ?

OR

b) Write an account of Renaissance in Germany.

75. a) Write a note on Bartholomeu Dias.

OR

b) Write a note on Ferdinand Magellan.

76. a) What were the immediate causes for the American War of Independence ?

OR

- b) What were the immediate causes for the French Revolution ?

77. a) Write a note on Balkan Problem.

OR

- b) Write a note on International Court of Justice.

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) Examine the causes for the impeachment of Warren Hastings and its results.

OR

- b) Analyse the Subsidiary Alliance system of Lord Wellesley.

[Turn over

79. a) Bentinck as the Governor-General of India earned the distinction of being one of the best Governor-Generals of India. Do you Agree ?
Elucidate.

OR

- b) Examine the causes for the first war of independence of 1857.

80. a) Describe the Renaissance movement in North India during 19th Century.

OR

- b) Examine how far Jawaharlal Nehru was the 'Architect of India'.

81. a) Analyse the results of the French Revolution.

OR

- b) Analyse the results of the First World War.

82. a) Discuss the results of the Russian Revolution.

OR

- b) Give an account of the organisation of the League of Nations.

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

OR

b) Write in detail, the achievements of U.N.O.

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

i) Punjab

ii) Poona

iii) Meerut

iv) Jhansi

v) Satara.

Point out the English possession under Lord Dalhousie.

OR

b) Draw a time-line of Freedom movement from 1900 to 1950 pointing *five* important events of that period.

OR

c) Draw a time-line of the Russian Revolution pointing *five* important events of that war.
