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Part III — HISTORY

(New Syllabus)
(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 their alphabets in your answer-book :

1. Karim Khan was

- a) Pindari Chief
- b) King of Nepal
- c) Nawab of Oudh
- d) Nagpur leader.

2. Sir Eyre Coote defeated Hyder Ali at

- a) Rohilkhand
- b) Porto-Novo
- c) Bassein
- d) Salbai.

[Turn over

3. Sir John Shore was recalled in the year
 - a) 1795
 - b) 1695
 - c) 1698
 - d) 1798.

4. English language was accepted as medium of instruction in higher education during the time of
 - a) Lord Wellesley
 - b) Lord Bentinck
 - c) Lord Metcalfe
 - d) Lord Auckland.

5. Restrictions on the Indian Press was abolished by
 - a) Lord Hastings
 - b) William Bentinck
 - c) Arthur Wellesley
 - d) Sir Charles Metcalfe.

6. Sabarmati Ashram was founded by
 - a) Sardar Patel
 - b) Mahatma Gandhi
 - c) Motilal Nehru
 - d) Vinoba Bhave.

7. The reformer who was called 'the Herald of a New Age' is
- a) Lord Macaulay
 - b) Pandit Ramabai
 - c) Swami Vivekananda
 - d) Raja Rammohan Roy.
8. Jallianwala Bag tragedy took place in the year
- a) 1916
 - b) 1917
 - c) 1918
 - d) 1919.
9. The President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee in 1930 was
- a) Gandhiji
 - b) Bharathi
 - c) Rajaji
 - d) T. S. Rajan.
10. The Home Rule Movement was launched by
- a) Lala Lajpat Rai
 - b) Rajaji
 - c) Dr. Annie Besant
 - d) Savarkar.

[Turn over

11. The Prime Minister who laid a firm foundation for 'Green Revolution' in India was
- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - b) Lal Bahadur Shastri
 - c) V. P. Singh
 - d) P. V. Narasimha Rao.
12. Motilal Nehru was a / an
- a) revolutionary
 - b) moderate
 - c) swarajist
 - d) anarchist.
13. Rast Guftar was a
- a) Society
 - b) Journal
 - c) City
 - d) Court.
14. The Governor General who succeeded Lord Hardinge was
- a) Lord Hastings
 - b) Lord Bentinck
 - c) Lord Dalhousie
 - d) Lord Ellenborough.

15. The New Education Policy was introduced during the Prime Ministership of

- a) Indira Gandhi
- b) Rajiv Gandhi
- c) V. P. Singh
- d) I. K. Gujral.

16. The Czar responsible for the Russian Revolution was

- a) Nicholas I
- b) Nicholas II
- c) Alexander
- d) Mussolini.

17. The First Consul of France was

- a) Louis XIV
- b) Louis XV
- c) Voltaire
- d) Napoleon Bonaparte.

18. 'Last Supper' is the work of

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

[Turn over

19. The first Constitution of the Russian Federation Republic was proclaimed by

- a) Stalin
- b) Trotsky
- c) Lenin
- d) Karl Marx.

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

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

II. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers :

21. In 1791 Tippu Sultan made treaty with the English.

22. Warren Hastings established a Board of Revenue at

23. The river which was accepted as the dividing line of territories between the English and Ranjit Singh was

24. The Simon Commission came to India in the year

25. Mukti Sadan was started by

26. The present President of India is

27. The leader who was called Vaikom Hero was
28. The Mandal Commission Report was introduced by
29. The telephone was invented by
30. Nazism was founded by

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

- | A | B |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 31. Aligarh Movement | a) Lenin |
| 32. Ramakrishna Mission | b) Dayal Das |
| 33. Nirankari Movement | c) Mao-Tse Tung |
| 34. Bolsheviks | d) Swami Vivekananda |
| 35. The Cultural Revolution | e) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. |

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

- a) Tippu sought the alliance of the English.
- b) The French Governor did not welcome the emissaries of Tippu.
- c) In 1778, the French arrived at Cochin.
- d) Lord Wellesley made up his mind to deal with the situation firmly.

[Turn over

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

- a) Lord Bentinck appointed Indians to higher jobs.
- b) He was not liberal towards Indian Newspapers.
- c) He established District Courts.
- d) He permitted the use of Persian language alone in the Courts.

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

- a) Subhash Chandra Bose formed the Indian National Army.
- b) During the Second World War, the number of soldiers was reduced.
- c) The British rule was set up in Singapore.
- d) Tamil soldiers have not joined the I.N.A.

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

- a) Russia was thoroughly autocratic in 1917.
- b) The Czars ruled the people.
- c) The Czars really took interest in the welfare of the people.
- d) The Czar was responsible for the defeat of Russia in the Crimean War.

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

- a) India was the first country to make a report in the Security Council of U.N.O.
- b) In the dispute between Holland and Indonesia, the Security Council urged both the countries to cease hostilities.
- c) The Palestine problem was first brought before the U.N.O. by U.S.A.
- d) The Kashmir problem came up before the Security Council in 1948 at the initiative of Pakistan.

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

- 41. The English prohibited all religious markings on the forehead.
- 42. E.V.R. Periyar organised a successful *hartal* at Erode.
- 43. The New Education Policy was the greatest achievement of Indira Gandhi.
- 44. Both Lenin and Stalin established totalitarian control.
- 45. Fascism was confined to Italy only.

PART - B

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

- ii) Each question carries equal marks.
- iii) Write only *three* points for each.
- iv) Each point carries *one* mark.

15 × 3 = 45

46. Begums of Oudh.

47. Third Mysore War.

[Turn over

48. Police reforms of Cornwallis.
 49. Bannerman.
 50. Tantiya Tope.
 51. Lord Kitchener.
 52. Agnew Turban.
 53. Narayana Guru.
 54. Moderates.
 55. Prose works of Vallalar.
 56. Satyagraha in Champaran.
 57. The Cripp's Mission.
 58. Operation Blue Star.
 59. Vanchi of Maniachi.
 60. The Printing Press.
 61. Christopher Columbus.
 62. Boston Tea Party.
 63. Stamp Act.
 64. Sarajevo incident.
 65. World Trade Organisation.
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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. Write about the First Mysore War.

OR

What were the educational reforms of Lord Dalhousie ?

67. Analyse the merits and demerits of the Subsidiary Alliance of Lord Wellesley.

OR

What were the circumstances that led to the Third Maratha War ?

68. What were the results of Vellore Mutiny ?

OR

Write an account on Marudhu Brothers.

69. Explain the policies and the principles of Vallalar.

OR

What do you know about Ramakrishna Mission ?

[Turn over

70. Explain the Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha.

OR

Assess the part played by E. V. R. in the freedom movement.

71. Examine the provisions of the Minto-Morley Reforms and the merits and demerits.

OR

Analyse the results of the Great Revolt of 1857.

72. Write about the Jallianwala Bag massacre.

OR

Write about the Quit India Movement of 1942.

73. What were the factors responsible for the rise of National Movement ?

OR

Examine the circumstances that led to the birth of the Congress.

74. Write an account of Renaissance in Germany and England.

OR

Write about the results of the Russian Revolution.

75. What were the causes responsible for the rise of Hitler ?

OR

Describe the causes of the Second World War.

76. What were the activities of the League of Nations ?

OR

Illustrate the Cultural Revolution in China.

77. Write about the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty and Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

OR

What are the failures of the United Nations ?

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. Write an essay on the reforms of Warren Hastings.

OR

'Bentinck sincerely believed that the welfare of the people should be the first concern of the rulers.' Examine.

[Turn over

79. Describe the expansion policy of Lord Hastings.

OR

Give an account of the administration of Lord Ripon.

80. Write an essay on the principles and services of Brahmo Samaj and Arya Samaj.

OR

Describe the part played by Gandhiji in the Freedom Movement.

81. Analyse the results of the French Revolution.

OR

Examine the causes for the First World War.

82. Describe the condition of Japan after the Second World War.

OR

What were the results of the Second World War ?

83. Write an essay about Globalisation and Liberalisation in India.

OR

Explain the Cold War and its impact.

84. Mark the following places in the given outline map of India :

- a) Jaipur
- b) Delhi
- c) Jhansi
- d) Chennai
- e) Sambalpur.

Point out the English possession under Lord Dalhousie in the given map.

OR

Draw a time line from 1950 – 2000 to show five important events in the history of India.

OR

Draw a time line to show five important events in the Second World War.
