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## ISC Specimen 2011 History

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# HISTORY

(Three Hours)

(Candidates are allowed additional 15 minutes for **only** reading the paper.

They must **NOT** start writing during this time)

Answer **Question 1** (Compulsory) from **Part I** and **five** questions from **Part II**, choosing **two** questions from **Section A**, **two** questions from **Section B** and **one** question from **either Section A or Section B**.

The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [ ].

## PART I

Answer **all** questions

### Question 1

[20]

- (i) What were the two ulterior motives behind Curzon's decision to partition Bengal in 1905?
- (ii) State any two reasons for the growth of revolutionary dispositions in India at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- (iii) Name the leaders of the Home Rule League in India.
- (iv) State any two reasons to explain the decision of the Congress to support the British in the First World War.
- (v) Why was the Simon Commission sent to India in 1927? Why did the Congress boycott it?
- (vi) State one fundamental difference between the No-changers and the Pro-changers.
- (vii) What was the most damaging feature of the Communal Award (1932) introduced by Ramsay MacDonald?
- (viii) What was the basis of Jinnah's two-nation theory?
- (ix) Name any one outstanding nationalist leader among women, during the Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-34).
- (x) Name the leader who played a vital role in the reorganisation and integration of states in post-independence India.
- (xi) Who introduced the "Battle of Wheat" Campaign? What was its primary objective?
- (xii) Why and by whom was the "Final Solution" policy implemented?
- (xiii) What adverse effects did the French occupation of the Ruhr have on Germany?
- (xiv) Name the signatories of the Anti-Comintern Pact (1936).

- (xv) Mention any two reasons to explain why the Russian victory at Stalingrad proved catastrophic for the Germans.
- (xvi) Give one example to show that the “thaw” in US-Soviet relations after 1953 was not consistent.
- (xvii) What is the significance of the Tonkin Gulf incident?
- (xviii) How did the “Uniting for Peace Resolution” enhance the powers of the General Assembly?
- (xix) What was Britain’s main objection to joining the EEC in its early years?
- (xx) Name the organisation established and led by Yasser Arafat.

## PART II

### SECTION A

#### Question 2

Disillusionment with the principles and methods of the Moderate leadership led to a strong demand for aggressive political methods and actions. In this context discuss the following:

- (a) Recognition of the true nature of the economic and political policies of the British government. [8]
- (b) Contribution of Tilak to the rise of radical nationalism in India. [4]
- (c) Reasons for the split in the Congress at its Surat Session in 1907. [4]

#### Question 3

- (a) Discuss the role of Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan and the Aligarh School in the growth of communalism in India. [6]
- (b) Give a brief account of the British Government’s attitude towards the Muslim League. [4]
- (c) Examine the significance of the Lucknow Session of the Congress (1916) and show how it reflected the political maturity of Indian nationalist leaders. [6]

#### Question 4

- (a) Evaluate the significance of the Lahore Session (1929) of the Congress. [6]
- (b) Give a brief account of the Civil Disobedience Movement under the leadership of Gandhiji from 1930 to 1934. [10]

**Question 5**

The 1930s witnessed several important political developments. In this context discuss:

- (a) Kisan Sabha Movement. [4]
- (b) States Peoples' struggles. [6]
- (c) Participation of women in the national movement. [6]

**Question 6**

- (a) Give an account of the origin of the Indo-Pak dispute over [8]
  - (i) Kashmir.
  - (ii) River waters.
- (b) State the main aims of the Non-Aligned Movement. Why did India follow a policy of non-alignment after independence? [8]

**SECTION B****Question 7**

- (a) Discuss the economic problems that brought the Weimar Republic to the verge of collapse. [8]
- (b) Hitler and the Nazi party seemed to promise an attractive alternative to the ineffective Weimar Government. Explain. [8]

**Question 8**

Mussolini believed that there was more to be gained from friendship with Germany than with Britain and France. In this context discuss:

- (a) The change in Mussolini's foreign policy from 1934 to 1940. [10]
- (b) Mussolini's involvement in World War- II leading to his downfall and the collapse of Fascism. [6]

**Question 9**

- (a) State the main aims of Hitler's foreign policy. [4]
- (b) Explain how he achieved his aims with reference to the following:
- (i) The reintroduction of conscription (1935) and reoccupation of the Rhineland (1936). [6]
- (ii) The Anschluss with Austria (1938). [6]

**Question 10**

- (a) Give an account of (i) the Berlin Blockade (1948 – 49) and (ii) the Cuban Missile Crisis (1962) and explain the significance of each. [8]
- (b) State the reasons for the détente in international relations in the 1970s. [8]

**Question 11**

- (a) Give an account of the conflict in Palestine after the First World War and explain how it led to the outbreak of the Arab-Israel War in 1948. [8]
- (b) With reference to the Camp David Accord discuss President Sadats' efforts to negotiate a peaceful settlement with Israel. [8]