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HISTORY & CIVICS

Time Allowed : 2½ Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 100

I. Fill in the blanks, choosing the correct answers from the options given in the brackets :

10 × 1 = 10

1. Suez canal was constructed during the reign of

(*Zaglul Pasha, Ismail Pasha, Arabi Pasha*)

2. Germany was made strong and great by

(*William-I, Woodrow Wilson, Bismarck*)

3. Mussolini wanted to make an Italian lake.

(*Adriatic sea, Mediterranean sea, Black sea*)

4. The World Health Organisation was established in

(*1945, 1948, 1950*)

5. Charaka and Susruta are famous personalities in the field of

(*Polttical Science, Mathematics, Medical Science*)

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6. The Wahabi movement was directed towards

(Revival of Islam, Revival of Jainism, Revival of Sikhism)

7. The imposed severe restrictions on the freedom of the press.

(Arms Act, Vernacular Press Act, Ilbert Bill)

8. The council of ministers is responsible to the

(Rajya Sabha, Legislative Assembly, Lok Sabha)

9. Casteism, Communalism, Poverty and Unemployment have their roots in

(Politics, Illiteracy, Anti-social activities)

10. is the first woman President of India.

(Mrs. Pratibha Patil, Miss Mamata Bannerjee, Mrs. Ambika Soni)

II. Answer the following in a word or a sentence each :

10 × 1 = 10

11. By whom was the real concept of socialism laid ?

12. "Gentlemen you must sign. If you don't do it in Versailles, you shall do it in Berlin." Who said this ?

13. What became the motto of every member state in the League ?

14. Name the technique by which Germany gained astounding victories.

15. Where are the Gupta paintings found ?

16. Name the Vernacular Institutions, established during Non-cooperation movement.

17. In which movement did Gandhiji see an opportunity for Hindu-Muslim Unity ?

18. Who is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha ?

19. Which special court is created to provide cheaper and quicker justice to the people ?

20. Who is the Chief Justice of India ?

III. Match the following :

A)

5 × 1 = 5

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------|
| 21. Munich Conference | a) 1917 |
| 22. Treaty of Brestlitovsk | b) 1972 |
| 23. Entente Cordiale | c) 1938 |
| 24. Launching ISRO programme | d) 1882 |
| 25. Theosophical Society | e) 1904. |

B)

5 × 1 = 5

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 26. Scorched Earth Policy | a) Raja Rammohan Roy |
| 27. Gestapo | b) Thiruvai mozhi |
| 28. Kwame Nkrumah | c) Battle of Stalingrad |
| 29. Nammazhwar | d) Ghana |
| 30. Hindu College at Calcutta | e) Hitler's secret police. |

IV. Choose any *four* of the following topics and answer all the questions given under each topic :

4 × 5 = 20

31. Bismarck :

- Who was Bismarck ?
- What policy did he adopt ?
- Who was the emperor at the time of Franco-Prussian War ?
- Who were the members of the Triple Alliance ?
- What was Germany's desire ?

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32. Fascism :

- a) Who was the founder ?
- b) What were the main principles ?
- c) What was the motto ?
- d) What was the symbol of Fascism ?
- e) Mention any one aim of Fascism.

33. Cold War :

- a) Define the term 'Cold War'.
- b) Why did it arise ?
- c) Which were the two superpowers ?
- d) Name the pacts concluded by USA to prevent the spread of Communism.
- e) What was the pact formed by USSR to counteract the pacts formed by USA ?

34. Pallava Art :

- a) What were the two types Pallava Temples ?
- b) Where do we find the monolithic Rathas ?
- c) Who built the shore temple at Mamallapuram ?
- d) Give one example for structural temple at Kancheepuram.
- e) Mention the four styles of Pallava Art.

35. Impact of New Sciences :

- a) Where did Tata Jamshedji start the Indian Institute of Science ?
- b) Who did a useful work in wireless communication ?
- c) Who won the Nobel Peace Prize for his research in physics ?
- d) Name the Nuclear physicist who raised India's fame high.
- e) Who was the mathematical genius ?

36. Aligarh Movement :

- a) Name the person who did most for the upliftment of Muslim Community.
- b) What did he want to remove ?
- c) Name the educational institution started by him.
- d) What was taught in that institution ?
- e) What was the outcome of this movement ?

37. Constitution of India :

- a) Which is the lengthiest constitution in the world ?
- b) What does the word 'preamble' mean ?
- c) Name the two adjectives which were added into the preamble in 1976.
- d) Who is known as the architect of the Constitution of India ?
- e) India is a secular state. Explain.

38. Policy of Non-Alignment :

- a) Who put forth the novel concept of NAM ?
- b) What is the policy of NAM ?
- c) Which conference became the forum for the birth of NAM ?
- d) Where was the first NAM conference held ?
- e) Who was the first Chairman of the Africa Fund Committee ?

V. Answer any four of the following in a page each :

4 × 5 = 20

39. What were the effects of the second World War ?
40. Write a note on the Second International.
41. Describe the unification of Vietnam.
42. Describe Shah Jahan's contribution to Art and Architecture.
43. What are the reforms introduced by Raja Rammohan Roy ?
44. Give an account of Jallianwalla Bagh tragedy.
45. Enumerate the powers of the Supreme Court.
46. What are the steps taken by the Government to solve the problems of casteism ?

VI. Answer any *two* of the following in not less than 2 pages each : $2 \times 10 = 20$

47. Give an account of Russian Revolution.

48. What were the causes for the failure of the League of Nations ?

49. Give an account of rise and fall of Hitler.

50. What were the causes for the Revolt of 1857 ?

51. What were the steps taken by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel for integration of Princely States with India ?

52. Enumerate the factors that led to the rise of Indian Nationalism.

VII. 53. Mark the following places on the outline map of world provided : $5 \times 1 = 5$

a) The country where Apartheid was practised.

b) The country which has got the lion's share of territories in Africa.

c) The city where the Second International was held.

d) The land of Pyramids.

e) An American Naval Base bombed by Japan in 1941.

[Turn over

54. Mark the following places on the outline map of India provided : $5 \times 1 = 5$

- a) A centre where we find the specimen of art of metallurgy of Gupta period.
 - b) Where do we find the Gomateswara statue of Ganga Art ?
 - c) Headquarters of the Theosophical society.
 - d) Revolt of 1857 was started first at this place.
 - e) A city where Quit India Resolution was passed.
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