

1557

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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.

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) Mysore
- d) Purander.

2. Cornwallis reformed the Board of Trade with the assistance from

- a) Sir George Barlow
- b) Marshman
- c) Charles Grant
- d) Sir William Jones.

[Turn over

3. The Treaty of Nagpur was signed during the year

a) 1817

b) 1871

c) 1818

d) 1881.

4. English was adopted as the official language in India during

a) 1833

b) 1853

c) 1837

d) 1835.

5. Lawrence brothers lent their services in the administration of

a) Punjab

b) Madras

c) Bengal

d) Sind.

6. Jonathan Duncan established a Sanskrit college in

a) Calcutta

b) Kasi

c) Allahabad

d) Bombay.

7. Collector Jackson instructed Kattabomman to meet him at
- Madurai
 - Kuttalam
 - Ramanathapuram
 - Sivaganga.
8. The Governor of Madras at the outbreak of Vellore mutiny was
- Cornwallis
 - William Bentinck
 - Wellesley
 - Dalhousie.
9. The Vernacular Press Act was passed during
- 1882
 - 1828
 - 1878
 - 1887.
10. UNESCO praised and adorned with the title "Socrates of South Asia".
- Shri Narayana Guru
 - Jyotiba Govinda Phule
 - Thanthai Periyar
 - Vivekananda.

[Turn over

11. Indian National Congress was founded by

- a) W. C. Bonerjee
- b) Surendra Nath Banerjee
- c) A.O. Hume
- d) Dadabhai Naoroji.

12. The Muslim League was established in the year

- a) 1905
- b) 1906
- c) 1907
- d) 1908.

13. Chaurichaura incident took place during the year

- a) 1920
- b) 1923
- c) 1922
- d) 1921.

14. Which of the following journals was not founded by Periyar ?

- a) Kudi Arasu
- b) Swarajya
- c) Viduthalai
- d) Puratchi.

15. For the first time in independent India, a Non-Congress Ministry was formed under the leadership of
- Morarji Desai
 - V.P. Singh
 - A.B. Vajpayee
 - Devegowda.
16. St. George Fort in Madras city was established by
- William Jones
 - Sir John Shore
 - Sir Francis Day
 - Thomas Munroe.
17. Panchsheel was introduced by
- Gandhiji
 - Nehru
 - Vallabhai Patel
 - Rajaji.
18. Japan attacked Pearl Harbour in the year
- 1941
 - 1940
 - 1945
 - 1944.

[Turn over

19. The Sick Man of Asia is

- a) Turkey
- b) China
- c) Japan
- d) Russia.

20. The proposal for an International Trade Organisation was made at the

- a) Washington Conference
- b) Breton Woods Conference
- c) U. N. Conference
- d) Vienna Conference.

II. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers :

21. The territories given by Nizam of Hyderabad to the Britishers are known

as

22. The Superintendent of Telegraph Department appointed in 1852

was

23. Akhil Bharatiya Dalit Varga sabha was organised by

24. The place where Kattabomman was hanged is
25. The Indian Universities Act was passed in the year
26. "Service to mankind is service to God" was the belief of
27. Bharat Mata Association was started by
28. "A war is coming without knife and blood" was a song written by
29. The members of the Society of Jesus were known as
30. The Russian Socialist Democratic Party was formed by

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

- | A | B |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 31. Amar Singh Thapa | — The Victim of the Mutiny |
| 32. Colonel Fancourt | — Switzerland |
| 33. Henry Vivian Derozio | — Nepal General |
| 34. Ulrich Zwingli | — Commander of the Pacific region |
| 35. MacArthur | — Young Bengal Movement. |

[Turn over

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

- a) The Regulating Act of 1773 made it compulsory to renew the Company's Charter after thirty years.
- b) The Charter Act of 1813 provided five lakhs of rupees annually for the promotion of education in India.
- c) The Charter Act of 1833 made William Bentinck the first Governor-General of India.
- d) The Charter Act of 1853 was renewed after twenty years.

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

- a) Orientalists advocated the promotion of oriental subjects through Indian languages.
- b) In 1829 Widow Remarriage Act was enacted.
- c) Jyotiba Rao Phule established the Shri Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam.
- d) In 1830 the Sharada Act was passed.

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

- a) The extremists were led by Gokhale.
- b) The extremists had no faith in the British sense of justice.
- c) The extremists wanted to achieve Swaraj through the constitutional means.
- d) The extremists believed in the principle of Ahimsa.

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

- a) The Navigation Acts were passed by the British Parliament for the benefit of the American colonies.
- b) The Quartering Act made it compulsory that the colonists should provide food and shelter to the English troops.
- c) The Second Continental Congress was attended by the representatives of the 12 colonies except Georgia.
- d) In 1774 the American Declaration of Independence was adopted by the Continental Congress.

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

- a) The February revolution in Russia was led by Lenin.
- b) The Bolshevik party was a moderate political force.
- c) The Menshevik government was led by Kerensky.
- d) Tsar Nicholas II supported the Mensheviks.

[Turn over

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

41. The Chief Minister of Baji Rao II was Tirimbakji.
42. Nerkkattum Seval Palayam was captured by Jackson in 1767.
43. The administration of Lytton contributed to the growth of nationalism in India.
44. The Elizabethan era marked the beginning of the English Literary Renaissance.
45. The Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre is situated at Andhra Pradesh.

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 Bassein.
48. Gorkha War.
49. Female Infanticide.
50. Wood's Despatch.

51. Ryotwari System.
52. Purdah System.
53. Mangal Pandey.
54. Lytton's Arms Act.
55. Sri Vaikuntha Swamigal.
56. Lala Lajpat Rai.
57. Gopal Krishna Gokhale.
58. Subramania Bharathiar.
59. ISRO.
60. Leonardo da Vinci.
61. Society of Jesus.
62. Boston Tea Party.
63. Rasputin
64. International Court of Justice.
65. Cold War.

[Turn over

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 causes for the Third Mysore War.

OR

b) Discuss the efforts taken by Hastings to eliminate the Pindaris.

67. a) "Bentinck inaugurated an era of social reforms." Comment.

OR

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

68. a) Write a note on Macaulay's Minute.

OR

b) What do you know about Puli Thevar ?

69. a) Discuss the principles of Saint Ramalinga.

OR

b) Explain the role of the Home Rule Movement in the Freedom struggle.

70. a) Write a note on the Jallianwala Bag Massacre.

OR

b) Explain the role of V.O.C. in the Indian National Movement.

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

OR

b) Describe the educational reforms of the Justice Party.

72. a) Mention the important features of India's foreign policy.

OR

b) Explain the course of the Vellore Mutiny.

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

OR

b) What is the significance of 1857 Mutiny ?

74. a) Estimate the results of the Renaissance.

OR

b) Analyse the causes for the geographical discoveries.

75. a) Analyse the fundamental causes for the American War of Independence.

OR

b) Examine the contributions of the philosophers to the French Revolution.

76. a) State the immediate causes for the First World War.

OR

b) Write a note on the February Revolution.

[Turn over

77. a) What were the reasons for the rise of Hitler in Germany ?

OR

b) Discuss the events that led to the fall 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) Examine the enforcement of the Subsidiary System by Wellesley.

OR

b) Estimate the reforms of Dalhousie.

79. a) Examine the causes for the outbreak of Vellore Mutiny.

OR

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

80. a) "The Government of India Act of 1935 introduced significant changes in the constitutional system of India." Comment.

OR

b) "Jawaharlal Nehru is the architect of Modern India." Explain.

81. a) Estimate the reforms of Lord Ripon.

OR

b) Examine the importance of the socio-religious reform movements of 19th Century in India.

82. a) Analyse the merits and demerits of the Industrial Revolution.

OR

b) Give an account of the causes of the Second World War.

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

OR

b) Explain the process and impact of Globalization.

84. a) Mark the following places in the given map :

- i) Delhi
- ii) Calcutta
- iii) Dacca
- iv) Bombay
- v) Lahore.

Mark the boundaries of India and Pakistan during 1947.

OR

b) Mark a time-line from 1885 to 1935 with five freedom struggle events.

OR

c) Draw a time-line with five Second World War events.

81. a) Estimate the reforms of Lord Ripon.

OR

b) Examine the importance of the socio-religious reform movements of 19th Century in India.

82. a) Discuss the merits and demerits of the Industrial Revolution.

OR

b) Give an account of the cause of the Second World War.

83. a) Estimate the role of the U.S.A. in maintaining the world peace.

OR

b) Explain the process and objectives of Co-Operation.

84. a) Mark the following places in map.

i) Delhi

ii) Calcutta

iii) Dacca

iv) Bombay

v) Lahore

b) Mark the boundaries of India and Pakistan during 1947.

OR

c) Mark a time-line from 1885 to 1935 with five freedom struggle events.

OR

d) Draw a time-line with five Second World War events.

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