

HISTORY

(Maximum Marks: 80)

(Time allowed: 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 (20 Marks)

Answer **all** questions.

Question 1

[20×1]

- (i) Name *any two* secret societies set up by the Revolutionary Nationalists.
- (ii) State *one* reason for the introduction of railways in India by the British.
- (iii) Mention *any one* drawback of the Ryotwari Settlement.
- (iv) Name *any two* industries that were worst affected by the British policy of *one-way free trade*?
- (v) Who was appointed as the first Director General of Forests?
- (vi) Name the founder of the Arya Samaj.
- (vii) Mention the impact of the Widow Remarriage Act, 1856 on the position of women in India.
- (viii) Who was the main target of the Deccan Riots of 1875?
- (ix) Why did Gandhi suspend the Non-Cooperation Movement after the Chauri Chaura incident?
- (x) When was the Simon Commission sent to India?
- (xi) Mention *one* factor that led to the establishment of Trade Unions in Germany in the 19th century.
- (xii) What is meant by *Serbian Nationalism*?
- (xiii) Mention *any two* technologies or strategies introduced during the First World War.

- (xiv) When was the League of Nations formed?
- (xv) With reference to the Great Depression, define the term *speculation*.
- (xvi) In the context of the rise of Communism in Russia, state who were the Mensheviks.
- (xvii) Why was Italy disappointed with the Paris Peace Conference?
- (xviii) Why was the Enabling Law (1933) passed?
- (xix) In the context of Hitler's domestic policy, what is meant by the term *Final Solution*?
- (xx) Why did Japan attack Manchuria in 1931?

PART II (60 Marks)

*Answer **five** questions in all, choosing **two** questions from Section A, two questions from Section B and **one** question from either Section A or Section B.*

SECTION A

Question 2

- (a) Give an account of the Anti-Partition Movement in Bengal from 7th August, 1905 to 16th October, 1905. **[6]**
- (b) How did the Swadeshi and Boycott Movement aggravate the differences between the Moderates and Assertives ? **[6]**

Question 3

Critically examine the Colonial Forest Policy adopted by the British. **[12]**

Question 4

With reference to the Social and Religious Reform Movements in India, discuss the contribution of the following:

- (a) The Brahma Samaj. **[6]**
- (b) The Aligarh Movement **[6]**

Question 5

- (a) Briefly discuss the causes and events of the Munda Uprising (1899-1900). **[6]**
- (b) Explain the consequences and significance of the uprising. **[6]**

Question 6

With reference to the Civil Disobedience Movement discuss the following:

- (a) The Gandhi-Irwin Pact. [6]
- (b) The Communal Award and The Poona Pact. [6]

SECTION B**Question 7**

Explain how the following factors led to the outbreak of World War I:

- (a) Aggressive Nationalism. [6]
- (b) Armament Race. [6]

Question 8

Stalin believed that Russia was fifty or hundred years behind the advanced countries and this distance had to be covered in ten years. In this context, critically review the following policies adopted by Stalin:

- (a) Collectivization of agriculture. [6]
- (b) Five Year Plans introduced by Stalin. [6]

Question 9

Trace the rise of Mussolini to power in Italy from 1921 to 1922. [12]

Question 10

With reference to Nazism in Germany, discuss the following:

- (a) The weaknesses of the Weimar Republic. [6]
- (b) The reasons for Hitler's popularity. [6]

Question 11

In the context of the rise of militarism in Japan in the 1930s, explain the following:

- (a) The World Economic Crisis (1929). [6]
- (b) The declaration of a "New Order in East Asia". [6]