



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL
A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION

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Selection Test – 2018

Sub: History(model answer)
Duration: 3hrs 15mins

Class-12

F.M.-80
Date: 12.11.2018

GROUP A

Answers.

1. Choose the correct alternative (MCQ):

i. The 'Father of Modern Historiography'

1×24=24

a. Ranke

ii. The British Museum was established in London in the year

c. 1759

Fill in the blank.

iii. In _____ the island of Bombay was acquired by the English East India Company from the Portuguese.

b. 1668

iv. The Drain of Wealth from Bengal is known as the

a. Plassey Plunder

v. The American Colonists began the War of Independence in

c. 1776

vi. The first Governor-General of India was

a. Lord William Bentinck

vii. Match the Column.

A

B

a. Battle of Plassey

i. 1773

b. Pitt's India Act

ii. 1757

c. Regulating Act

iii. 1765

d. Grant of Diwani

iv. 1784

a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii

viii. Calcutta Medical College was established in
d. 1835

ix. The first Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta was

a. Sir James Colville

x. The founder of the Tattvabodhini Sabha was

a. Debendranath Tagore

xi. The Morley-Minto Reform was introduced in the year

a. 1909

xii. The infamous Jallianwalabagh Massacre took place in

b. Amritsar

xiii. The first and last famine in India took place in

d. Bengal

xiv. During the Quit India Movement women volunteers were recruited in Mahishadal and Satahata in Medinipur (West Bengal) to form

a. Bhagini Sena

xv. The President of Haripura Congress (1938) was

- a. Subhash Chandra Bose
- xvi. 'Rani of Jhansi Bahini', a women regiment of the Indian National Army was organised under
 - b. Lakshmi Swaminathan
- xvii. The term 'Cold War' was coined by
 - a. Swope
- xviii. The Dam constructed on the lower Nile was
 - a. Aswan Dam
- xix. Indo-China in South-East Asia comprised of 3 countries namely
 - b. Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam
- xx. 'Detente' means
 - a. Relaxation of tension
- xxi. 'Decolonisation' was followed by which of the following
 - b. Neo-Colonialism
- xxii. The African country that had to wage the longest and hardest battle for freedom was
 - a. Algeria
- xxiii. The first President of Indonesia was
 - a. Sukarno
- xxiv. Which of the following Five-Year Plans of India was drafted by P.C. Mahalanobis?
 - b. The Second

GROUP-B

2. Answer the following questions in a complete sentence.

1×16=16

- i. Where did the British open their first trading post in India?
Masulipattam
- ii. Define 'Racism'.

Racism is the belief that physical and cultural differences between races make some races superior to others.

OR

What is the 'New World'?

The continents of North America and South America make up the New World.

- iii. Which European country was the first to establish trade relations with China?
Portugal.
- iv. What powers did the East India Company obtain by the Grant of Diwani?
 - a. Collection of revenue from the province of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.
 - b. to administer civil justice.
- v. What was the importance of the Charter Act in the history of education in India?
It directed the company to spend a sum of one lakh of rupees for encouraging education in India.
- vi. What was the importance of the Queen's Proclamation?
It projected the policy of the British Government of England in India.

OR

What was the importance of the Charter Act of 1853?

For the 1st time it introduced the principal that civil servants for India would be recruited Through competitive exams.

OR

- vii. What was the 'Cornwallis Code'?

A comprehensive body of rules dealing with every department of the administration was drawn up by Lord Cornwallis. This came to be known as Cornwallis Code.

OR

What is regarded as the 'Magna Carta' of English education in India?

Wood's Dispatch.

viii. Who founded the Theosophical Society?

Helena Blavatsky and Henry Olcott.

ix. When and by which Act was Sati abolished?

1829, Regulation Act xvii.

OR

Who were the 'Sowkars'?

Money lenders in Indian language.

x. In which year was the Ramkrishna Mission founded?

1897.

OR

What is the other name for the Government of India Act 1919?

Montague- Chelmsford Reforms.

xi. What was the real name of the 'Rowlatt Act'?

The Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act, 1919.

OR

Which incident forced Rabindranath Tagore to renounce his Knighthood?

Jallianwalabagh Massacre.

xii. When and where was the All India Muslim League formed?

1906, Dacca.

OR

What was the Communal Award?

The award provided for separate electorates for Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans in India thus contributing to the British policy of 'divide and rule'.

xiii. What is the 'August Revolution'?

Quit India Movement 1942.

OR

When was the 'Forward Block' formed?

3rd May 1939.

Xiv. What were the three ideals of the Indian National Army?

Unity, self confidence, self sacrifice.

OR

What were the three ideals of the Indian National Army?

The tension in the world politics due to mutual suspicion and ill feeling between the USA and the USSR during the post World War ii period.

xv. What was the 'COMECON'?

Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

Xvi. Define 'Decolonisation'.

Achievement of independence by the colonies.

OR

What do you mean by the 'Third World'?

The Third World consisted of countries which emerged from their colonial past and and sought their own path of development.

GROUP- C

3. Answer any five questions taking at least two from each part.

8×5=40

i. Discuss the importance of History as a professional subject. Analyse the role of museums as a medium of displaying the past. (5+3)

Opportunities for employment in schools and colleges.

Job prospects in museums, archives, heritage establishments.

Professional historians could be engaged in jobs like shaping history for

Public audience, cooperative projects, to catalogue and collect materials of the past.

Exhibits in a museum educate people.

Modern museums are interactive.

There are different categories of museums.

a. Archaeological Museum where archaeological remains are displayed.

b. Art Museum where paintings, illustrations and sculptures are displayed.

c. Historic House Museum where historically important houses are shown.

d. History Museum contain wide range of objects like artifacts, documents, specimens.

e. Natural History Museum exhibits work of the natural world.

ii. Discuss the relation between Colonialism and Imperialism. (8)

Colonialism is the practice of extending state's rule over other territories and incorporating such colonized territories into an empire. When this colonialism also included the desire for military glory and diplomatic advantages it came to be known as Imperialism.

iii. Evaluate the effects of the Permanent Settlement on the society and economy of

Bengal. How did deindustrialization affect the indigenous textile industry? (5+3)

A new land owning class emerged who had no permanent attachment to the land. They charged high rent from the ryots and those who were unable to pay were dispossessed of their land. The landlords charged high rents from the ryots. It completely ignored the interests of the ryots.

As a result of deindustrialization India was transformed into a nation of supplier of raw materials to the industries of Britain. Imports from Britain increased. Decay of urban centres and towns.

OR

What were the motives behind the construction of railways in India and what was the impact? (3+5)

As a means of easy and cheap mode of transport. To make the travel of the soldiers easy. Transport of raw materials and finished goods easily to different places.

Transport became cheap and easy and fast. It spread out like a network and helped the government to fight famine, if there was any. Trade and commerce progressed.

Cash crops were produced. Increase in the export of agricultural goods. Foreign capital flowed in good amount.

iv. Discuss the role of Swami Vivekananda as a social reformer. (8)

Vivekananda wanted the youth to be social entrepreneurs. He believed in the emancipation of women. His clarion call to the countrymen for the upliftment of the poor. Established Ramkrishna Mission in the year 1897 in north Calcutta. His agenda was religion, service and education.

Part- 2

v. Critically analyse the Government of India Act of 1935. (8)

It aimed at safeguarding the British control over India in the years to come.

It wanted to strengthen the hands of the Moderates in the Congress.

The administration was divided into two parts- Federal and Provincial.

Federal part to be managed by the Governor-General. It provided some amount of provincial autonomy. It limited the franchise to 14%. It limited the power of the Legislatures. Autocratic character of the government carried on like before.

vi. What were the causes of the Royal Indian Navy Revolt? What was its significance? (4+4)
The English officers made a discrimination between the Indians and the Europeans.
The English hurled foul language of abuse at the ratings.
Quality of food served was not good.
Delay in settling the retirement benefits.
The ratings raised their voice in opposition to the use of the Indian Navy personnel against the freedom fighters of Burma.
They wanted the release of the Azad Hind personnel.
The British wanted to maintain their stronghold in India through their army which mostly constituted of Indian soldiers. After the revolt they realised that they could no longer trust their loyalty.
The British realised that the ratings had the support of the common people.
It proved to be an ideal example of Hindu-Muslim unity.

vii. What was the Berlin Blockade? Mention its results. (5+3)

Berlin was divided into 4 zones. Western part was divided among the 3 western powers (US, Britain, France) and Eastern part was under the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union blocked all the links by land and cut off power and food supplies to West Berlin. This was the Berlin blockade.

Significance- It produced a hardening of hostilities between East and West.

In the west Federal Republic of Germany was established. In the east there was the Democratic republic of Germany.

It paved the way for the formation of military alliances.

OR

What is Non-Alignment? What were its objectives? (3+5)

The term has been defined in various ways. To the western scholars it meant isolation. Others have explained it as neither for or against any power block. That is to say non-committal. A nation pursuing it needs to remain neutral under all circumstances. It is a policy of not aligning with any power block.

Its objectives are to keep world peace by reducing tension.

To eliminate the causes and horrors of war.

To promote human rights.

To support people in their struggle against colonial and alien domination.

To help the establishment of a just international economic order.

To promote peaceful coexistence and amicable settlement of international disputes.

To strengthen the role and effectiveness of the United Nations.

viii. What was the Planning Commission? What were its objectives? (3+5)

Soon after independence the government of India set up an advisory planning board to consider the reports that had been drafted earlier by the National Planning Committee constituted by Congress in 1938. The Advisory Planning Board recommended the formation of a permanent planning commission for examining various schemes for the development of the country.

The planning commission is responsible for examining, scrutinizing and considering the usefulness of the schemes submitted by the Central and State governments.

To seek out methods by which funds could be raised.

To increase the National income and the standard of living.

To ensure social and economic justice, greater equality of income, as well as equal distribution of economic power.

To expand the employment opportunities.