

Jayshree Shree
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ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL
A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION
Pre - Test 2019



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

Class 12 D

F.M: 80
Date: 03/08/2019

GROUP A

1. Choose the correct alternative (MCQ) 1×24=24
- i. 'Puranas' is an example of
 - a. Myth
 - ii. Who described History as the 'Science of men in time'?
 - a. Mac Bloch
 - iii. The book 'History of British India' has been authored by
 - a. James mill
 - iv. V.A. Smith has written the book entitled
 - a. Early History of India
 - v. The number of Mahajanapadas in the 6th century B.C. was
 - a. 16
 - vi. The theory of Karl Marx is known as
 - a. Dialectic Materialism
 - vii. Pioneer in the Marxist interpretation of the Indian history was
 - a. Dharmanand Kosambi
 - viii. The word 'Subaltern' was first use
 - a. Antonio Gramsci
 - ix. The first public museum in the world was established at
 - a. Rome (1471)
 - x. The museum of Louvre is situated in
 - a. Paris
 - xi. Who was the founder of the Asiatic Society of Bengal
 - a. William Jones
 - xii. The characteristic feature of myths are
 - a. Myths are composed in a narrative
 - b. Myths cannot be considered as history
 - c. Myth is literature
 - d. The purpose of myth is not to preserve an important aspect of the past.

1. a, b, c correct d incorrect

- xiii. The 1st Dutch fleet to set out from Holland to trade in the with Asia was in the year
a. 1595
- xiv. In 1611 the English opened their first trading post
a. Masulipattam
- xv. The battle of Plassey was fought in the yea
a. 23rd June 1757
- xvi. The New World comprised of
a. North America and South America
- Fill in the blank
- xvii. The first English settlement in India was established at
a. Surat
- xviii. The Fort William College in Calcutta was established by
a. Lord Wellesley
- xix. The Treaty of Amritsar was signed in the year
a. 1809
- xx. The first Indian to become a covenanted ICS was
a. Satyendranath Tagore
- xxi. The 'Bengal Native Regiment' for many years was known as the
a. Lal Paltan
- xxii. The text book of the Indian railway was
a. The Railway Minute
- xxiii. Who received the Grant of Diwani of Bengal?
a. Robert Clive
- xxiv. Foundation of Calcutta happened in the year
a. 1690

GROUP-B

2. Answer the following questions(Alternatives are to be noted) 1×16=16

- i. What was the first cotton mill that was established in India?
The first cotton mill was established in 1818 at Bowreah(Howrah)under the name Bowreah cotton mill.
- ii. What is a museum?
Museum is a permanent institution or a place where artefacts, objects of scientific, artistic, other objects having cultural value are observed.

Or

When was the Pitt's India Act passed?
1784.

- iii. In which year was the British museum in London established?
1759
- iv. What is Imperialism?
Imperialism is the policy of extending a country's influence over less powerful states

Or

When was the Indian museum in Chowringee road inaugurated?
1st April 1878

- v. Define the term 'race'.
Race may be defined as a clan, family or people.
- vi. What powers did the English Company obtain through the Grant of Diwani?
Collection of revenue, to administer civil justice
- vii. What was the most important feature of the 'Government of India Act of 1858'?
The rule of the English East India Company came to an end. India was to be governed by and in the name of the Queen.
- viii. Who was the first Governor General of Bengal?
Warren Hastings
- ix. Define 'Bureaucracy'.
A body of high government officials who manage the administration of a country.
- x. What was the importance of the Charter Act of 1853?
The Charter Act of 1853 for the 1st time introduced the principle that civil servants for India would be recruited through competitive examination.

Or

What was the Cornwallis Code?
A comprehensive body of rules dealing with every department of the administration drawn up by Lord Cornwallis.

- xi. Why was the Permanent Settlement known as the 'Sunset Law'?
The zamindar was required to pay a fixed amount of money to the government within a stipulated date before the sun-set.
- xii. What was the 'Co-Hong'?
Under the order of the Chinese emperor 13 large Chinese business firms formed a guild that came to be known as Co- Hong.
- xiii. Who were the Anglicists?
The group of people who preferred the introduction of English education in India.
- xiv. When was the Battle of Buxar fought?

- 22nd October 1764
- xv. When and where was the first railway line laid in India?
16th April 1853 between Bombay and Thane.
- xvi. Name the author of NeelDarpan.
Dinabandhu Mitra

GROUP-C

3. Answer any five questions. 8×5=40
- i. What is colonialism? What do you understand by Capitalism? (4+4)
When people of a country settle in another country it may be called a colony. The strong power to rule over the weak country is called the colonial power. Colonialism is the practice of extending a state's rule over other territories and incorporating such colonized territories into an empire.
Imperialism is the policy of extending a country's influence over less powerful states. In imperialism political and economic control is established over a foreign country and its people.
- ii. What are the objectives of the museums?
To educate people.
Conservation of the objects related to past.
Encourage patriotic feeling.
In the service of the community,
In the 19th century Europe museums played a major role in developing national consciousness.
- iii. What were the chief features of the Canton trade? Mention the causes of the first Opium war. (4+4)
In Canton the foreign traders were not allowed to stay beyond the trade season. The conditions of the Canton trade was determined by the Chinese. The import duties were very high. Only a small portion went to the Chinese Emperor and the rest was pocketed by the port officials.
Each foreign trader could only buy and sell articles in China only through the Co-Hong merchants.
Causes of the 1st Opium war were as follow
In China all classes of people became addicted to opium.
The Chinese government became aware of the evils of its consumption and took steps to prevent its use.
In 1800 the government of China banned the import of Opium.
The British interest in opium trade deepened on account of the huge profit it earned.
Lin Tse –hsu the Imperial Commisioner of China compelled the foreign merchants to surrender all stocks of their opium and destroyed it.
Hence in 1839 the 1st opium war started.
- iv. When and by whom was the Queen's Proclamation announced? What was its importance?(2+6)
1st November 1858, announced by Lord Canning.
The native princes were assured of the territorial integrity of their states. The policy of annexation had come to an end.

It promised the people of India peace and prosperity and protection of their religion.

The Queen recognised the right of adoption of the Indian princes.

The promises that were made were not all implemented.

With the transfer of India directly under the control of the British Government in London the interests of India was further subordinated to those of Britain.

v. What is Deindustrialisation? What was its impact in India? (2+6)

Ruination or decline of industry.

As a result of deindustrialization India was transformed into a country that supplied raw material to the industries of Britain.

It paved the way for the import of the products manufactured in the mills and factories of Britain.

There was a decay in the urban centres of towns and cities like Dacca, Murshidabad, Surat.

Indirectly it paved the way for development of transport and communication.

vi. What were the causes of the Battle of Plassey?

When Siraj ud daulah ascended the throne of Bengal the britishers were unhappy and hence they did not send them any gifts which angered the nawab.

Apprehending an attack from the French the British started to repair Fort William which was in violation of the orders from the Nawab.

The English gave shelter to the enemies of Siraj and did not hand over Krishnaballav a die hard enemy of Siraj to him.

The English attacked the French colony of Chandernagore which Siraj did not approve of.