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ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL
Selection Test 2019

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

Class-12

F.M: 80
Date:23.11.2019

GROUP A

1. Choose the correct alternative (MCQ): 1×24=24
- i. History was described as the 'science of men in time' by
a. Mac Bloch
 - ii. Who was the 1st humanist of Maharashtra?
a. Dadoba Pandurang
Fill in the blank.
 - iii. In _____ 1932, the Communal Award was announced by the British government.
a. 16th August
 - iv. The Arya Samaj was founded by
a. Dayanand Saraswati
 - v. In which year was the Fort William College closed down?
a. 1802
 - vi. The first Indian to become a Covenanted ICS was
a. Satyendranath Tagore
Match the Column.
 - vii.

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
 - i. a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii
 - viii. Calcutta Medical College was established in
a. 1835
 - ix. The British Museum was established in London in the year
a. 1759
 - x. The founder of the Tattvabodhini Sabha was
a. Debendranath Tagore
 - xi. The Montague-Chelmsford Reform was introduced in the year
a. 1919
 - xii. The infamous Jallianwalabagh Massacre took place in
a. Amritsar
 - xiii. The Drain of Wealth from Bengal is known as the
a. Plassey Plunder
 - xiv. During the Quit India Movement women volunteers were recruited in Mahishadal and Sutahata 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

- xvii. a. Lakshmi Swaminathan
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
a. Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam
- xx. 'Detente' means
a. Relaxation of tension
- xxi. 'Decolonisation' was followed by which of the following
a. 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. When did the Second World War begin?
a. 3rd September 1939

GROUP-B

2. Answer the following questions in a complete sentence. (Alternatives to be noted)

1×16=16

- i. What does NATO stand for?
The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.
- ii. Define the term 'Historiography'.
The art of writing History.

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
a. Collection of revenue from the province of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.
b. to administer civil justice.
- 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 first time it introduced the principle that civil servants for India would be recruited through competitive examination.

- 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.

- xi. In which year was the Ramkrishna Mission founded?
1897.

OR

Name the first Atomic Bomb that was dropped on the Japanese city of Hiroshima by America.

Little Boy

- xii. 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

- xiii. 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'.

- xiv. What is the 'August Revolution'?
Quit India Movement 1942.

OR

When was the 'Forward Block' formed?
3rd May 1939.

- xv. What were the three ideals of the Indian National Army?
Unity, self confidence, self sacrifice.

OR

Define 'Cold War'.

the

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

- xvi. What was the 'COMECON'?
Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
- xvii. Define 'Decolonisation'.
Achievement of independence by the colonies.

OR

What do you mean by the Zionist Movement?
The Zionist Movement aimed at establishing a homeland for the Jews in Palestine.

GROUP-C

3. Answer any five questions taking at least two questions from each part. (8×5=40)
(150 words)

PART-1

- i. What is a Folk Tale? What is the importance of Folk Tales? (3+5)
Folk tale is a very old traditional story that has passed on to the people in a spoken form. It is spoken in the form of narrative and non-narrative. The latter is often a song.
The composers of folk tales were entertainers. Some were professional singers who were known as charan-kavi in northern India. The folk tales represented the culture of a place and people and were hence important from the cultural point of view. Folk tales were anonymous as it was everybody's expression. The folk tales gave us a vivid picture of the society.
- 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. In imperialism political and economic control is established over a foreign country and its people.
The essential feature of the relation between an imperialist country and the colony over which the former has established its control is exploitation.
- 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. Discuss the Morley –Minto Reforms. (8).
The Reform Act introduced the principle of election. But the elected members were not elected by the people. The act allowed a divisive policy for the muslim community and allowed a separate electorate for the muslims.
The British followed application of force where it was necessary. This act did not satisfy the aspirations of the people.
This act introduced the principle of election. Voting right was decided on the basis of income qualifications. There too discriminations were done for hindus and muslims. For muslims income qualification was lower than that of the hindus. Women were not allowed to vote.
- 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 were the objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement? Evaluate its achievements?(3+5)

It is a movement for the benefit of the world community as the nation which is a part of this movement remains neutral.

It helps to establish world peace by reducing tension.

To eliminate the causes and horrors of war particularly by the elimination of nuclear arsenals.

To promote human rights.

To protect environment.

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.

Achievements. It helped in ending colonialism.

It contributed immensely to bring about the end of racial discrimination and apartheid in South Africa.

It strengthened the hands of United Nations.

viii. Write a short note on the War of Liberation (Mukti Yuddha) in East Bengal? (8)

President Yahya Khan decided to suppress the people's movement ruthlessly. He launched a military campaign of the savage type on the Bengali freedom fighters who were up in revolt for their constitutional right. A reign of terror was unleashed by the military regime of West Pakistan who did not even spare women and children. To escape this many people came to India as refugees and the government of India provided all kinds of help and support and shelter. The liberation force of East Bengal (Mukti Bahini) led by Major Ziauddin Khan on 26th of March announced the formation of the Bangladesh Sarkar. This day is celebrated as its Independence Day. Mujibur Rehman was the President. Tajuddin Ahmed was declared to be the Prime Minister.