



**ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL**  
A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION



**First Term - 2018**

**Sub: HISTORY**

**Class: X**

**Full Marks: 75**

**Duration: 2½ Hours**

**Date: 20.04.2018**

**GROUP-A**

**I] Choose the correct option:**

**(1X15=15)**

i) This brought a change in the nomenclature of the head of the British administration in India

- a. Revolt of 1857
- b. Act of 1858
- c. Queen's Proclamation
- d. Act for the better government in India

ii) Who was called the father of history?

- a. Ibn Khaldun
- b. Herodotus
- c. Vincent Smith
- d. Thukyidides

iii) The 'Letters from a Father to his Daughter' was written by

- a. Gandhiji
- b. Subhas Chandra Bose
- c. Jawaharlal Nehru
- d. Balgangadhar Tilak

iv) Rabindranath Tagore autobiography is known as

- a. Sattar Batsar
- b. Desh
- c. Jibansmriti
- d. Jibaner Jharapata

v) The poet who wrote the epic Illiad

- a. Thukyidides
- b. Samanti Laksari
- c. Homer
- d. Jeremy Black

vi) Who was the publisher of the Bamabodhini, a Bengali periodical?

- a. Harish Chandra Mukherjee
- b. Umesh Chndra Datta
- c. Madhusudan Roy
- d. Dinabandhu Mitra

vii) Which of the following was authored by Kaliprasanna Sinha?

- a. Neel Darpan
- b. Hootum Pyanchar Naksha
- c. Sttar Batsar
- d. Grambarta Prakashika

viii) Who were deprived as a consequence of the Forest Acts?

- a. Contractors
- b. Zamindars
- c. Tribals
- d. Villagers

ix) Who was the founder of Wahabi movement

- a. Karam Shah
- b. Muammad Adul Wahab
- c. Wasim Aktar Wahab
- d. Arif Muhammad

x) The religious sect founded by a mendicant named Karam Shah

- a. Ferazi Sect
- b. Pagal Panthi Sect
- c. Wahabi Sect
- d. Bheel Sect

xii) The spokesman of history of subaltern groups

- a. Dr. Ranajit Guha
- b. Dadabhai Naoroji
- c. A.L. Rouse
- d. C.M. Joshi

xiii) A Historical Companion is written by

- a. Professor Niharranjan Roy
- b. Edward Thomson
- c. Harold Parkkin
- d. K.T Achaya

xiv) He was the leader of the conservatives of the contemporary Bengal and defended everything that passed as Hinduism

- a. Raja Radhakanta Deb
- b. Umesh Chndra Datta
- c. Madhusudan Roy
- d. Dr. Ranajit Guha

xv) He built a fortress to defend themselves from the British known as 'Baser Kella'

- a. Syed Ahmed Barelvi
- b. Haji Shariatulla
- c. Dudumiyan
- d. Titumir

GROUP-B

II] Answer all fifteen questions from each segment: (1X15=15)

**A} Answer in one sentence:**

- ii. What is 'Panchali gan'?
- ii. Who was the editor of 'Somprakask'?
- iii. What is meant by 'Uigulan'?

**B] State whether True or False:**

- i. Twenty- two Yards of Freedom is written by Boria Majumdar.
- ii. Swami Vivekananda was popularly known as the 'Father of revolutionary thought'
- iii. Calcutta Medical College of Bengal was the first institution in India imparting systematic education in Western medicine.

**C} Match the column:**

- |                 |                            |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| a. Rob Wegman   | i. Balgangadhar Tilak      |
| b. Neel Darpan  | ii. Swami Vivekananda      |
| c. Neo- Vedanta | iii. Historical Musicology |
| d. Kesari       | iv. Dinabandhu Mitra       |

**D} On the given outline map of India, locate and label the following places:**

- a. The place where Kol rebellion took place
- b. The place where Indigo revolt began
- c. A region of the Santal Rellion

**E} Match the statements below with their appropriate explanation:**

- a. **Statement:** History is the best medium to understand and know about the human civilization.

**Explanation i.** The job of history is to enquire about the political, economic, social and cultural advancement of human beings.

**Explanation ii.** History is related to thoughts, search, observation of analysis.

**Explanation iii.** History is the tales of bravery of the Kings.

**b. Statement:** Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar

**Explanation i.** Campaign in favour of education of women and remarriage of Hindu widow.

**Explanation ii.** Opposed child marriage and polygamy.

**Explanation iii.** All of the above

**GROUP- C**

3. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences: 9×2=18
- i. What is a 'memoir'?
  - ii. What was the contribution of Madhusudan Gupta in the field of medical science?
  - iii. What did Sarala Devi recommend for the success of the national movement?
  - iv. What was the characteristic feature of the Kol rebellion?
  - v. What was the importance of the Charter Act of 1813?
  - vi. Who was known as the 'First Modern Man of India' and why?
  - vii. Name the first 2 women graduates of the University of Calcutta.
  - viii. When and by which Act was widow remarriage legalised in India?
  - ix. What did Sri Ramkrishna mean by 'Sarva Dharma Samanney'?

**GROUP-D**

4. Answer the following questions in 7 or 8 sentences. 5×4=20
- i. How periodicals and newspapers constituted as an important source of information for the reconstruction of history of modern India?
  - ii. What were the causes of the Indigo revolt?
  - iii. What was the Anglicist-Orientalist controversy?
  - iv. What was the Young Bengal Movement?
  - v. What were the contributions of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar for the emancipation of women?

**GROUP-E**

5. Answer any 1 question in 15 or 16 sentences. 1×7=7
- i. How did Swami Vivekananda visualise the mutual dependence between the East and the West?
  - ii. What were the characteristic features of the Santhal Rebellion? What were its results? (5+2)



# ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION



## First Term - 2018

**Sub: HISTORY**

**Class: X -A/C Full Marks: 75**

**Duration: 2½ Hours**

**Date: 05.04.2018**

### GROUP-A

I] Choose the correct option:

(1X15=15)

i) This brought a change in the nomenclature of the head of the British administration in India

- a. Revolt of 1857
- b. Act of 1858
- c. Queen's Proclamation
- d. Act for the better government in India

ii) Who was called the father of history?

- a. IbnKhalduin
- b. Herodotus
- c. Vincent Smith
- d. Thukyidides

iii) The 'Letters from a Father to his Daughter' was written by

- a. Gandhiji
- b. Subhas Chandra Bose
- c. Jawaharlal Nehru
- d. BalgangadharTilak

iv) Rabindranath Tagore autobiography is known as

- a. SattarBatsar
- b. Desh
- c. Jibansmriti
- d. JibanerJharapata

v) The poet who wrote the epic Illiad

- a. Thukyidides
- b. SamantiLaksari
- c. Homer
- d. Jeremy Black

vi) Who was the publisher of the Bamabodhini, a Bengali periodical?

- a. Harish Chandra Mukherjee
- b. UmeshChndraDatta
- c. Madhusudan Roy
- d. DinabandhuMitra

vii) Which of the following was authored by KaliprasannaSinha?

- a. Neel Darpan
- b. HootumPyancharNaksha
- c. SttarBatsar
- d. GrambartaPrakashika

viii) Who were deprived as a consequence of the Forest Acts?

- a. Contractors
- b. Zamindars
- c. Tribals
- d. Villagers

ix) Who was the founder of Wahabi movement

- a. Karam Shah
- b. MuhammadAdulWahab
- c. WasimAktarWahab
- d. Arif Muhammad

x) The religious sect founded by a mendicant named Karam Shah

- a. Ferazi Sect
- b. PagalPanthi Sect
- c. Wahabi Sect
- d. Bheel Sect

xi) A popular journal 'GrambartaPrakashika' published in 1863 was edited by  
aGirishchandraGhosh

- b. Tilak
- c. KangalHarinath
- d. Dr. Alexander Duff

xii) The spokesman of history of subaltern groups

- a. Dr.RanjitGuha
- b. DadabhaiNaoroji
- c. A.L. Rouse
- d. C.M. Joshi

xiii) A Historical Companion is written by

- a. Professor Niharranjan Roy
- b. Edward Thomson
- c. Harold Parkkin
- d. K.T Achaya

xiv) He was the leader of the conservatives of the contemporary Bengal and defended everything that passed as Hinduism

- a. Raja Radhakanta Deb
- b. UmeshChndraDatta
- c. Madhusudan Roy
- d. Dr.RanajitGuha

xv) He built a fortress to defend themselves from the British known as 'Baser Kella'

- a. Syed Ahmed Barelvi
- b. Haji Shariatulla
- c. Dudumiyan
- d. Titumir

#### GROUP-B

II] Answer all fifteen questions from each segment: (1X15=15)

A} Answer in one sentence:

i. What is 'Panchaligan'?

Ans. The 19<sup>th</sup> century Bengali ballad songs were collectively known as 'Panchaligan'.

ii. Who was the editor of 'Somprakask'?

Ans. Dwarkanath Bidyabhusan.

iii. What is meant by 'Ulgulan'?

Ans. 'Ulgulan' meant great revolt against the Britisher by the Munda tribe.

B] State whether True or False:

i. Twenty- two Yards of Freedom is written by Boria Majumdar. TRUE

ii. Swami Vivekananda was popularly known as the 'Father of revolutionary thought'.

FALSE

iii. Calcutta Medical College of Bengal was the first institution in India imparting systematic education in Western medicine. TRUE

C} Match the column:

a. Rob Wegman

iii. Historical Musicology

b. Neel Darpan

iv. Dinabandhu Mitra

c. Neo- Vedanta

ii. Swami Vivekananda

d.Kesari

i.Bal Gangadhar Tilak

**D} On the given outline map of India, locate and label the following places:**

- |   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| a. The place where Kol rebellion took place | Chotanagpur                           |
| b. The place where Indigo revolt began      | Chaugacha ( Krishnanagar)             |
| c. A Region of the Santal Rellion-          | Santhal Pargana (Bhagalpur, Rajmahal) |

**E} Match the statements below with their appropriate explanation:**

**a. Statement:** History is the best medium to understand and know about the human civilization.

**Explanation i.** The job of history is to enquire about the political, economic, social and cultural advancement of human beings.

**Explanation ii.** History is related to thoughts, search, observation of analysis.

**Explanation iii.** History is the tales of bravery of the Kings.

**b. Statement:** Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar

**Explanation i.** Campaign in favour of education of women and remarriage of Hindu widow.

**Explanation ii.** Opposed child marriage and polygamy.

**Explanation iii.** All of the above

#### GROPU-C

1. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences: 9×2=18
- i. A memoir is a collection of memories that an individual write about moments and events of his or her life.
  - ii. Madhusudan Gupta pioneered the dissection of human dead body.
  - iii. Saraladevi recommended that the improvement of health and physique of youths was essential for the success of national movement.
  - iv. The characteristic feature of the Kol rebellion was that the Kol tribesmen did not fight alone against the British. Other tribesmen like the Hos, Oraons and Mundas joined hands with them.
  - v. The Charter Act of 1813 marked the beginning of western education in India. This Act provided a sum of one lakh to be set aside a year for the promotion of learning in India.
  - vi. Raja Rammohan Roy is known as the First Modern Man of India. He was the man who was responsible for the emancipation of women at that point of time.
  - vii. Chandramukhi Bose and Kumudini Ganguli were the first two women graduates of the University of Calcutta in 1882.
  - viii. On 26<sup>th</sup> of July 1856 by the Act XV (Hindu Marriage Act) widow remarriage was legalised in India. This initiative was taken by Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar.



- ix. Sarva Dharma Samannay or religious harmony was preached by Sri Ramkrishna Dev .He believed that evcery religion will lead to the same God.

GROUP-D

2. Answer any 5 questions in 7 or 8 sentences.

5× 4=20

- i. Periodicals and newspapers are important source of information and helps to draw the map of contemporary events. Periodicals provide information faster than books. They publish latest developments in different fields of study. Magazines, journals, newsletters, which are published in regular intervals may be classified as periodicals. Examples of periodicals were Prabasi, Sabuj-Patra. Newspapers publish articles on current affairs. Information may be obtained from anywhere but the periodicals and newspapers were the most important source.
- ii. The indigo planters did not get wages equivalent to their labour. They were forced to cultivate indigo by the European planters. They were reduced to a state of slavery. The European planters converted the best food growing areas were converted to indigo plantations. This resulted in the decline in food production. The poor peasants were evicted from their villages, the plantation area was augmented, their huts were burnt down too. Their women were abducted and tortured. It was against this backdrop that the Indigo Planters rebelled.
- iii. The Charter Act of 1813 had assured a sum of rupees One Lakh to be spent for the education in India. There emerged Two groups of people. The Anglicists and the Orientalists. The Anglicists (western) were people who favoured the introduction of Western scientific knowledge in India and the Orientalists (Oriental) were people in favour of promoting and disseminating the traditional Indian learning. A controversy developed amongst them as to which form of learning would be followed in India. This is known as the Anglicist- Orientalist controversy.
- iv. Henry Louis Vivian Derozio was a teacher of Hindu college and had tremendous influence on his students who were known as Young Bengal. Derozio was a free thinker who encouraged his students to debate freely and question all authority. The Young Bengal ridiculed all kinds of old tradition and insisted on freedom of thought and expression. They organised meetings in order to know the condition of the people of India. They also published journals in which they discussed the national interest. Thus this movement which these young, rational, energetic youth launched was known as the Young Bengal Movement.
- v. IshwarchandraVidyasagar firmly believed that the upliftment of woman could only bring about the growth and the regeneration of India. He was of the opinion that oemancipation of women was not possible if they remained ignorant. He believed that only education could free them from the clutches of oppression. Noticing the British Government's indifference towards female education he himself had started a few model schools. He also collaborated with Drinkwater Bethune in establishing the Hindu Female School (Bethune School and college of Kolkata) in 1849. He also fought for the cause of the remarriage of widows and finally his efforts were rewarded. By the Act XV (Hindu Widow Remarriage Act) on 26<sup>th</sup> of July 1856 widow remarriage got legalised.

GROUP-E

3. Answer 1 question in 15 or 16 lines.

1×7=7

i. Swami Vivekananda admitted that the West had certain positive achievements such as freedom and respect for women. Neo-Vedanta, also called Neo-Hinduism are the terms which characterize Hinduism that developed during the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. For Swami Vivekananda Hinduism was divided into two parts, its glorious past, and a degenerate present. India's past was golden and she was the teacher of the spiritual world. But the Hindus of the 19<sup>th</sup> century were superstitious and they performed elaborate rituals. He said that for such a problem we had to imbibe positive elements which were free from superstition from the West. Besides his emphasis on work and the high level of material prosperity were indeed commendable. But at the same time West was gross, materialistic, selfish and sensual. To Vivekananda compared to the spiritual East the West was materialistic. By referring to the spiritual East he meant India and Hinduism. He set before the people the great conquest of the world by India. This was possible by the transfer of technology from the West and its integration with the Hindu culture. In return Hindus would transfer their spirituality to the West.

ii. The characteristic features of the Santhal rebellion were many as well as varied. Some researchers believe that the Santhal rebellion was the first armed insurrection in India against the British. They fought with the traditional weapons and defeated the British soldiers at every place from Bhagalpur to Rajmal in the Dumka district. They used guerrilla tactics and were guided by their leaders. The Santhal Hool spread like fire in the Chotanagpur Plateau area. They got support from the so called lower classes of people particularly the doms, chamars, telis. This rebel definitely had an anti-British character as the rebels wanted to bring an end to the sinful British rule.

Results- The Santhal rebellion was the first organised rebellion against the feudal oppression. The British administrators came to know about the torture meted out to the tribal people and tried to reduce their suffering. In spite of the failure of the rebellion the Santhals drew inspiration from it and organised other resistance movement against the British. The Santhal rebellion of 1861 over the hike in rent was successful. These rebellions forced the British to reorganise the districts and create a separate district of Santhal Parganas.

Amu  
26/4/18  
Jishu  
26/4/18