

ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION

Second Term Examination - 2018



Sub :History

Class:10

FM:75

Duration:2hrs 30 Mins.

Date: 08.08.2018

GROUP A

1. Choose the correct option:

15×1=15

- i. Who said that Bengal youth could get to heaven playing football?
 - a. Prof Niharranjan Roy
 - b. b)Ramchandra Guha
 - c. Swami Vivekananda
 - d. Ashish Nandy
- ii. Bharatnatyam is based on the treatise
 - a. Natyasastra
 - b. Abhinaya Darpana
 - c. Sama-gan,
 - d. Gitagovinda
- iii. Kalidasa composed
 - a. Abhijnana Sakuntala
 - b. Sangitaratnakara
 - c. Padmavati
 - d. Upanishad
- iv. 'Tolkappiyam' was written by
 - a. Tolkappiyam
 - b. Kuttiyam
 - c. Kalidasa
 - d. Bhasa
- v. The first X-ray unit for diagnosing diseases was initiated by
 - a. Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose
 - b. Rashbehari Ghosh
 - c. Dr. Nilratan Sarkar
 - d. Ashutosh Mukherjee
- vi. The Hindu College was founded in the year
 - a. 1824
 - b. 1817
 - c. 1877
 - d. 1827
- vii. 'Bamabodhini' was published in
 - a. 1863
 - b. 1823
 - c. 1843
 - d. 1833
- viii. 'Hootum Pyanchar Naksha' was authored by
 - a. Kaliprasanna Sinha
 - b. Girish Chandra Ghosh
 - c. Sri Datta
 - d. Umesh Chandra Dutta
- ix. 'Neel Darpan' was written by
 - a. Dinabandhu Mitra
 - b. Kaliprasanna Sinha
 - c. Girish Chandra Ghosh
 - d. Umesh Chandra Datta
- x. Foundation of university in India was laid by

- a. Charter Act of 1813
 - b. Macaulay's Minute
 - c. Anglicist- Orientalist controversy
 - d. Wood's Dispatch of 1854
- xi. The 'Fakir of Jhungeera' was composed by
- a. Rashik Krishna Mallick
 - b. Krishnamohan Banerjee
 - c. Derozio
 - d. Radhakanta Sikdar
- xii. The Mughal emperor during the revolt of 1857 was
- a. Aurangzeb.
 - b. Bahadur Shah 1
 - c. Bahadur Shah 11
 - d. Jahangir
- xiii. The first Viceroy of India was
- a. Lord Cornwallis
 - b. Lord Canning
 - c. Lord Ripon
 - d. Lord Wellesley
- xlv. The Baptist Mission was founded in the year
- a. 1800
 - b. 1801
 - c. 1802
 - d. 1803
- xv. The Rajabazar Science College was officially known as
- a. Rajabazar Siksha Prangan
 - b. Rashbehari Siksha Prangan
 - c. Rajabazar College
 - d. Ramkrishna College

GROUP-B

2. Answer the following questions.

15×1=15

Answer in one sentence.

- i. Who was the 1st Indian I.C.S.?
- ii. What is meant by 'Ulghulan'?
- iii. Name the grandson of Upendrakishor Roy Choudhury?

State whether True or False:

- iv. The Ramkrishna Mission was set up by Sri Ramkrishna.
- v. The students of Bethune College were known as 'Young Bengal'.
- vi. Governor General Lord Canning became the first Chancellor of the University of Calcutta.

Match column 'A' with 'B':

- | Column A | Column B |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| vii. Kolkata, Sutanuti, Govindapur | a. Grandfather of Indian Nationalism |
| viii. Brahmo Samaj of India | b. Conservative |
| ix. Raja Radhakantadeb | c. Kolkata |
| x. Rajnarayan Bose | d. 1865 |

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

- xi. Region of the Kol rebellion
- xii. A centre of the Indigo Revolt
- xiii. The capital of West Bengal

Match the statements below with their appropriate explanation:

- xiv. Statement : Bamabodhini was published by Umesh Chandra

		Datta.
	Explanation 1	: It emphasised on women issues.
	Explanation 2	: There was a description of Kolkata city street
	Explanation 3	: It highlighted the stories of Indigo planters.
xv.	Statement	: Gora is the largest and most complex of the 12 novels composed by Rabindranath Tagore.
	Explanation 1	: Its political objective was the partition of Bengal
	Explanation 2	: It highlighted the issues of the Rangpur revolt
	Explanation 3	: it emphasized on the emancipation of women

GROUP- C

III] Answer the following questions : (2X9=18)

- a. Why was the 'age of revolution' crucial to the country?
- b. What is stated in the Bartaman Bharat of Swami Vivekananda?
- c. State the main objectives of Hindu Mela?
- d. Why did National Council of Education spill?
- e. Discuss the impact of Vernacular Press Act of 1878?
- f. What do you understand by 'New Social History'?
- g. What social reforms did the BrahmoSamaj aim at?
- h. State the characteristic feature of the KolRebellion?
- i. Why did the Farazi movement became unsuccessful?

GROUP- D

IV] Answer the five question :

(4X5=20)

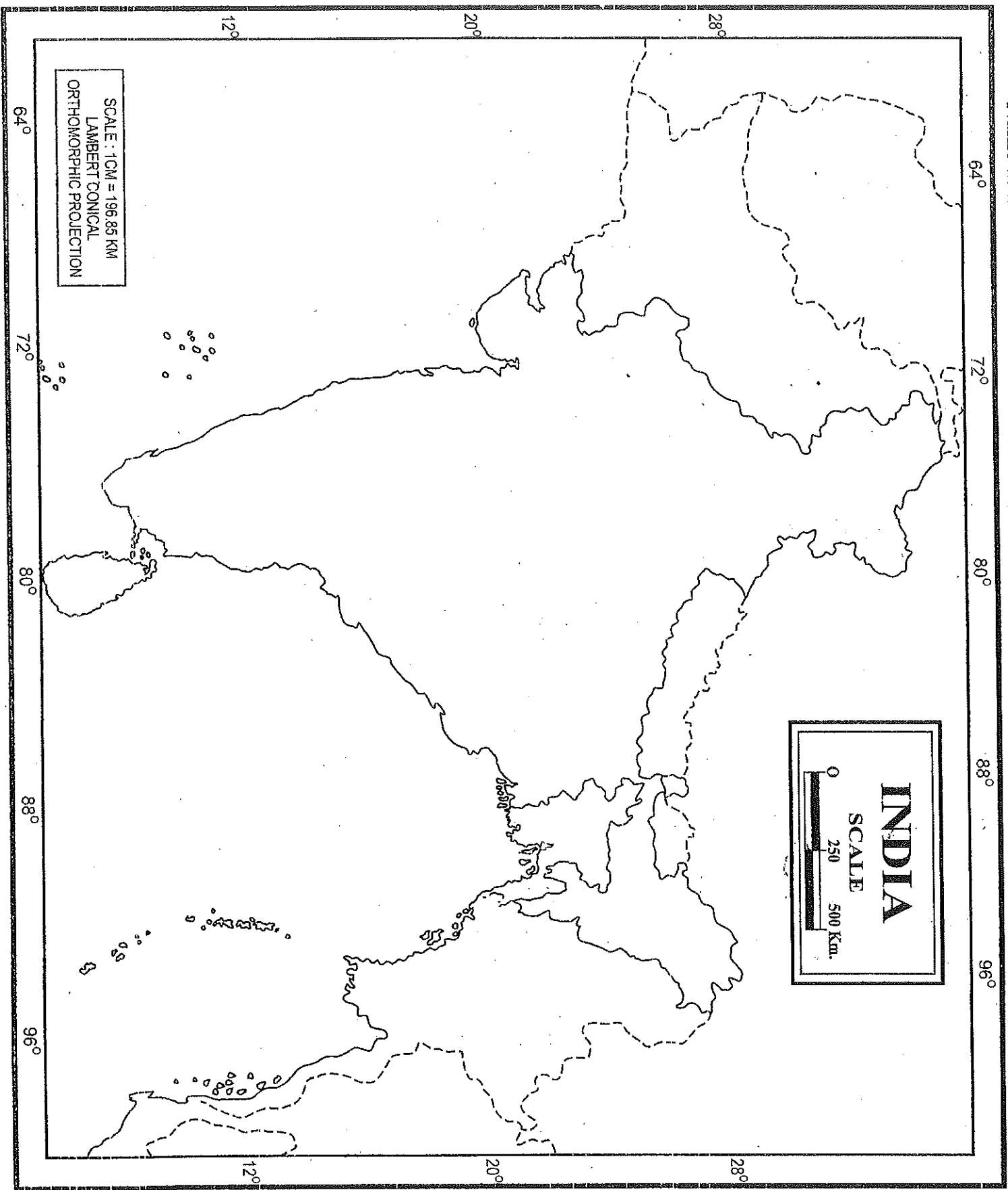
- a. What is the role of newspapers and government documents in reconstruction of history?
- b. Write a short note onAnglicist-Orientalist controversy.
- c. Discuss the causes of the Indigo revolt?
- d. What was the attitude of the educated Bengali society towards the Revolt of 1857?
- e. How did the development of printing press help in spread of education?

GROUP- E

V] Answer any one question : (7X1=7)

- a. Why did Rabindranath Tagore protestagainst the colonial education?
- b. Elaborated the causes of the Revolt of 1857?

Name Class Sec Roll



SCALE : 1CM = 196.85 KM
LAMBERT CONICAL
ORTHOMORPHIC PROJECTION

INDIA
SCALE
0 250 500 Km.



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL
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Pre-Test Exam – 2018

Answer Key

Sub: History(model Answer)

Class-10

F.M.-75

Duration:2hrs30mins

Date:8.8.2018

J. Sherga
8/8/18
Ames
8/8/18

GROUP-A

1. Choose the correct answer.

15×1=15

- i. c.
- ii. a.
- iii. a.
- iv. a.
- v. c.
- vi. b.
- vii. b.
- viii. a.
- ix. a.
- x. d.
- xi. c.
- xii. c.
- xiii. b.
- xiv. a.
- xv. b.

GROUP-B

2. Answer the following questions.

15×1=15

- i. Satyendranath Tagore.
- ii. The great revolt.
- iii. Satyajit ray
- iv. False
- v. False
- vi. True
- vii. ix-c
- viii. x-d
- ix. xi-b
- x. xii-a
- xi. chotanagpur
- xii. krishnanagar(chaugacha)
- xiii. Calcutta/ Kolkata
- xiv. Explanation 1
- xv. Explanation 1

GROUP-C

1. The 'Age of Association' was crucial to the development of the country as different political associations entered into the arena of modern politics and helped in uplifting the country in modern lines that lead to the development of the country.

2. In Bartaman Bharat, Swami Vivekananda stated predicts forming of a state in which the knowledge of the priest, the culture of the military, the distributive spirit of the commercial and the ideal of equality of the labourers are brought into harmony. He also state to give up imitating the Western manners and have a sense of pride in being Indian.

3. Objectives of Hindu Mela were: To foster the spirit of self-help that was essential for progress and welfare of the nation, to promote national progress, national unity and the practice of self-sufficiency to help building up of Indian economy.

4. A split in in the National Council became inevitable as there developed two different opinions regarding the method of instruction. The majority members wanted a three- dimensional instruction- literary- scientific-technical. The minority group thought that this was too ambitious a scheme. They were in favour of technical education with a sprinkling of scientific knowledge.

5. Vernacular Press Act of 1878 deprived newspapers published in vernacular languages of their right to criticize government that build up a strong movement against the reactionary measures of the British government in India.

6. 'New Social History' is a new trend in historical studies that appeared during the 60s of the twentieth century that studies the experiences of the ordinary people and not just deal with the events taken places in the life of kings or queens.

7. Aim of Brahamo Samaj was: To promote female education, carried agitation in favour of widow remarriage also to abolish of child- marriage and polygamy.
8. The characteristic feature of the Kol rebellion was that the Kol tribemen did not fight alone against the British. Other tribesmen like the Hos, Oraons and Mundas joined hands with them. They did not hesitate to fight with traditional weapon against the British army who fought with modern instruments of warfare.
9. The Ferazi movement was unsuccessful as the leaders had little political vision. They were religious fanatics and thus alienated themselves from the Hindus. The Muhammedans of the old Isamic faith also opposed the Ferazis. Therefore, the movement failed.

GROUP –D

- a. Government documents such as reports, narratives, dairy entries of police and newspapers are very essential source of information since all the important events and decisions of the government were recorded in these written medium. Therefore they were used as a literary sources and help in the reconstruction of history.
- b. East India company avoided interference in Indian traditional setup to avoid tussle. But later they felt the need to educate them to improvise governance process. Hence Charter Act of 1813 provided 1 lakh rupees for education purposes. But Act didn't provided any framework, regulation which created two different point of views regarding its implementation: While Anglicist were in the favour of education in English language, Orientalist favoured the classical languages such as Sanskrit, Arabic etc. Anglicist considered Indian system of education outdated and inferior & wanted to promote scientific education while Orientalist were in the favour to include Indian traditional religious literature. This is known as the Anglist-Orientalist controversy that continued for a while. Ultimately it was solved by Governor- General of India Lord Bentinck in the year 1835 advocating spread of European literature and science among the natives of India.
- c. Indigo planting started in Bengal as early as 1777. When the British Power expanded, the indigo planting was emphasized because of a high demand of the Blue Dye in Europe. The peasants were compelled to plant Indigo rather than the food crops. The peasants were provided loans called "dadon" for indigo planting which was at a very high interest rate. The loan made the people indebted and resulted in a rebellion. In order to extend the plantation area the armed gang men, employed by the planters cleared village after village by burning the peasants' hut. The peasants' family were also not spared, abduction of peasant women was a regular feature. These were the causes for indigo revolt.
- d. The Bengali educated class was apathetic to the Revolt of 1857. They were very much conscious of their own interest. They took a negative attitude towards the rebels of 1857. They were against orthodoxy and fanaticism, considered the rebel sepyo as the allies of social reaction. There were also socio- economic reasons behind it as the Bengalis middle class belonged to a well to do family that was product of the colonial structure, therefore they were apprehended the return of the old social order with all the success of the Revolt.
- e. The printing press made it easy for scholars and educators to spread ideas through books and pamphlets. Before the printing press was developed, any copies of written works had to be made by hand. Consequently, only small pockets of learning existed around the world, and ideas could not travel freely. With the development of the printing press in India, books could be printed faster. Ideas of scholars, philosophers and artists spread across Europe, which in turn also helped the spread of the education.

GROUP –E

- a. The introduction of modern education in India was primarily motivated by the political- administrative and economic needs of Britain in India. The expanding Empire in India and the expanding trade in India necessitated a large pool of educated manpower well versed in English. The educational institutions provided clerks for the government and commercial offices, lawyers versed in the structure and processes of the new legal system, doctors trained in modern medical science, technicians, and teachers. It socialised many into colonial values; at the same time, it turned many of its products against those values.

Tagore was fascinated by the epistemology of science and achievements of science and technology in solving the problems of mankind. This view he continued almost till the fag end of his life and he only changed it after witnessing the devastating effects of World War II. Both his Shanti Niketan and Shri Niketan experiments need to be looked at from Tagore's orientation to the western liberal scientific education. Tagore criticised and rejected the western educational model only towards the end of his life. The poet felt that under colonial education the child found no joy in learning, he could not think for himself, he simply used to memorise a lifeless vocabulary.

He pointed out that in the colonial education system primary and secondary level education the emphasis was on imparting education through the medium of English only therefore education was delinked to child's living world. It did not touch the core of his life. He went on to say that the quality of life did not change under the colonial system of learning through the medium of English. He insisted on simultaneous learning of ideas as well as linguistic skill.

Tagore approach to education was humanistic. He believed in harmony amongst man, nature and god. He stated that the teacher should have imagination and try to understand the child and help the child to develop curiosity in them. He encouraged creative learning rather than rote learning that was prevalent under the colonial education system.

b. The causes for the revolt of 1857 were as follows:

1. Economic Causes: The most important cause of popular discontent was the British policy of economically exploiting India. This hurt all sections of society. The peasants suffered due to high revenue demands and the strict revenue collection policy. Artisans and craftsmen were ruined by the large-scale influx of cheap British manufactured goods into India which, in turn, made their hand-made goods uneconomical to produce. People who made a living by following religious and cultural pursuits lost their source of livelihood due to the withdrawal of royal patronage caused by the displacement of the old ruling classes. A corrupt and unresponsive administration added to the miseries of the people.

2. Political Causes: The British policy of territorial annexations led to the displacement of a large number of rulers and chiefs. The vigorous application of the policies of Subsidiary Alliance and Doctrine of Lapse angered the ruling sections of the society. Rani Lakshmi Bai and Nana Sahib became bitter enemies of the British and led to the revolt in their respective territories. The annexation of Awadh, on grounds of misgovernment, was greatly resented.

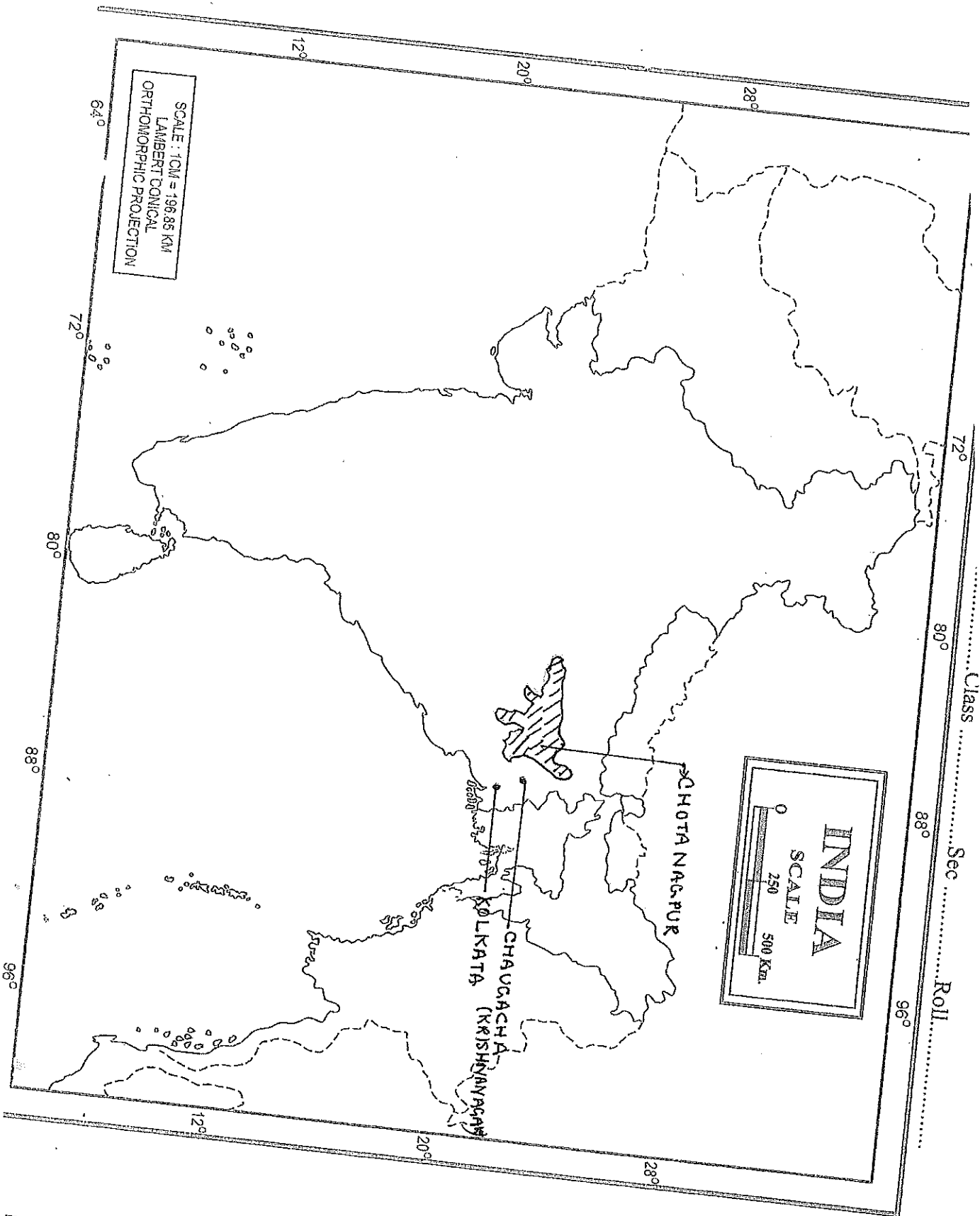
3. Social Causes: The social reforms introduced by the British were looked upon with suspicion by the conservative sections of the Indian society. Reforms such as abolition of 'sati', legalization of widow remarriage and extension of western education to women were looked upon as examples of interference in the social customs of the country. The social discrimination faced by the Indians due to the British attitude of racial superiority also led to much resentment. Educated Indians were denied promotions and appointments to high office. This turned them against the British.

4. Religious Causes: A major cause of the outbreak of the revolt was the fear among the people that the British government was determined to destroy their religion and convert Indians to Christianity. The increasing activities of the Christian missionaries and the actual conversions made by them were taken as a proof of this fear. The policy of taxing lands belonging to temples and mosques lent further support to this idea. The belief that their religion was under threat, united all sections of society against a common enemy.

5. Military Causes: Indian soldiers formed seven-eighth of the total British troops in India. As they were an integral part of the Indian society, they too suffered the consequences of the oppressive British rule. Besides, they had other grievances. The Indian sepoys were looked upon as inferior beings and treated with contempt by their British officers. They were paid much less than the British soldiers. All avenues of the promotion were closed to them as all the higher army posts were reserved for the British.

There were other specific and more immediate causes for the discontent among the sepoys. The annexation of Awadh inflamed their strong feelings against foreign rule. They were also influenced by the general fear that their religion was in danger. The order that forbade the sepoys from wearing caste and sectarian marks hurt their sentiments deeply. So also the Act of 1816 which required the new recruits to travel overseas, if needed. The Hindu sepoys resented this as according to the popular Hindu belief, travel across the sea led to a loss of caste. Another cause of sepoy discontent was the withdrawal of the Foreign Service allowance ('batta'), which the sepoys were getting for fighting outside the country.

6. Immediate Cause: Discontent and resentment against British rule had been growing among the Indians for a long time. By AD 1857, the stage was set for a massive revolt. Only a spark was needed to set the country ablaze. That spark was provided by as small a thing as a rifle cartridge. At this time, the Enfield rifle was introduced in the army. Its cartridges were covered with a greased paper cover. This greased cover had to be bitten off before the cartridge could be loaded into the rifle. The news spread that the grease was made of cow and pig fat. As the Hindus consider the cow sacred and the Muslims do not eat pig's meat, both these communities were enraged at such a blatant attempt to harm their religion. This incident, popularly known as the Greased Cartridges Incident, became the immediate cause of the revolt.



Class
 Sec
 Roll

Aravind
 28/18