



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL
A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION

J. Sherpa
10/11/18



Selection Test – 2018

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

Class-10

F.M.-90
Date: 10.11.2018

GROUP A

1. Objective type (multiple choice questions)

1×20=20

- i. The Hindu college was established in the year 1817
- ii. The first feminist of Modern Bengal was Sarala Debi Chaudhurani
- iii. The 'First Modern Man of India' was Raja Rammohan Roy
- iv. 'Sati' was abolished by the Regulation VXII
- v. Lalon Fakir was greatly influenced by the social reform movement initiated by Sri. Chaitanya
- vi. The leader of the Munda Rebellion was Birsa Munda
- vii. The Indigo Revolt began at Chaugacha
- viii. Who was proclaimed the 'Emperor of India' during the sepoy mutiny? Bahadur Shah II
- ix. The first weekly newspaper in Bengali language was Bengal Gazeti
- x. The painting of Bharatmata was done in the Japanese Style
- xi. The Anti – Circular Society was organised by Sachindra Prasad Basu
- xii. The official name of Rajabazar Science College is Rashbehari Siksha Prangan
- xiii. The Communist Party of India was first set up at Taskhent
- xiv. The All India Trade Union Congress was formed in the year 1920
- xv. The 1st Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta was Sir James Williams Colville
- xvi. The date for Meerut Conspiracy Case was 1929
- xvii. The 73 year old widow who gave the lead in capturing the court and police station of Tamluk was

Matangini Hazra

- xviii. 'Bengal Volunteers' was founded under the initiative of Hem Chandra Ghosh
- xix. Maharaja Hari Singh formally acceded Kashmir to India on 26th October 1947
- xx. Nagaland was carved out of Assam in the year 1963

GROUP-B

1×16=16

2. Very short answer type questions.

Sub –Group:B1

- i. When was The Calcutta Medical College established?
1835
- ii. Who was the author of ' History of Coochbehar?
Amanatullah Ahmed
- iii. Name a Subaltern historian.
Ranajit Guha, Gautam Bhadra, Gayendra Pandey.
- iv. What is the importance of Wood's Dispatch?
Foundation of universities in India(Bombay, Calcutta, Madras)

Sub-Group:B2

- v. Debendranath Tagore took up the cause of Brahma Movement after Raja Rammohan Roy.
True
- vi. By the Forest Act of 1876 the Indian forests were divided into three categories
False
- vii. The Bheels were the warlike community of Andhra Pradesh.
False
- viii. In 1823 the Ferazi brotherhood was formed.
False

Sub-Group:B3

Match the Column

A

- i. Rammohan Roy
ii. Bethune
iii. Debi Singh
iv. Dudumiyar

B

- a. Hindu Girls College
b. Brahma Samaj
c. Ferazi Movement
d. Rangpur Revolt

- ix. Rammohan Roy=Brahmo Samaj
x. Bethune=Hindu Girls College
xi. Debi Singh=Rangpur Revolt
xii. Dudumiyar= Ferazi Movement

Sub –Group:B4

Match the statements with their appropriate explanation

- xiii. The Bolshevik Revolution in Russia(1917)played an important role.
Explanation 1:The powerful Tsarist autocracy was removed.
Explanation 2:It was a peasant revolt.

Explanation3:It did not inspire world politics.

Explanation 1- The powerful Czarist autocracy was removed.

- xiv. With the violation of the Salt tax on 6th April began
Explanation1:The Quit india Movement.
Explanation2:The peasant uprising in India.
Explanation3:The Civil Disobedience Movement.

Explanation 3-The Civil Disobedience Movement.

- xv. The Non-Cooperation Movement
Explanation 1: Was led by Mahatma Gandhi.
Explanation2:Was a cause for the partition of Bengal.
Explanation3:Created Pakistan.

Explanation 1-Was led by Mahatma Gandhi

- xvi. Kalpana Dutta
Explanation1:Was the wife of Satyendranath Tagore.
Explanation 2:Was associated with Chhatri Sangha.
Explanation 3:Set up a radio transmitter.

Explanation 2- Was associated with Chhatri Sangha

Sub-Group:B5

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

- xvii. A state for the Tamil speaking people
Tamil Nadu(on map)
- xviii. The largest princely state.
Hyderabad (on map)
- xix. Calcutta.
- xx. Midnapur

GROUP-C

3. Answer the following questions.

2×11=22

- i What was the contribution of Madhusudan Gupta in the field of Medical Science?
On 10th jan 1836, he was the first to dissect a human body in Calcutta Medical College.
- ii. What is a Memoir?
It is a collection of memories that an individual writes about moments of his life.
- iii. What was the main theme of Grambartta Prakashika?
The main theme was to expose to the public the miserable condition of villages, distress of villagers under British colonial rule.
- iv.Which Act legalised the remarriage of Hindu widows? When was it passed?
Act xv(Hindu widow remarriage Act), passed on 26th July 1856.

v. Who were Binoy-Badal-Dinesh?

They were members of the Bengal volunteers. Binoy Krishna Bose, Badal Bose, Dinesh Gupta. They fatally shot Simpson after entering Writers building on 8th December 1930. This encounter in history is known as Corridor Warfare.

vi. Name the first 2 women graduates of Calcutta university.

Chandramukhi Bose and Kumudini Ganguli.

vii. Mention any 2 main political objectives of the Indian Association.

Creation of a strong body of public opinion, uniting Indians on the basis of common political idea, promotion of healthy relation between the Hindus and Muslims, to rally the masses into the greater political movement of the day.

viii. From where did the concept of Bharatmata emerge?

From the book Anandamath of Bankim Chandra Chatterjee.

ix. What was the Rashid Ali Day?

11th Feb, 1946, observed as Rashid Ali Day. Occasion was the demand raised for the release from the prison of captain Rashid Ali, an officer of the Azad Hind Fauj. On that day a strike call was given by the students of Muslim League.

x. Who established Basu Bigyan Mandir and why?

Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose for the research on Physics, Chemistry, Physiology Environmental Science and so on. It was the first to introduce the concept of interdisciplinary research in India.

xi. Name the 2 most famous leaders of the Indigo revolt.

Digambar Biswas, Bishnucharan Biswas.

xii. Who were the founders of the Indian Independence League?

Netaji, Jawaharlal Nehru.

xiii. Who was the first Indian women to become the Congress President and when?

Sarojini Naidu in 1926.

xiv. What was the Rani of Jhansi regiment and who was in charge of it?

It was the woman's wing of the Indian National Army. Laxmi Sehgal was in charge of it.

xv. Who were the 'Razakars'?

It was a fanatical group of Hyderabad who were against India.

Xvi. What were the 2 proposals of the State Reorganization Commission and Act (1953-1956)?

To organise states on the basis of languages in India, states be organised on the basis of geographical contiguity.

GROUP-D

4. Analytical Answer type.

4×6=24

i. How did Swami Vivekananda explain 'Neo-Vedanta'?

Neo-vedanta was a re-establishment, re-construction, re-evaluation, re-orientation of the Advaita Vedanta of Snankara with modern language suited to a modern man. Swami Vivekananda developed them into the philosophy of Neo-Vedanta and laid

the foundation of practical Vedanta. To bring out Hinduism from the evils and to re-establish her glorious past Vivekananda made all efforts.

ii. What was the Young Bengal movement?

The students of Derozio were collectively called Young Bengal and their movement against the social evils like idolatry, superstitions is known as Young Bengal Movement.

iii. What were the characteristics of the Revolt of 1857?

The sepoys were followed by a rebellion in the countryside. In some places the common people revolted before the sepoys.

The rebels burnt the government records.

The Hindus and the Muslims fought shoulder to shoulder against the British though they tried to create a rift between them by their divide and rule policy.

The rebels showed remarkable courage and did not hesitate to accept death.

iv. What were the objectives of the Hindu Mela?

To foster the spirit of self-help for the progress of the nation. to help building up of the Indian economy. Propagation of the motto of self-dependency throughout the country.

v. What role did the working class play in the Quit India movement?

During the Quit India movement strikes organised by the trade unions ended successfully. With the beginning of the Quit India movement all the Congress leaders were arrested and the workers of various places went on a strike.

vi. What was the nature of the participation of the Communist Party in India's national movement?

The Communist organisers set up unions and organised strikes.

They did not participate in the Quit India Movement. They actively participated in the Civil Disobedience movement.

vii. How was Junagadh acceded to the Indian Union?

Muhammad Muhabat Khanji 111, the nawab of Junagadh, despite the wishes of its people agreed to its accession to the state of Pakistan.

As a protest the people launched a movement and the nawab fled to Pakistan.

Later on Junagadh was merged with Saurashtra according to the wishes of the people.

viii. What were the main features of the report of the States Reorganization Commission?

Indian union was to consist of 16 states.

Special safeguards were recommended for linguistic minorities.

Reconstitution of certain All India Services.

Emphasis on the need for encouraging the study of Indian languages.

GROUP-E

5. Answer any one question.

1×8=8

i. Write a note on the nature of the Revolt of 1857.

The old school of historians found it difficult to call the revolt of 1857 a War of Independence because

There was no definite political ideal before the rebel.

There was no plan , no co-ordination among the rebels in different parts of the country.

Common people did not participate in any measure that can legitimately give it the name of a 'national rising'.

But professor S.N. Sen in his book 'Eighteen fifty-seven', argues that a national uprising does not require the participation of all people cause only a section of the people had participated in the revolution of France and America. Prof. R.C.

Majumder also feels the same.

ii. What role did Santiniketan play in the spread of education?

Rabindranath Tagore believed that Shantiniketan was sapling which was to branch out to Biswa Bharati ,a widely branching tree. He wanted it to develop into an international university where there would be a synthesis of both the cultural elements of the east and the west. The institution was to train students in various systems of Indian philosophy, literature and art. He wanted it to develop as a centre of Indian culture.

iii. What was the Anti-Partition movement? What role did women play in this movement?
(4+4)

The movement against the partition of Bengal which was effective on 16th October 1905, is known as the Anti-partition movement. It took the form of the Boycott and Swadeshi movement where Indians were asked to stop using anything British and develop Indian industries and use Indian stuff.

Saraladevi spread the gospel of nationalism in Punjab. On the day of the partition women protested. About 500 of them gathered in north Calcutta to watch the foundation of the Federation Hall, which was a symbol of unity for the people of Bengal.

Ashalata Sen went from house to house to join the Swadeshi cause.

Housewives came out in the open and led processions on the streets.

Women also played an important role in the revolutionary phase of the anti-partition movement.

Name Class Sec Roll

