



# ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

## 1st term Exam- 2019

**Sub: History(answer)**  
**Duration: 2 hrs30mins**

**Class-10**

**F.M: 75**  
**Date: 13.4.2019**

### GROUP-A

(1X15=15)

**I] Choose the correct option:**

- i) He organised a volunteer party called the Sangat Sabha  
a. Bijoy Krishna Goswami      b. Debendranath Tagore      c. Raja Rammohan Roy      d. Keshab Chandra
- ii) 'Khela Jakhon Itihas' is written by  
a. Boria Majumdar      b. Kausik Bandyopadhyay      c. Ashis Nandy      d. Ramchandra Guha
- iii) Who was the first indian to dissect a human dead body  
a. Bankim Chandra      b. Kumudnath Mallick      c. Madhusudhan Gupta      d. Tapati GuhaThakurta
- iv) The religious sect founded by a mendicant named Karam Shah  
a. Ferazi Sect      b. Pagal Panthi Sect      c. Wahabi Sect      d. Bheel Sect
- v) The word 'Historia' is a \_\_\_\_\_ word which means inquiry  
a. Greek      b. French      c. Roman      d. Italian
- vi) Kumudnath Mallik is \_\_\_\_\_ historian  
a. Art      b. Local      c. Subaltern      d. Urban
- vii) The word 'Ulgulan' mean  
a. War      b. Great Revolt      c. Rebellion      d. Revolution
- viii) Who 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
- ix) Name the historian who said 'History is science, no less no more'  
a. Herodotus      b. Bury      c. Dr. Ranajit Guha      d. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee
- x) Who was the first editor of Bangadarshan  
a. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee      b. Bipin Chandra Pal      c. Balgangadhar Tilak      d. Umesh Chndra Datta
- xi) Rabindranath Tagore's autobiography is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Jibaner Jharapata      b. Jibansmriti      c. Jiban Ananda      d. Jiban Shikha
- xii) Who built a fortress to defend themselves from the British known as 'Baser Kella'  
a. Dudumiyar      b. Titumir      c. Syed Ahmed Bareilvi      d. Haji Shariatulla
- xiii) Historical Musicology was written by him.  
a. Rachel Carson      b. Rob Wegman      c. John Mack      d. William Carey
- xiv) Who was popularly known as the 'Father of revolutionary thought'  
a. Raja Rammohan Roy      b. Akshay Kumar Dutta      c. Bipin Chandra Pal      d. Balgangadhar Tilak
- xv) The newspaper which was edited by Balgangadhar Tilak  
a. Maratha      b. Bengalee      c. Indian Mirror      d. Induprakash

GROUP-B

1. Answer the following questions.

12×1=12

Answer in one sentence.

- i. Who was the 1<sup>st</sup> Indian I.C.S.?
  - a. Satyendranath Tagore
- ii. What is meant by 'Ulghulan'?
  - a. The Great Revolt

State whether True or False:

- iii. The Ramkrishna Mission was set up by Sri Ramkrishna - False
- iv. Governor General Lord Canning became the first Chancellor of the University of Calcutta - True

Match column 'A' with 'B':

	Column A		Column B
v.	Kolkata, Sutanuti, Govindapur	-	Kolkata
vi.	BrahmoSamaj of India	-	1865
vii.	Raja Radhakantadeb	-	Conservative

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

- viii. Region of the Kol rebellion
- ix. A centre of the Indigo Revolt
- x. The capital of West Bengal

Match the statements below with their appropriate explanation:

- xi. Statement : Bamabodhini was published by Umesh Chandra Datta.  
Explanation 1 : It emphasised on women issues.
- xii. Statement : GrambartPrakashika was a popular journal of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Bengal  
Explanation 2 : The main theme was to expose to the public the miserable condition of villages

GROUP- C

2. Answer the following questions.

10×2=20

- i. What was known as the 'Sunset Law' and when was it passed?  
The Permanent Settlement, and it was passed in the year 1793.
- ii. What was the contribution of Madhusudan Gupta in the field of medical science?  
Madhusudan Gupta pioneered the dissection of human dead body.
- iii. What did Sarala Devi recommend for the success of the national movement?  
Saraladevi recommended that the improvement of health and physique of youths was essential for the success of national movement
- iv. What was SanthalHool? Name its 2 leaders.  
It means Rebellion. Kanu and Sidhu.
- v. What was the importance of the Wood's Despatch?

Foundation of Universities in India in each Presidency town of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras on the model of the University of London was laid down by the Wood's Despatch.

- vi. Name the first 2 women graduates of the University of Calcutta.  
Chandramukhi Bose and Kumudini/ Kadombini Ganguli
- vii. What did Sri Ramkrishna mean by 'Sarva Dharma Samanney'?
- viii. Sarva Dharma Samannay or religious harmony was preached by Sri Ramkrishna Dev. It meant all religions are same and lead to God.
  
- ix. Who wrote Neel Darpan and what was its background?  
It was written by Dinabandhu Mitra. It was written in the backdrop of the Indigo revolt.
- x. What was the Banser Kella?  
It was the bamboo fortress constructed by Titumir at Narkelberia , 10 kilometres from Baduria to fight against the British during the Barasat Revolt in 1831.

#### GROUP-D

3. Answer any 5 questions.

5×4=20

- i. What were the causes of the Indigo Revolt?  
The causes of indigo revolt were the farmers did not get equal wage to their labour. The cultivators forced the farmers to grow indigo. The farmers were reduced to a state of slavery. The European planters converted the best food growing areas into indigo plantation. This resulted in decline of food production. They employed armed men and burnt down villages to get areas for indigo plantation. The families of the peasants were oppressed and abduction of women was a regular feature.
- ii. What is stated in the autobiography of Rabindranath Tagore?  
It reflects the environment where he was brought up. He recalled the unfenced roof of the outer apartment at his residence in Jora Sanko. He said that as he was forbidden to leave the house he felt like captive. He said that he wanted to explore the outer world and be a part of it. He lamented that he was not allowed to do so.
- iii. What was the Anglicist-Orientalist controversy?  
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. This controversy started after the introduction of the Charter Act of 1813 in which a sum of 1 lakh of rupees was sanctioned for the promotion of education in India.
- iv. What was the Young Bengal movement?  
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. What were the contributions of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasaagar for the emancipation of women?  
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 emancipation 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.

vi. What were the characteristic features of the Kol Rebellion? Name its 2 leaders.

The Kol tribesmen did not fight alone. Other tribesmen like the Hos, Oraons and Mundas joined hands with them. The Kols did not hesitate to fight with the traditional weapons against the British army who fought with modern weapons of warfare.  
Buddha Bhagat, Joa Bhagat, Madara Mahato.

#### GROUP-E

4. Answer any 1 question. 1×8=8

i. What do you understand by Neo Vedanta of Swami Vivekananda?

Swami Vivekananda admitted that the West had certain positive achievements such as freedom and respect for women. Besides its 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. He wanted the re-establishment, re-statement, re-construction and the re-orientation of the Advaita Vedanta of Sankara with modern language suited to a modern man and adjusting with all challenges of modern life.

ii. Write a note on the Brahmo Movement.

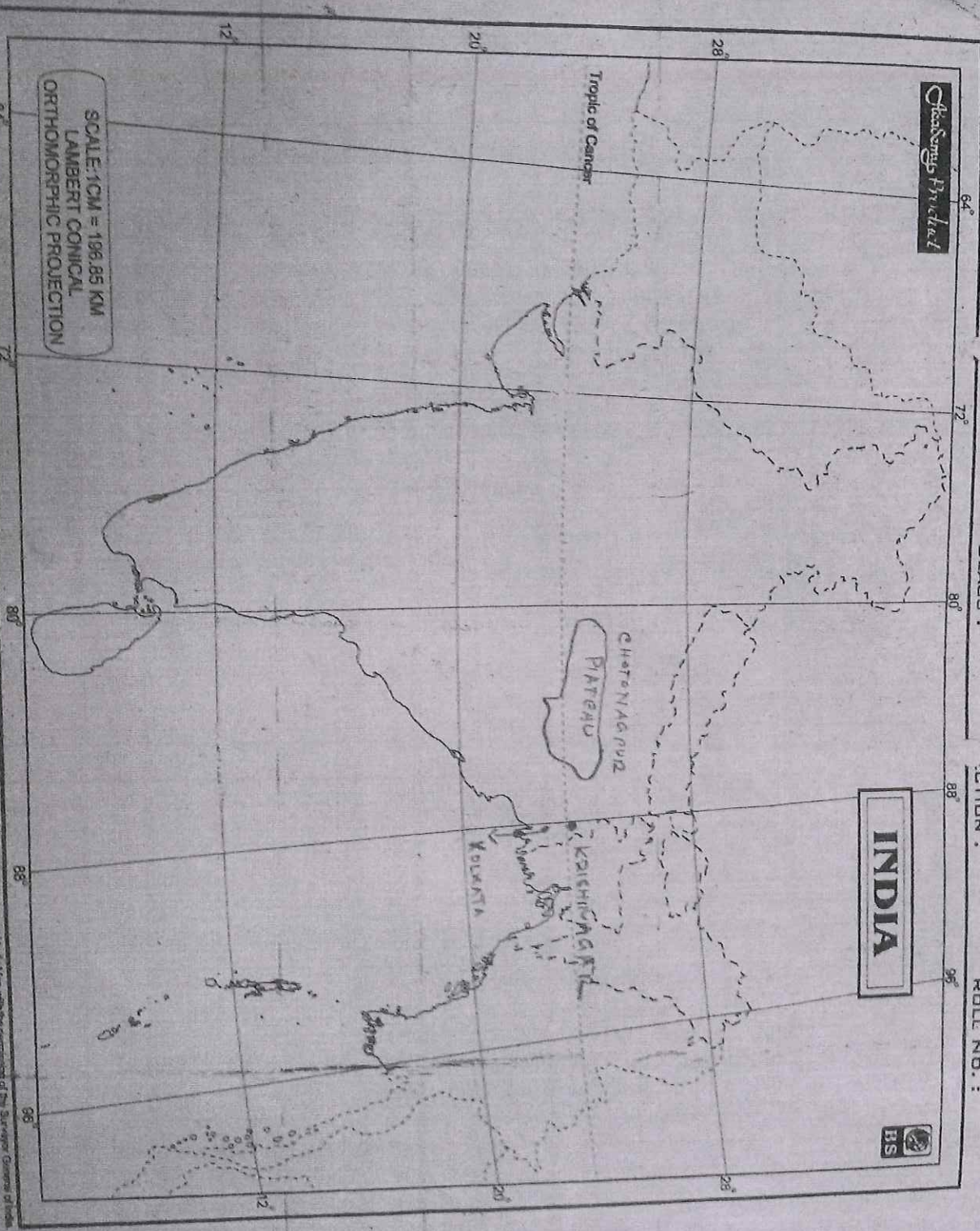
The Brahmo movement was the product of the revolt against the Brahmanical orthodoxy. Raja Rammohan challenged the prevalent practice of the Hindus and tried to show that the belief in many Gods and worship of images were opposed to the teaching of the Vedas. With the view to preach his views he opened an institution called the Brahmo Sabha or Brahmo Samaj in the year 1828 on 20<sup>th</sup> August. After the death of Raja Rammohan Roy the Brahmo Samaj was taken over by Debendranath Tagore. Compilation of the tenets of Brahmoism into 2 volumes by him gave a new dimension to it. Then in 1857, Keshav Chandra Sen took over. He wanted the movement to organise social services. He opened a separate organisation called Sadharon Brahmo Samaj in 1878.

NAME :

CLASS :

SECTION :

ROLL NO. :



SCALE: 1CM = 100.85 KM  
 LAMBERT CONICAL  
 ORTHOMORPHIC PROJECTION

Bharati Stationers, 15 College Square, Kolkata-73, Phone: 2241-8838/9575

© Government of India, Copyright 2012, Survey of India Map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India. The vertical system of India extend into the sea in a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate baseline.