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ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL
Selection Test 2019

Sub: History (answer)
Duration: 3hrs15mins

Class 10

FM: 90
Date: 13.11.2019

GROUP-A

1. Objective type (multiple choice questions) 1×20=20
Choose the correct option:
- i. Griha Laxmi was a famous play written by
a. Girish Chandra Ghosh
 - ii. The compiler of Natyasastra was
a. Bharat muni
 - iii. Nildarpan was written by
a. Dinabandhu Mitra
 - iv. Foundation of universities in India was laid by the
a. Wood's Dispatch
 - v. The Calcutta Medical College was founded in
a. 1835
 - vi. The Colonial Government in India passed the Forest Charter in
a. 1855
 - vii. Fill in the blank.
Debi Singh was the _____ of Rangpur and Dinajpur
a. Ijaradar
 - viii. The Governor-General of India during the Great Revolt of 1857 was
a. Lord Canning
 - ix. "Grandfather of Indian Nationalism" is
a. Rajnarayan Bose
 - x. The concept of Bharatmata emerge from
a. Anandamath
 - xi. The Baptist Mission was founded in
a. Serampore
 - xii. The Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science was established in the year
a. 1876
 - xiii. The pseudonym of M.N.Roy was
a. Dr. Mahmud
 - xiv. The Bolshevik Revolution took place in the year
a. 1917
 - xv. The Madras Labour Union was set up by
a. B.P. Wadia

- xvi. Basanti Devi was the wife of
 - a. Chittaranjan Das
- xvii. The Non-Cooperation Movement was suspended in the year
 - a. 1922
- xviii. The radio transmitter known as the 'Voice of Freedom' was set up by
 - a. Usha Mehta
- xix. The first state of India to be reorganised linguistically was
 - a. Andhra Pradesh
- xx. At the time the British left India the ruling Nizam of Hyderabad was
 - a. Mir Osman Ali Khan Asaf Jah vii

GROUP-B

2. Very short answer type questions.
 (Answer any 16 questions, taking at least one from each sub-group) 1×16=16

Sub –Group:B1

Answer in one sentence.

- i. Who was the leader of 'Civil Disobedience Movement'?
Mahatma Gandhi
- ii. When was the 'Carlyle Circular' enacted?
1905
- iii. Who was the founder of Shantinikeran?
Rabindranath Tagore
- iv. When was the state of Andhra Pradesh formed?
1957

Sub-Group:B2

State True or False

- v. Sarojini Naidu became the Congress President in 1926 - True
- vi. Dipali Sangha was organised by Leela Roy - True
- vii. Rani Lakshmbai was the queen of Oudh - False
- viii. Birsa was the leader of the Kol rebellion - False

Sub-Group:B3

Match the Column

- | A | B |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| ix. Mangal Pandey | c. Revolt of 1857 |
| x. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee | d. Anandamath |
| xi. Gaganendranath Tagore | a. University Machine |
| xii. Upendrakishor Roy Choudhury | b. Chheleder Ramayan |

Sub-Group:B4

Match the statements with their appropriate explanation.

- xiii. The Communist party of India
 Explanation 3: In 1925 a conference was held at Kanpur in which different communist groups participated.
- xiv. Direct participation of women in the revolutionary movement was not feasible

because

Explanation1: Women were not allowed by their male relatives to join the revolutionary secret societies.

- xv. The most important objective of the Indian Association was
Explanation 2: Creation of a strong body of public opinion all over the country
- xvi. The 'Eka' Movement
Explanation 3: The initial thrust of the movement was provided by the Congress.

Sub-Group:B5

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

- xvii. Region of the Santhal Rebellion
xviii. A centre of the Indigo Revolt
xix. The largest of the princely states
xx. The kingdom of Rani Laxmibai.

GROUP-C

3. Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences (**any eleven**) . 2×11=22
- i. When and by whom was the Science College in Calcutta founded?
1914 by Sri Ashutosh Mukherjee.
- ii. Name 2 leaders of the Kol rebellion.
Buddha Bhagat, Joa Bhagat, Madara Mahato
- iii. Why is Matangini Hazra famous?
She was a 73 year old widow who captured the court and the police station of Tamluk during the Quit India movement.
- iv. When and by whom was Kashmir acceded to India?
Maharaja Hari Singh acceded Kashmir on 26th October 1947.
- v. Who raided the Chittagong armoury and when?
Masterda Surja Sen raided Chittagong armoury on 18th April ,1930.
- vi. What was the importance of the Charter Act 1813?
The Charter Act provided a sum of one lakh of rupees for the promotion of education in India.
- vii. Who were the 'Ijaradars'?
Ijaradars were speculators in land revenue.
- viii. Name the 2 most famous leaders of the Eka movement.
Passi Madari, Sahreb.
- ix. What is the meaning of the term 'Ferazi'?
'One who acts upon the commandments of God'.
- x. Who is known as the 'father of revolutionary thought' and name his autobiography?
Bipin Chandra Pal, Sattar Batsar.
- xi. When and by whom was the 'School Society' established?
In 1818, David Hare founded the School Society.

- xii. What are 'periodicals'?
Periodicals are important source of history. Magazines, journals, newsletters, etc which are published in regular intervals may be classified as periodicals.
- xiii. What do you understand by Poorna Swaraj? Which organisation demanded this?
Poorna Swaraj meant Complete Independence. Indian Independence League.
- xiv. What was the objective of the 'Dipali Sangha'?
Objective was to spread education among women.
- xv. What were the 2 proposals of the State Reorganization Commission and Act?
To reorganise the states on the basis of languages in India and that states to be organised on the basis of geographical contiguity, each of administration and self-sufficiency.
- xvi. Who were the dalits?
Dalits were the fifth class or untouchables. Officially they are referred to as the scheduled caste or depressed class.

GROUP-D

4. Answer any six questions in 7-8 sentences, taking at least one from each sub-group.

4×6=24

Sub-Group:D1

- i. What is the historical importance of the book 'Letters from a Father to his Daughter'?
This book was historically important. It described how human beings slowly adjusted themselves to their surroundings. Nehru as a father explained to his daughter Priyadarshini major difference between man and other animals. He also communicated about the essence behind the great epics. He also explained about the race and religion.
- ii. What was the contribution of Henry Louis Vivian Derozio in the modernization of Bengal?
Derozio moulded the minds of the students of Presidency College. He encouraged students to think freely and to question the authority. He promoted advanced ideas through class lectures, organised debates, discussions, forms societies. Under him students published several magazines. He taught his students about the evil effects of idolatry, superstition. He urged his students to live and die for truth.

Sub-Group:D2

- iii. What were the causes of the Indigo Revolt?
The indigo cultivation was not profitable for the peasants as they did not get the wage equal to their labour. They were reduced to a state of slavery. The European planters converted the food growing land into indigo cultivation. Hence food production declined. The European planters tortured the peasants, burnt their homes and also abducted their women.
- iv. What was the significance of the 'Queen's Proclamation'?
By the proclamation the administration of India went into the hands of the Queen of Britain. She made it clear that the British government had no desire in the territorial expansion in India. The British government in India

would no way interfere with the established customs or religion of the Indian people.

Sub-Group :D3

- v. What was the 'Corridor Warfare'?
- The Bengal Volunteers founded under the initiative of the revolutionary Hem Chandra Ghosh, was responsible for a good number of revolutionary acts. Benoy Krishna Bose, Badal Bose alias Sudhir and Dinesh Gupta the 3 members of the Bengal Volunteers are popular by the short trio Benoy-Badal-Dinesh. After committing a series of terrorist killings and bombings the 3 were again involved in the killing of Colonel Simpson, the then inspector of prisons. On 8th December 1930 the trio entered the Writers Building and fatally shot Simpson. This encounter became famous as the Corridor Warfare. In this encounter the police killed Benoy and Badal Bose. Dinesh Gupta was brought to trial and was hanged to death by a judgement of the court.
- vi. Write a note on Bardoli Satyagraha.
- Bardoli is in the Surat district of Gujarat. In 1926 there was a major hike in land revenue. It increased by 22-60% more than the previous rate of the tax. The peasants of Bardoli began a satyagraha under Vallabhbhai Patel. It was launched on 12 February 1928. It became a symbol of the peasant protest in the country. It united a variety of Indians irrespective of their caste, creed, caste.

Sub-Group:4

- vii. What role did women play in the Civil Disobedience Movement?
- Women conducted picketing in front of shops selling foreign goods. Parsee and Christian women residing in Bombay advocated female education, Gujarati women aimed at attainment of swaraj. In Bengal women like Kumudini Bose and Latika Ghosh made sincere efforts to promote women's welfare and to train them in some useful crafts.
- viii. How did Vallabhbhai Patel complete the accession of the princely states with the Indian Union?
- Vallabhbhai Patel tried to convince the princes the advantages they would derive being acceded to India. In cases where the appeal was not responded to he did not hesitate to get those acceded through the application of force.

GROUP-E

5. Answer any one question in 15 or 16 sentences. 1×8=8
- i. Write a contribution of Raja Ram Mohan Roy as a social reformer.
- Raja Rammohan Roy was the first man to feel the need for western education. He requested Christian Missionaries to come to India and educate the people. He welcomed Alexander Duff, the famous missionary educationist. He set up the Brahma Samaj. He believed in a classless society. He contributed to the abolition of Sati in 1829.
- ii. What was Rabindranath Tagore's idea about the aims of education?

Rabindranath Tagore believed that education was not merely to enrich ourselves through the fullness of knowledge. He believed the purpose was to establish bond of love and friendship between man and man. His approach was humanistic. He believed in an inner harmony between man and man. He believed in an inner harmony amongst man, nature and god. He believed that the teacher had to be imaginative and should understand the child and help the child to develop curiosity in them.

iii. What was the nature of participation of the Communist party in the National Movement?

During 1920s the communist organisers set up unions and organised strikes in India's textile, jute and cotton mills, and in the railways workshops. The Meerut Conspiracy case 1929 gave a severe blow to the activities to the communists. They did not participate in the Quit India movement.

