

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

23-0009-AN TEST BOOKLET

HISTORY

PAPER – II

(Time Allowed: 3 hours)

(Maximum Marks: 300)

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Read the instructions carefully before answering the questions: -

1. This Test Booklet consists of 20 (twenty) pages and has 75 (seventy-five) items (questions).
2. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
3. Please note that it is the candidate's responsibility to fill in the Roll Number and other required details carefully and without any omission or discrepancy at the appropriate places in the OMR Answer Sheet and the Separate Answer Booklet. Any omission/discrepancy will render the OMR Answer Sheet and the Separate Answer Booklet liable for rejection.
4. Do not write anything else on the OMR Answer Sheet except the required information. Before you proceed to mark in the OMR Answer Sheet, please ensure that you have filled in the required particulars as per given instructions.
5. Use only Black Ball Point Pen to fill the OMR Answer Sheet.
6. This Test Booklet is divided into 4 (four) parts - Part - I, Part - II, Part - III and Part - IV.
7. All three parts are Compulsory.
8. Part-I consists of Multiple Choice-based Questions. The answers to these questions have to be marked in the OMR Answer Sheet provided to you.
9. Part-II, Part-III and Part-IV consist of Conventional Essay-type Questions. The answers to these questions have to be written in the separate Answer Booklet provided to you.
10. In Part-I, each item (question) comprises of 04 (four) responses (answers). You are required to select the response which you want to mark on the OMR Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose ONLY ONE response for each item.
11. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the OMR Answer Sheet and the Answer Booklet(s) and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator *only the OMR Answer Sheet and the Answer Booklet(s)*. You are permitted to take the Test Booklet with you.
12. **Penalty for wrong answers in Multiple Choice-based Questions:**
THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE.
 - (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, one-third of the marks assigned to the question will be deducted as penalty.
 - (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a wrong answer even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to the question.
 - (iii) If a question is left blank. i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be no penalty for that question.

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PART-I
(Multiple Choice-based Questions)

Instructions for Questions 1 to 50:

- *Choose the correct answers for the following questions*
- *Each question carries 3 marks.*

[3x50=150]

1. Who was the first Portuguese Governor of India?
 - (a) Robert Clive
 - (b) Vasco Da Gama
 - (c) F.D. Almeida
 - (d) Lord Minto

2. From which of the following places did the Dutch shift their head quarter to Nagapatnam?
 - (a) Cochin
 - (b) Daman
 - (c) Pulicat
 - (d) Machilipatnam

3. Which Indian ruler granted the English permission to build factories in his territory?
 - (a) Bijapur Sultan
 - (b) Golkonda Sultan
 - (c) Bhagalpur Sultan
 - (d) Bajirao Sultan

4. Which of the following was the immediate consequence of the Anglo-Maratha war?
 - (a) The export base was shifted from Surat port to Bombay port
 - (b) Bombay came under the control of English East India Company
 - (c) Establishment of the first cotton mill in Bombay
 - (d) Bombay became the capital of Bombay presidency

5. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): With the acquisition of Diwani of Bengal the Company directly organized the 'drain of wealth'.
Reason (R): The Company began to send to England the revenue of Bengal through what were called "Investment".

In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
 - (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 - (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

6. Which of the following Acts of British India designated the Governor-General of Bengal?
- (a) Regulating Act, 1773
 - (b) Pitt's India Act of 1784
 - (c) Charter Act of 1793
 - (d) Charter Act of 1813
7. Which of the following is not matched correctly?
- (a) Ryotwari system: Karnataka
 - (b) Zamindari system: Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh
 - (c) Mahalwari system: Awadh
 - (d) Operation Barga: West Bengal
8. "Our system acts very much like a sponge, drawing up all the good things from the banks of the Ganges, and squeezing them down on the banks of the Thames". Who said this?
- (a) John Sullivan
 - (b) John Shore
 - (c) Lord Minto
 - (d) Lord Clive
9. Which of the following regulations envisioned that press without licence was a penal offence?
- (a) Press Act of 1835 or Metcalfe Act
 - (b) Lord Wellesley enacted Censorship of Press Act, 1799
 - (c) Licensing Regulations, 1823
 - (d) Licensing Act, 1857
10. Which of the following led to the introduction of English education in India?
- (a) Charter Act of 1813
 - (b) General Committee of Public Instructions, 1823
 - (c) Orientalist-Anglicist controversy
 - (d) All of the above
11. Which of the following institutes are chronologically correct?
- (a) Atmiya Sabha – Brahma Samaj – Prarthana Samaj – Arya Samaj
 - (b) Brahma Samaj – Prarthana Samaj – Atmiya Sabha – Arya Samaj
 - (c) Atmiya Sabha – Prarthana Samaj – Brahma Samaj – Arya Samaj
 - (d) Prarthana Samaj – Arya Samaj - Atmiya Sabha – Brahma Samaj

12. Match List- I with List – II with the codes given below:

| List-I | | List-II | |
|--------|-----------------|---------|----------------|
| (a) | William Jones | (1) | Evangelicalism |
| (b) | Charles Grant | (2) | Utilitarianism |
| (c) | Thomas Macaulay | (3) | Orientalism |
| (d) | Thomas Munro | (4) | Liberalism |

Codes:

| | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (a) | (4) | (2) | (3) | (1) |
| (b) | (3) | (1) | (4) | (2) |
| (c) | (3) | (2) | (1) | (4) |
| (d) | (3) | (4) | (2) | (1) |

13. What was the name of the newspaper published by the Indian Muslim League?

- (a) Quam
- (b) Inquilab
- (c) Star of India
- (d) Bombay Chronicle

14. What was the common feature between the Wahabi and Kuka movements?

- (a) Both began as religious movements, but drifted to become political movements.
- (b) Both were political and economic movements.
- (c) Both followed the path of Ahinsa.
- (d) Both suffered from certain weaknesses, such as communal passions, fanaticism and division with ranks.

15. The leader of the Revolt of 1857 in Assam was -

- (a) Diwan Maniram Dutta
- (b) Kandarpeswar Singh
- (c) Purandar Singh
- (d) Piafi Barua

16. Haribaba Movement of Ho tribals was started in -

- (a) 1930
- (b) 1913
- (c) 1899
- (d) 1920

17. Who started the movement 'Ulgulan'?

- (a) Kanhu Santha
- (b) Rupa Naik
- (c) Birsa Munda
- (d) Joria Bhagat

18. In the context of the Indian Freedom Struggle, 16th October, 1905 is well known for which one of the following reasons?
- (a) Lokmanya Tilak started Swadeshi Movement in Poona
 - (b) Dadabhai Naoroji declared that the goal of Indian National Congress was Swaraj
 - (c) Partition of Bengal came into effect
 - (d) The formal proclamation of Swadeshi Movement was made in Calcutta town hall
19. The province where the Indian National Congress could not get absolute majority during the general election of 1937 was _____
- (a) Bihar
 - (b) Orissa
 - (c) Assam
 - (d) Bombay
20. Who joined Subhash Chandra Bose to form the All India Forward Bloc and actively associated with the I.N.A. movement?
- (a) Ram Narain Prasad
 - (b) Sheel Bhadra Yajee
 - (c) Baikunth Shukla
 - (d) Jai Prakash Narayan
21. Who among the following started the 'Mitra Mela' union?
- (a) Sohan Singh Bhakana
 - (b) Lala Hardayal
 - (c) Vinayak Damodar Savarkar
 - (d) Shyamji Krishna Verma
22. Which of the following Plans became the platform of Indian Independence?
- (a) Cripps Plan
 - (b) Mountbatten Plan
 - (c) Wavell Plan
 - (d) None of the above
23. Which of the following recommendations did Rousseau make in relation to a large state?
- (a) The government should be weaker
 - (b) There should be many magistrates
 - (c) There should be fewer magistrates
 - (d) There should be frequent elections
24. The Commission for Reorganisation of the Indian States on the basis of languages was established in -
- (a) 1856
 - (b) 1956
 - (c) 1953
 - (d) 1960

25. What were the major objectives of Nehru's foreign policy?
- (a) To preserve the sovereignty gained from hard struggle
 - (b) Maintaining territorial integrity
 - (c) Rapid economic growth
 - (d) All of the above
26. According to Kant, the basis of morality is the concept of -
- (a) Charity
 - (b) Fairness
 - (c) Piety
 - (d) Freedom
27. The Treaty of Constantinople was signed in _____
- (a) 1835
 - (b) 1735
 - (c) 1834
 - (d) 1832
28. What do people get in return for surrendering their freedom to an absolute monarch, according to Rousseau?
- (a) Preservation
 - (b) Security
 - (c) Peace
 - (d) Nothing of any value
29. Mountbatten Plan (June 1947) provided for a referendum in which of the following province(s)?
- (a) b, c, d
 - (b) North-West Frontier Province
 - (c) Baluchistan
 - (d) Sindh
30. What was the Seven Years' War called in the American colonies?
- (a) King Philip's War
 - (b) Pontiac's Rebellion
 - (c) The War of 1812
 - (d) The French and Indian War
31. Benjamin Franklin's famous "Join or Die" political cartoon was drawn -
- (a) In 1754 to support the Albany Congress
 - (b) In 1765 to support the Stamp Act Congress
 - (c) In 1774 to support the First Continental Congress
 - (d) In 1775 to support the Second Continental Congress

32. The King Cotton strategy of Southern States during American Civil War failed because -
- (a) Of the overwhelming industrial might of the North
 - (b) Britain and France had a stockpile of the staple
 - (c) Attacking civilian targets provoked widespread anger
 - (d) The southern states could not get through the northern blockade
33. One important law that came into effect soon after the storming of the Bastille in the summer of 1789 was the abolition of _____
- (a) leadership
 - (b) censorship
 - (c) invading force
 - (d) slavery
34. The National Anthem of France which was sung for the first time by volunteers as they marched into Paris was _____
- (a) Marseillaise
 - (b) Versailles
 - (c) Bastille
 - (d) Chateaux
35. What is proto-industrialization?
- (a) Industry based on heavy factory production
 - (b) First and early form of Industrialization
 - (c) Industry based on modern technology
 - (d) Rural Industry
36. Was there a shortage of human labour in Victorian Britain?
- (a) Yes, there were limited number of workers
 - (b) There was no shortage of human labour. Poor peasants and vagrants moved to the cities in large numbers in search of jobs
 - (c) Labour had to be imported
 - (d) There was uneven distribution of labour
37. Which among the following has been a major force in the globalization process connecting distant regions of the world?
- (a) Traders
 - (b) International companies
 - (c) Multinational corporations
 - (d) Businesses houses
38. Kant claims that the moral law is given to each person by:
- (a) Society
 - (b) One's own will
 - (c) God
 - (d) Nature

39. During the nineteenth century, _____ emerged as a force that brought about sweeping changes in the political and mental world of Europe.
- (a) Nationalism
 - (b) Secularism
 - (c) Monarchy
 - (d) Religion
40. The two objectives of imperialism were -
- (a) Missionary work and trade
 - (b) To maintain the area's culture and traditions
 - (c) Trade and provide well-paying jobs for native people
 - (d) Stabilize the government and maintain religious practices
41. The _____ was the belief that European colonizers had a duty to extend the benefits of European civilization to "backward" peoples.
- (a) Pan Africanism
 - (b) International Committee on Africa Mission
 - (c) Monrovia Mission
 - (d) Civilizing Mission
42. The Spanish-American War in 1898 brought an end to over four centuries of Spanish colonialism in the Pacific as Spain was defeated by the United States not only in Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines but also in _____
- (a) Guam
 - (b) Panama
 - (c) Peru
 - (d) Trinidad
43. Australia began its history under British control as a _____
- (a) Exile colony
 - (b) resort colony
 - (c) penal colony
 - (d) Surf colony
44. The ethnic –nationalist unification of Germany in 1870-1871 following the success of the Franco-Prussian War against France destroyed the balance of power of the European Concert and led to the rise of _____ as the dominant power in Western Europe.
- (a) Germany
 - (b) Great Britain
 - (c) Austria
 - (d) Russia
45. The February Revolution began as a/an
- (a) International Women's Day march
 - (b) Railroad strike
 - (c) Food drive for soldiers on the front
 - (d) Bolshevik rally

46. Which of these was not a major battle of WWI?
(a) Battle of Gallipoli
(b) Battle of the Marne
(c) Battle of Antietam
(d) Battle of the Somme
47. What event does '9 May - Europe Day' commemorate?
(a) The introduction of the EURO in 1999
(b) The Schuman Declaration of 1950
(c) The agreement on the Treaty on European Union in 1991
(d) None of the above
48. The term 'Cold War' was first coined by
(a) Bernard Baruch
(b) Harry S. Truman
(c) Woodrow Wilson
(d) James Manroe
49. Non-Aligned Movement was established at the conference of Heads of State or governments of non-aligned countries in 1961 at -
(a) Bandung
(b) Belgrade
(c) Geneva
(d) Paris
50. The students' protest against communist rule in China was crushed at the Tiananmen Square in
(a) 1989
(b) 1990
(c) 1991
(d) 1992

PART - II
(Short Answer-type Questions)

Instructions for Questions 51 to 63:

- ***Write the answers in short for any 10 (TEN) out of the thirteen questions.***
- ***Each question carries 5 marks.*** ***[5x10=50]***

51. What were the causes of First Carnatic War?
52. Briefly discuss the importance of the Battle of Buxar.
53. What was Vernacular Press Act?
54. Define Safety Valve Theory.
55. What were the Corn Laws?

56. Write in brief about the causes of Neo Imperialism.
57. Explain the term “Cold War.”
58. Explain Apartheid with suitable examples.
59. Outline the causes of Russian Revolution of 1917.
60. Write in brief about Swarajists.
61. Briefly discuss Gadar Movement of Indian Freedom Struggle.
62. What is Montague Chelmsford Reforms? Explain.
63. Write a short note on Victorian Britain.

PART-III
(Long Answer-type Questions)

Instructions for Questions 64 to 71:

- *Answer any 5 (FIVE) out of the eight questions.*
- *Each question carries 10 marks.*

[10x5=50]

64. Write about the Tribal Contribution to Indian freedom struggle with suitable references.
65. What was the impact of the socio religious reform movements in the rise of nationalism in India?
66. Write in detail about the role and contribution of Bismarck in German unification.
67. What caused the American War of Independence? Explain in detail.
68. Write about the role and position of UN in international disputes.
69. What do you think are the factors constraining the development of Latin American countries? Discuss them.
70. Explain in detail the policy of linguistic reorganization of states in India.
71. Write in detail regarding the development of Science and Technology in Post-Independence India. How do you think the development has impacted the country?

PART-IV
(Essay-type Questions)

Instructions for Questions 72 to 75:

- *Answer any 2 (TWO) out of the four questions.*
- *Each question carries 25 marks.*

[25x2= 50]

72. What were the reasons behind the Anglo Maratha wars? Explain in detail how the Anglo Maratha wars led to the establishment of British Supremacy in India.
73. Explain de-industrialization of India under the British rule. How far was it responsible for the famine and poverty in the rural interiors?
74. Explain the causes and consequences of First World War. To what extent do you consider the Peace Treaty responsible for the Second World War?
75. Enumerate the factors leading to the collapse of Soviet Communism and Soviet Union, 1985-1991.