

**12th
STD**



HISTORY



SCHOOL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT

HIGHER SECONDARY - SECOND YEAR

HISTORY
SPECIAL GUIDE [2025-26]

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12-ஆம் வகுப்பு

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One Marks**LESSON - 1**

1. When did Gandhi return to India from South Africa?
 (a) **1915** (b) 1916 (c) 1917 (d) 1918
2. In which year English Education was introduced in India?
 (a) 1825 (b) **1835** (c) 1845 (d) 1855
3. Find the odd one.
 (a) William Jones (b) Charles Wilkins (c) Max Muller (d) **Aurobindo Ghose**
4. "Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it" was said by
 (a) **Bala Gangadhar Tilak** (b) Dadabhai Naoroji
 (c) Subhash Chandra Bose (d) Bharathi
5. Match and choose the correct answer from the code given below.
 (A) Bala Gangadhar Tilak - 1. Voice of India
 (B) Dadabhai Naoroji - 2. Madras Time
 (C) Macaulay - 3. Kesari
 (D) William Digby - 4. Minute on Indian Education
 (a) 2, 4, 1, 3 (b) **3, 1, 4, 2** (c) 1, 3, 2, 4 (d) 4, 2, 3, 1
6. Which one of the following is correctly matched?
 (a) English Education Act - 1843
 (b) The abolition of slavery - 1859
 (c) **Madras Native Association - 1852**
 (d) Indigo revolt - 1835
7. Which is the correct chronological sequence of the following associations?
 (i) East India Association
 (ii) Madras Mahajana Sabha
 (iii) Madras Native Association
 (iv) The Servants of India Society
 (a) ii, i, iii, iv (b) ii, iii, i, iv (c) **iii, iv, i, ii** (d) iii, iv, ii, i
8. The Indian National Congress was founded by _____
 (a) Subhash Chandra Bose (b) Gandhi (c) **A.O. Hume** (d) B.G. Tilak
9. The first President of the Indian National Congress was
 (a) Surendranath Bannerjea (b) Badruddin Tyabji (c) A.O. Hume (d) **W.C. Bonnerjee**
10. Who was called the "Grand Old Man of India"?
 (a) Bala Gangadhar Tilak (b) M.K. Gandhi (c) **Dadabhai Naoroji** (d) Subhash Chandra Bose
11. Who wrote the book - "Poverty and UnBritish Rule in India" ?
 (a) Bala Gangadhar Tilak (b) Gopala Krishna Gokhale (c) **Dadabhai Naoroji** (d) M.G. Ranade
12. **Assertion (A):** The British Government pursued a policy of free trade (or) laissez faire.
Reason (R): India had comparative advantage from England's free trade policy.
 (a) A is correct but R does not explain A.
 (b) A is correct and R explains A.
 (c) **A is correct and R is incorrect.**
 (d) Both A and R are wrong.

13. Which of the following statements are correct on Orissa famine?

Statement I: In 1866 a million and a half people of Orissa died of starvation.

Statement II: During that time the British exported 200 million pounds of rice to Britain.

Statement III: The Orissa famine prompted Dadabhai Naoroji to begin a life long investigation of poverty in India.

- (a) I & II (b) I & III (c) None of the above **(d) All of the above**

LESSON - 2

14. Whose name was proposed as president by militant nationalists for the In the Surat session of the Congress?

- (a) Aurobindo Ghose (b) Dadabhai Naoroji (c) Pherozesha Mehta **(d) Lala Lajpat Rai**

15. Consider the following statements.

(i) The partition of Bengal in 1905 was the most striking example of the British divide and rule policy.

(ii) In the Calcutta meeting 1905, Surendranath Banerjee gave a call for the boycott of British goods and institutions.

(iii) On 7 August 1905 at Town Hall meeting in Calcutta a formal proclamation of Swadeshi Movement was made.

Which of the statements given below is/are correct?

- (a) (i) only (b) (i) and (iii) only (c) (i) and (ii) only **(d) All of the above.**

16. Match List I and List II and select answer with the help of the codes given below.

List I

- A. Indian Press Act 1910
B. Dawn Society
C. Swaraj
D. Swadeshi

List II

1. Self-rule
2. a revolt against their state of dependence
3. crushed the nationalistic activities
4. The National Council of education

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

17. Which one of the following is correctly paired?

- (a) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee – Anandmath** (b) G. Subramaniam - Dawn Society
(c) Lord Minto - The University Act of 1904 (d) Epicentre of militant nationalism - Madras

18 Anushilan Samity of Calcutta was founded by

- (a) Pulin Behari Das (b) Hemachandra Kanungo
(c) Jatindernath Banerjee and Barindar Kumar Ghose (d) Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki

19. **Assertion (A):** 16 October 1905 was declared as a day of mourning.

Reason (R): That day Bengal was officially divided into two provinces.

- (a) A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.**
(b) A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is correct and R is wrong.
(d) A is wrong and R is correct.

20. **Assertion (A):** V.O. Chidambaram established a Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company.

Reason (R): He wanted to oppose the monopoly of the British in navigation through the coast

- (a) A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A**
(b) A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is correct and R is wrong
(d) A is wrong and R is correct

21. Which of the following statement is not true about Subramania Bharati?
 (a) Bharati was the sub-editor of Swadesamitran
 (b) He translated Tilak's Tenets of the New Party into Tamil
(c) Bharati's Gurumani was Swami Vivekananda
 (d) He was editor of a woman's magazine by name Chakravartini

LESSON - 3

22. The Home Rule Movement in south India was started by
 (a) Tilak **(b) Annie Besant** (c) B.P. Wadia (d) Col. H.S. Olcott
23. Which of the following about Annie Besant are correct?
 1. Annie Besant was elected the international president of the Theosophical Society, after Col. H.S. Olcott.
 2. She started a weekly The Commonweal in 1914.
 3. She published a book How India Wrought for Freedom in 1915.
 (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3 (c) 1 and 3 **(d) 1, 2 and 3**
24. **Assertion:** Sarojini Ammaiyar called Jinnah "the Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity".
Reason: Jinnah was the chief architect of the Lucknow pact.
 (a) A is correct R does not explain A. **(b) A is correct and R explanations A.**
 (c) A is wrong and R is correct. (d) Both A and R are wrong
25. Who upgraded the Banaras Hindu College to Banaras Hindu university?
 (a) Mahatma Gandhi **(b) Madan Mohan Malaviya** (c) Tilak (d) B.P. Wadia
26. The Lucknow session of 1916 is noted for
 (a) Resurgence of Muslim League
 (b) Temporary merger of Muslims League into Congress
(c) Congress' acceptance of League's demand for separate electorates for Muslims
 (d) Jinnah's negative role in the joint-session of the League and the Congress

27. Match the following with the help of codes given below
 (A) Ghadar Party - (i) 1916
 (B) New India - (ii) 1913
 (C) Home Rule - (iii) 1909
 (D) Minto-Morley Reforms - (iv) 1915
(a) ii, iv, i, iii (b) iv, i, ii, iii (c) i, iv, iii, ii (d) ii, iii, iv, i
28. The author of the book Indian Unrest was
 (a) Lala Lajpat Rai **(b) Valentine Chirol** (c) Tilak (d) Annie Besant
29. The Ghadar Party was started by
 (a) Lala Lajpat Rai (b) A.C. Mazumdar **(c) Lala Hardayal** (d) Sankarlal Banker
30. Who was the president of the first All-India Trade Union Congress?
 (a) B.P. Wadia (b) Jawaharlal Nehru **(c) Lala Lajpat Rai** (d) C.R. Das

LESSON - 4

31. Who was the political guru of Gandhiji?
 (a) Tilak **(b) Gokhale** (c) W.C.Bannerjee (d) M.G. Ranade
32. After returning from South Africa Gandhi launched his first successful Satyagraha in
 (a) Kheda (b) Dandi **(c) Champaran** (d) Bardoli

33. Why was the Simon Commission boycotted by the Congress?
 (a) There was no recommendation for bestowing dominion status on India in its report.
 (b) It did not provide any safeguards for minorities.
(c) It had excluded Indians from its fold.
 (d) It did not hold any promise for total independence
34. When was the tri-colour flag of freedom hoisted?
(a) December 31, 1929 (b) March 12, 1930 (c) January 26, 1930 (d) January 26, 1931
35. What was the name of the party formed by Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das in 1923?
(a) Swaraj Party (b) Ghadar Party (c) Swantara Party (d) Communist Party
36. Match List I with List II and select answer from the codes given below
 (A) The Namasudra Movement - 1. North Western India
 (B) The Adidharma Movement - 2. South India
 (C) The Satyashodhak Movement - 3. Eastern India
 (D) The Dravidian Movement - 4. Western India
codes
(a) 3, 1, 4, 2 (b) 2, 1, 4, 3 (c) 1, 2, 3, 4 (d) 3, 4, 1, 2
37. Arrange the different stages of Non Cooperation Movement in chronological order.
 1. The most heinous of political crime was perpetrated on an unarmed mass by the British regime at Amritsar town.
 2. Rowlatt Act was promulgated to imprison any person without trial by a law court.
 3. Chauri Chaura incident of mob violence made Gandhi announce the suspension of Non Cooperation Movement.
 4. A special session held at Calcutta resolved to accept Gandhi's proposal on non cooperation with the colonial state.
(a) 2, 1, 4, 3 (b) 1, 3, 2, 4 (c) 2, 4, 1, 3 (d) 3, 2, 4, 1
38. Which of the following is not correctly paired?
(a) Lt. Governor of Punjab - Reginald Dyer
 (b) Dalit-Bahujan Movement - Dr. Ambedkar
 (c) Self Respect Movement - Periyar E.V.R.
 (d) Satyagraha Sabha - Rowlatt Act
39. Arrange the launching of the following events in chronological order
 i) The Kheda Satyagraha ii) Champaran Movement
 iii) Non-Brahmin Movement iv) Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha
(a) ii, iii, i, iv (b) iii, ii, i, iv (c) ii, i, iv, iii (d) ii, i, iii, iv
40. Which of the following is/are not true?
 i. Gandhiji established Sabarmathi Ashram at Ahmedabad.
 ii. Vallabhai Patel was a lawyer
 iii. Simon Commission was welcomed by the Muslim League
 iv. Gandhiji attended the Second Round Table Conference
Choose the correct answer from He codes given below
(a) i (b) i and iv (c) ii and iii **(d) only iii**
41. Non-Cooperation movement included
 (A) boycott of government schools and colleges
 (B) return of government conferred titles
 (C) observing protest fasts
 (D) conducting underground movements
Choose the correct answer from He codes given below
(a) A and B (b) B and C (c) A and D (d) C and D

- 42. Assertion (A) :** B.R. Ambedkar launched Mahad Satyagraha.
Reason (R) : He wanted to unite Hindus and Muslims.
 (a) A is correct R explains A (b) A is correct does not explain R
(c) A is correct and R is wrong (d) A wrong and R is correct.
- 43. Assertion (A):** The Indian Council Act and the Rowlatt Act were passed in 1919.
Reason:(R): It was part of the British policy of winning over the moderates and isolating the extremists
(a) Both A and R are correct R is the correct explanation of A
 (b) Both A and R are correct R is not the correct explanation of A
 (c) A is correct and R is wrong
 (d) A wrong and R is correct.
44. Which of the under mentioned personality is unrelated to Swaraj Party?
(a) Rajaji (b) Chitaranjan Das (c) Motilal Nehru (d) Sathya murthi
45. Gandhi set out on the March and reached Dandi on _____
(a) 6th April 1930 (b) 6th March 1930 (c) 4th April 1939 (d) 4th March 1930

LESSON - 5

46. In Which Year Communist Party of India Started in India
 (a) 1920 **(b) 1925** (c) 1930 (d) 1935
47. Kalpana Dutt was associated with
 (a) Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (b) Bengal Association
(c) Indian Republican Army (d) None of the above
48. Match the following
 (A) Kanpur Conspiracy Case - 1. Fundamental rights
 (B) Meerut Conspiracy Case - 2. Surya Sen
 (C) Chittagong Armoury Ride - 3. 1929
 (D) Karachi Session of Indian National Congress - 4. 1924
(a) 1, 2, 3, 4 (b) 2, 3, 4, 1 (c) 3, 4, 1, 2 (d) 4, 3, 2, 1
49. Who died in jail after 64 days of hunger strike?
 (a) Pulin Das (b) Sachin Sanyal **(c) Jatindra Nath Das** (d) Preet Waddadar
50. Which of the following about Great Depression are true?
 (i) It started in North America
 (ii) The crash in the Wall Street triggered the Depression
 (iii) Depression hit only the rich
 (iv) Labourers enjoyed better living conditions during the Depression because of fall in prices.
(a) i and ii (b) i, ii and iii (c) i and iv (d) i, iii and iv
51. The First Cotton Mill in Bombay was started in
 (a) 1852 **(b) 1854** (c) 1861 (d) 1865
52. Find out which of the following statements are correct with the help of the the code given below.
 (a) "Chittagong Armoury Raiders Reminiscences" "was written by Kalpana Dutt?"
 (b) Kalpana Dutt fought carrying guns for the liberation of her mother land.
 (c) She was charged with waging war against the King Emperor .
(a) Only I (b) I and II (c) II and III (d) all the above
53. The first passenger train ran in 1853 between
(a) Madras – Arakkonam (b) Bombay – Pune (c) Bombay – Thane (d) Kolkata – Hoogly

54. The first Jute Mill in Calcutta was founded in
 (a) 1855 (b) 1866 (c) 1877 (d) 1888
55. Who among the following was arrested in the Kanpur Conspiracy Case?
 (a) M.N. Roy (b) Baghat Singh (c) S.A. Dange (d) Ram Prasad Bismil
56. Which of the following statements about the Kanpur conspiracy case are true?
 (i) Trade unions emerged in the jute and cotton textile industries.
 (ii) The Communists and trade unionists were charged
 (iii) The case came before session Judge H.E. Holmes
 (iv) The trial and the imprisonment led to some awareness of the Congress activities in India
 Codes
 (a) i, ii and iii (b) i, iii and iv (c) ii, iii and iv (d) i, ii and iv

LESSON - 6

57. During the Mughal Period the Official and Court language was
 (a) Urdu (b) Hindi (c) Marathi (d) Persian
58. The first Indian to find a place in London Privy Council
 (a) Rahmatullah Sayani (b) Sir Syed Ahmed (c) Syed Ameer Ali (d) Badruddin Tyabji
59. **Assertion:** The Bengal government's order of 1870 created apprehension in the minds of Muslim professional groups.
Reason: It replaced Urdu by Hindi and the Perso-Arabic script in the courts and offices.
 (a) A is correct R does not explain A. (b) A is correct and R explains A.
 (c) A is wrong and R is correct. (d) Both A and R are wrong
60. The Two Nation Theory first came from
 (a) Rajaji (b) Ramsay MacDonald (c) Mohammad Iqbal (d) Sir Wazir Hasan
61. In the 1937 elections, Congress won in
 (a) 12 Provinces (b) 7 Provinces (c) 5 Provinces (d) 8 Provinces
62. The Muslim League celebrated the end of Congress rule as a Day of Deliverance on
 (a) 22 December 1940 (b) 5 February 1939 (c) 23 March 1937 (d) 22 December 1939
63. Match List- I with List- II and select the correct answer using the codes given below
 (A) Annie Besant - 1. Aligarh Movement
 (B) Syed Ahmed Khan - 2. Dayanand Saraswati
 (C) Khilafat Movement - 3. Theosophical Society
 (D) Suddhi Movement - 4. Ali Brothers
 (a) 3 1 4 2 (b) 1 2 3 4 (c) 4 3 2 1 (d) 2 3 4 1
64. Find out the correct answer from the following:
 (i) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, the founder of Aligarh movement, was initially supportive of the Congress.
 (ii) The Punjab Hindu Sabha founded in 1909 laid the foundation for Hindu communal politics.
 (a) Statement (i) & (ii) are correct (b) statement (i) correct (ii) wrong
 (c) Statement (i) wrong (ii) correct (d) statement (i) & (ii) are wrong
65. Direct Action Day organised by the Muslim League on
 (a) 25 December, 1942 (b) 16 August, 1946 (c) 21 March, 1937 (d) 22 December, 1939
66. Wavell was succeeded by
 (a) Linlithgow (b) Pethic Lawrence (c) Mountbatten (d) Chelmsford
67. **Assertion (A):** The institution of separate electorate was the principle adopted by the British Government for fostering and spreading communalism.
Reason (R): The people were split into separate constituencies so that they voted communally.

- (a) A is correct, R is not the correct explanation of A
- (b) A is correct, R is wrong
- (c) A and R are wrong

(d) A is correct, R is the correct explanation of A

68. Match the following and choose the correct answer form the codes given below

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| (A) Hindu Revivalism | 1. M.S. Golwalkar |
| (B) Abolition of the Caliphate | 2. Arya Samaj |
| (C) Lala Lajpat Rai | 3. 1924 |
| (D) RSS | 4. Partition of the Punjab into Hindu and Muslim Provinces |
- (a) 4 3 2 1 (b) 3 4 1 2 (c) 1 3 2 4 **(d) 2 3 4 1**

LESSON - 7

69. When did "Individual Satyagraha" begin?

- (a) March 23, 1940 (b) August 8, 1940 **(c) 17 October 1940** (d) August 9, 1942

70. Match the following

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Hindu - Muslim Riot | - 1. Mohan Singh |
| B. August Offer | - 2. Govind Ballabh Pant |
| C. Proposal of Partition Resolution | - 3. Lord Linlithgow |
| D. Indian National Army | - 4. Naokhali |

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

71. The Cripps Mission visited India during the regime of

- (a) Lord Wavell **(b) Lord Linlithgow** (c) Lord Mountbatten (d) None of these

72. Match the following

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| a) US President | - 1. Tojo |
| b) Chinese President | - 2. Winston Churchill |
| c) British Prime Minister | - 3. Chiang Kai-Shek |
| d) Japanese Prime Minister | - 4. F.D. Roosevelt |

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

73. When was Subhash Chandra Bose removed from the congress?

- (a) 1938 **(b) 1939** (c) 1940 (d) 1942

74. Mahatma Gandhi gave the call "Do or Die" during the

- (a) Civil Disobedience Movement (b) Non-Cooperation Movement
(c) Quit India Movement (d) All of the above.

75. Who ran Clandestine radio operations at Bombay during the Quit India Movement?

- (a) Usha Mehta** (b) Preeti Waddadar (c) Asaf Ali (d) Captain Lakshmii

76. Who appeared in court in defense of the INA soldiers

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru** (b) Motilal Nehru (c) Rajaji (d) Subhash Chandra Bose

77. Who was the Viceroy of India when the Quit India Movement started in 1942?

- (a) Lord Wavell **(b) Lord Linlithgow** (c) Lord Mountbatten (d) Winston Churchill

78. Assertion (A): Quit India Movement could not achieve its goal.

Reason (R): The government of the day adopted a very repressive policy.

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.

(c) A is true but R is false.

(d) A is false but R is true.

79. INA was founded with the help of
 (a) Germany (b) **Japan** (c) France (d) USA
80. Name the regiment of Indian National Army consisting of women soldiers.
 (a) Subhash regiment (b) Kasturba regiment
 (c) Captain Lakshmi Regiment (d) **Rani of Jhansi regiment**
81. Where did Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose form the Provincial Government of Free India?
 (a) Rangoon (b) Malaya (c) Imphal (d) **Singapore**
82. The INA trials took place in
 (a) **Red Fort, New Delhi** (b) Penang (c) Viceregal Lodge, Simla (d) Singapore
83. Which Viceroy convened the „Simla Conference“ in 1945?
 (a) **Lord Wavell** (b) Lord Linlithgow (c) Lord Mountbatten (d) Clement Attlee
84. Interim Government of 1946 was headed by
 (a) **Jawaharlal Nehru** (b) Moulana Abul Kalam Azad
 (c) Rajendra Prasad (d) Vallabhai Patel
85. Arrange the following in correct order
 (i) Formation of Indian National Army
 (ii) Royal Indian Navy Revolt
 (iii) Indian National Army Trials
 (iv) Rajaji formula
 (a) i, iii, ii, iv (b) **i, iv, iii, ii** (c) iii, iv, i, ii (d) iii, iv, ii, i
86. Which is the correct sequence of the following events?
 (i) INA Trial (ii) Direct Action Day (iii) August Offer (iv) Individual Satyagraha
 (a) i, ii, iii, iv (b) iii, i, ii, iv (c) **iii, iv, i, ii** (d) i, iii, iv, ii
87. Name the British Prime Minister who announced the transfer of power to the Indian hands?
 (a) Winston Churchill (b) Lord Mountbatten (c) **Clement Attlee** (d) F.D. Roosevelt
88. British had their intention to leave India by
 (a) August 15, 1947 (b) January 26, 1950 (c) **June, 1948** (d) December, 1949

LESSON – 8

89. Match the following
- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (A) JVP Committee | - 1. 1928 |
| (B) Sir Cyril Radcliffe | - 2. State Reorganisation Commission |
| (C) Fazl Ali | - 3. 1948 |
| (D) Nehru Committee Report | - 4. Boundary Commission |
- (a) 1 2 3 4 (b) **3 4 2 1** (c) 4 3 2 1 (d) 4 2 3 1
90. Arrange the following in chronological order.
 (i) Atlee’s announcement on India’s independence
 (ii) Interim Government under Nehru
 (iii) Lord Mountbatten Plan
 (a) **ii, i, iii** (b) i, ii, iii (c) iii, ii, i (d) ii, iii, i
91. Match the following
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| (A) People’s Republic of China | - 1. Belgrade |
| (B) Bandung Conference | - 2. March 1947 |
| (C) Asian Relations Conference | - 3. April 1955 |
| (D) Birth of Non-Aligned Movement | - 4. January 1, 1950 |
- (a) 3 4 2 1 (b) 4 2 3 1 (c) **4 3 2 1** (d) 3 2 4 1

92. Which is the correct sequence of the following events?
 (i) People' s Republic of China
 (ii) India' s war with China
 (iii) Meeting of the Constituent Assembly
 (iv) Panch Sheel
 (v) Nehru-Liaquat Ali Khan Pact
 (a) i, ii, iii, iv, v **(b) iii, i, v, iv, ii** (c) iii, iv, i, v, ii (d) i, iii, iv, v, ii
93. Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated on
(a) January, 30, 1948 (b) August 15, 1947 (c) January, 30, 1949 (d) October, 2, 1948
94. Who was the first to raise the demand for Andhra province ?
 (a) Potti Sriramulu **(b) Pattabhi Sitaramayya** (c) K.M. Panikkar (d) T. Prakasam
95. The Objectives Resolution before the Constituent Assembly was placed by
 (a) Rajendra Prashad **(b) Jawaharlal Nehru**
 (c) Vallabh bhai Patel (d) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
96. The Congress ensured the election of Dr B.R. Ambedkar from a seat in
 (a) Amethi **(b) Bombay** (c) Nagpur (d) Mhow
- 97. Assertion (A):** Radcliffe’s award contained all kinds of anomalies.
Reason (R): Despite anomalies the award was accepted by all stakeholders.
 (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 (c) A is true but R is false.
 (d) A is false but R is true.
98. The Constituent Assembly was convened for the first time on
 (a) March 22, 1949 (b) January 26,1946 **(c) December 9, 1946** (d) December 13, 1946
99. The adoption of the Constitution was on
 (a) January 30, 1949 (b) August 15, 1947 (c) January 30, 1949 **(d) November 26, 1949**
100. The first State formed on linguistic basis was
 (a) Kashmir (b) Assam **(c) Andhra** (d) Orissa

Lesson - 9

101. Arrange the following in chronological order.
 (i) Laws abolishing zamindari system
 (ii) Adoption of High Yielding Variety of seeds
 (iii) First Land Ceiling Act, Tamilnadu
 (a) ii, i, iii **(b) i, iii, ii** (c) iii, ii, i (d) ii, iii, i
102. Government of India was committed to apattern of development.
 (a) Capitalistic **(b) Socialistic** (c) Theocratic (d) Industrial
103. When was the first amendment to the constitution of India made?
(a) 1951 (b) 1952 (c) 1976 (d) 1978
104. Match the following and choose the correct answer from the codes given blow.
 A. Industrial Development Policy Resolution - 1. 1951-56
 B. IISc - 2. Second Five Year Plan
 C. Mahalanobis - 3. 1909
 D. First Five Year Plan - 4. 1956
 (a) 1 2 3 4 (b) 3 1 4 2 **(c) 4 3 2 1** (d) 4 2 3 1

105. Land Ceiling Act in Tamilnadu was for the second time implemented in the year
 (a) 1961 (b) **1972** (c) 1976 (d) 1978
106. Bhoodan movement was started by
 (a) Ram Manohar Lohia (b) Jayaprakash Narayan
 (c) **Vinoba Bhave** (d) Sundar Lal Bahuguna
107. **Assertion (A):** Zamindari abolition achieved only a part of the original objective.
Reason (R): Many zamindars managed to evict their tenants and claim that the land was under their personal cultivation.
 (a) **Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.**
 (b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 (c) A is true but R is false.
 (d) A is false but R is true.
108. The Industrial Development and Regulation Act was passed in the year
 (a) **1951** (b) 1961 (c) 1971 (d) 1972
109. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was passed in the year
 (a) **2005** (b) 2006 (c) 2007 (d) 2008
110. In which year did Indian public sector enterprises face severe problems
 (a) 1961 (b) **1991** (c) 2008 (d) 2005
111. MGNREG Act provided days work for an individual.
 (a) 200 (b) 150 (c) **100** (d) 75
112. When was Tata Institute of Fundamental Research established?
 (a) 1905 (b) 1921 (c) **1945** (d) 1957
113. How many public sector enterprises were functioning in India in 1951?
 (a) **5** (b) 7 (c) 6 (d) 225

LESSON – 10

114. Which one of the following was not an independent trading city?
 (a) Nuremberg (b) Antwerp (c) Genoa (d) **St. Petersburg**
115. Which one of the following had relegated religion to a subordinate place?
 (a) **Renaissance** (b) Reformation (c) Geographical Discovery (d) Commercial Revolution
116. Of the following Popes, who was not the patron of Italian Renaissance?
 (a) Nicholas V (b) Julius II (c) Pius II (d) **Paul III**
117. Whose success encouraged overseas enterprises enormously?
 (a) Marco Polo (b) Roger Bacon (c) **Columbus** (d) Bartholomew Diaz
118. **Assertion (A):** Paper originated in China in second century BC (BCE).
Reason (R): Germany invented the movable printing press .
 (a) Both A and R are correct. R explains A
 (b) **Both A and R are correct but R does not explain A**
 (c) A is correct but R is wrong
 (d) A is wrong but R is correct
119. Which one of the following was not an idea developed during the age of Renaissance?
 (a) rationalism (b) scepticism (c) **anarchism** (d) individualism
120. Who is considered the father of modern experimental science?
 (a) Aristotle (b) Plato (c) **Roger Bacon** (d) Landsteiner
121. Who wanted humankind to be ruled not by dogma and authority but rather by reason?
 (a) Dante (b) Machiavelli (c) **Roger Bacon** (d) Petrarch

133. Who was the ruler of Germany excommunicated by Gregory VII?
 (a) Henry VII (b) Henry VIII (c) Henry II (d) **Henry IV**

Lesson - 11

134. The Europeans who settled first in North America were
 (a) Portuguese (b) Spanish (c) Danish (d) **English**
135. New Amsterdam was renamed as
 (a) Washington (b) **New York** (c) Chicago (d) Amsterdam
136. **Assertion (A):** England passed the Navigation Acts.
Reason (R): The Act mandated that colonial produce should be exported only in British ships.
 (a) **Both A and R are correct, R explains A**
 (b) Both A and R are correct, R does not explain A
 (c) A is correct but R is wrong
 (d) A is wrong but R is correct
137. **Assertion (A):** In 1770, England abolished the taxes on products except tea.
Reason (R): This was retained to assert that the British Parliament had a right to tax the colonies directly as well as indirectly.
 (a) **Both A and R are correct, R explains A**
 (b) Both A and R are correct, R does not explain A
 (c) A is correct but R is wrong
 (d) (d) A is wrong but R is correct
138. Boston Tea Party incident took place in the year
 (a) 1775 (b) **1773** (c) 1784 (d) 1799
139. **Assertion (A):** The representatives of all the colonies except that of Georgia, demanded the repeal of the Intolerable Acts.
Reason (R): The Congress decided to boycott the British goods until then.
 (a) **Both A and R are correct, R explains A**
 (b) Both A and R are correct, R does not explain A
 (c) A is correct R is wrong
 (d) A is wrong R is correct
140. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct?
Statement I : On July 4, 1776, all the thirteen colonies declared independence from Britain.
Statement II : The Declaration of Independence was essentially the work of Thomas Jefferson.
 (a) I (b) II (c) None of the above (d) **All the above**
141. In the American War of Independence the British army was led by
 (a) Richard Lee (b) George Washington (c) **William Howe** (d) Rockingham
142. Which of the following statement is/are Correct?
Statement I : The peasantry made up the bulk of French society.
Statement II : The peasants in France were serfs.
Statement III : The peasants had to work certain days in the week for their lords for remuneration.
 (a) **I and II** (b) II and III (c) I and III (d) All are Correct
143. The noble who led the protest that led to Tennis Court Oath was
 (a) Marat (b) Danton (c) Lafayette (d) **Mirabeau**

122. Who came to Italy seeking the help of the West in the war against the Turks?
 (a) Giovanni Aurispa (b) **Manuel Chrysaloras** (c) Roger Bacon (d) Columbus
123. **Assertion (A):** Galileo Galilei was tried by the Church for heresy.
Reason (R): He accepted the views of Copernicu's heliocentric theory.
 (a) **Both A and R are correct. R explains A**
 (b) Both A and R are correct but R does not explain A
 (c) A is correct but R is wrong
 (d) (d) A is wrong but R is correct
124. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct?
Statement I : Italians managed to preserve the belief that they were descendants of the ancient Vikings.
Statement II : The hazard of sea voyages was reduced by the use of firearms and canon.
Statement III : The eagerness to spread religion (Christianity) also acted as an impetus to the exploration of new lands.
Statement IV : Ferdinand Magellan sailed westward and discovered Brazil
 (a) I, II & III (b) **II & III** (c) I & III (d) All are correct.
125. Which one of the following was not the work of Leonardo da Vinci?
 (a) Virgin of the Rocks (b) Last Supper (c) Mona Lisa (d) **Madonna and Child**
126. The Cathedral of St. Peters in Rome, built by the Popes, was fashioned by
 (a) Donatello (b) Raphael (c) Leonardo da Vinci (d) **Michelangelo**
127. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?
 (a) Marlowe - Dido
 (b) Shakespeare - King Lear
 (c) Francis Bacon - Novum Organum
 (d) **Roger Bacon - Decameron**
128. **Assertion (A):** The Turkish conquests and the fall of Constantinople provided stimulus to find a sea route to the East.
Reason (R): As the demands for the products from the East increased, the European states wanted to control sea-borne trade.
 (a) **Both A and R are correct. R explains A**
 (b) Both A and R are correct. R does not explain A
 (c) A is correct but R is wrong
 (d) A is wrong but R is correct
129. Which one of the following ships was returned after the death of Magellan?
 (a) Santa Maria (b) Pinta (c) Nina (d) **Vittoria**
130. Who conquered Mexico for Spain?
 (a) Pedro Cabral (b) Columbus (c) **Hernan Cortes** (d) James Cook
131. When was the Act of Supremacy passed by Henry VIII in England ?
 (a) 1519 (b) 1532 (c) 1533 (d) **1534**
132. **Assertion (A):** The Black Death weakened the position of the church as it could not explain the causes for the Black Death.
Reason (R): The authority of Pope came to be increasingly challenged.
 (a) **Both A and R are correct. R explains A**
 (b) Both A and R are correct, R does not explain A
 (c) A is correct but R is wrong
 (d) A is wrong but R is correct

144. **Assertion (A):** The rising bourgeoisie wanted their political power to match their economic status.
Reason (R): They wanted to have a voice in government.
(a) Both A and R correct. R explains A
 (b) Both A and R correct. R does not explain A
 (c) A is correct but R is wrong
 (d) A is wrong but R is correct
145. Match and choose the correct answer from the code given below.
 (a) Montesquieu 1. Jacobins
 (b) Voltaire 2. English Philosopher
 (c) Reign of Terror 3. The Age of Louis XIV
 (d) John Locke 4. The Spirit of Laws
 a) 1 3 4 2 **(b) 4 3 1 2** (c) 4 1 2 3 (d) 1 4 3 2
146. The storming of the Bastille happened on
 (a) June 5, 1789 **(b) July 14, 1789** (c) November 11, 1789 (d) May 1, 1789
147. During the French Revolution was dissatisfied with the Declaration of Rights of Man and of the Citizen, as it excluded women.
(a) Olympe de Gouges (b) Mary Antoinette (c) Roget de Lisle (d) Robespierre
148. The official residence of Louise XVI was
 (a) Versailles (b) Toulon (c) Marseilles **(d) Tuileries**
149. was earlier known as Saint- Dominigue
 (a) Mexico (b) Panama **(c) Haiti** (d) Havana
150. The revolution in Mexico was led by
 (a) Simon Bolivar (b) Jose Maria Morelos (c) Ferdinand de Lesseps **(d) Miguel Hidalgo**
151. The liberator of Argentina was
 (a) **San Martin** (b) Dom Pedro (c) Bernardo O'Higgins (d) Marina Morelos
152. city acquired the nickname "Cottonopolis".
 (a) **Manchester** (b) Lancashire (c) Liverpool (d) Glasgow
153. Match and choose the correct answer from the code given below
 (a) Michael Faraday 1. Ark Wright
 (b) Elias Howe 2. Robert Fulton
 (c) Water Frame 3. Electricity
 (d) Steam Boat 4. Sewing machine
 (a) 1 3 4 2 (b) 1 4 2 3 **(c) 3 4 1 2** (d) 3 4 2 1

Lesson - 12

154. Napoleon was exiled first time to _____
 (a) **Elba** (b) St. Helena (c) Corsica (d) Waterloo
155. Napoleon was defeated by the allied forces of British, Belgians and Prussians at Waterloo in ____
 a) France (b) Germany **(c) Belgium** (d) Italy
156. **Assertion (A):** Utopian Socialist's recommended model communities, where the means of production would be collectively owned.
Reason (R): They promoted a visionary idea of a socialistic society, devoid of poverty and unemployment.
(a) Both A and R are correct. R explains A
 (b) Both A and R are correct. R does not explain A
 (c) A is correct but R is wrong (d) A is wrong but R is correct

157. Labour Unions were legalised in England in _____
 (a) 1815 (b) 1822 (c) **1824** (d) 1827
158. Match the following and select the answer from the code given below.
 (A) New Christianity 1. William Lovett
 (B) A New View of Society 2. Louis Blanc
 (C) Revue du Progres 3. Saint Simon
 (D) The People's Charter 4. Robert Owen
 (a) 2, 3, 4, 1 (b) **3, 4, 2, 1** (c) 1, 4, 3, 2 (d) 3, 1, 2, 4
159. Marx and Engels published the Communist Manifesto in _____
 (a) 1842 (b) **1848** (c) 1867 (d) 1871
160. **Assertion (A):** The Chartist movement was not a riot or revolt.
Reason (R): It was an organised movement of the working class.
 (a) **Both A and R are correct. R explains A**
 (b) Both A and R are correct. R does not explain A
 (c) A is correct but R is wrong
 (d) A is wrong but R is correct
161. The Chartist's principal newspaper was _____
 (a) The Poor Man's Guardian (b) The Charter (c) **The Northern Star** (d) Il Risorgimento
162. Louis Napoleon, the nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte, assumed the title _____
 (a) Napoleon II (b) **Napoleon III** (c) Duke of Orleans (d) Napoleon IV
163. The author of Code de la Nature is _____
 (a) Charles Fourier (b) **Étienne-Gabriel Morally** (c) Saint Simon (d) Bakunin
164. **Assertion (A):** The year 1848 was one of the distinct triumphs for nationalism.
Reason (R): Absolutism seemed dead for a while.
 (a) **Both A and R are correct. R explains A**
 (b) Both A and R are correct. R does not explain A
 (c) A is correct but R is wrong
 (d) A is wrong but R is correct
165. The Second International was founded in _____
 (a) **Paris** (b) Berlin (c) London (d) Rome
166. The Young Italy Movement was started in the year _____
 (a) 1822 (b) 1827 (c) **1831** (d) 1846
167. Parma, Modena and Tuscany were merged with the Kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia after _____
 (a) **plebiscite** (b) invasion of Charles Albert (c) Treaty of Solferina (d) Treaty of Villa Franca
168. _____ was called the "Hero of Two Worlds".
 (a) Charles Albert (b) Bismarck (c) Napoleon III (d) **Garibaldi**
169. The Seven Weeks' War was fought between _____
 (a) Denmark and Prussia (b) Piedmont-Sardinia and Austria
 (c) France and Prussia (d) **Austria and Prussia**
170. The Franco-Prussian War was triggered by _____
 (a) Convention of Gastein (b) **Ems telegram**
 (c) The treaty of Prague (d) Dispute over the control of Alsace-Lorraine
171. _____ delivered a series of Addresses to the German Nation.
 (a) Johann von Herder (b) Friedrich Schlegel (c) **J.G. Fichte** (d) Otto von Bismarck

172. **Assertion (A):** J.G. Fichte promoted the idea of nationalism among the Germans.
Reason (R): Fichte was the leader of Young Italy Movement.
- (a) Both A and R are correct. R explains A
 (b) Both A and R are correct. R does not explain A
 (c) **A is correct but R is wrong**
 (d) A is wrong but R is correct

173. Match and choose the correct answer from the code given below.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| (A) Metternich | 1. Ruler of Piedmont- Sardinia |
| (B) Charles X | 2. French Foreign Minister |
| (C) Gramont | 3. French King |
| (D) Charles Albert | 4. Chancellor of Austria-Hungary |
- (a) 1, 3, 4, 2 (b) 4, 2, 1, 3 (c) 4, 1, 2, 3 **(d) 4, 3, 2, 1**

Lesson – 13

174. What was the battle in which the French succeeded in pushing back the advancing army of Germans?

- (a) **Battle of Marne** (b) Battle of Tannenberg
 (c) Battle of Verdun (d) Battle of Somme

175. Laissez Faire is a word coined by

- (a) John A. Hobson (b) Karl Marx (c) Fischer **(d) Gournay**

176. 'An inquiry into the Nature and causes of the Wealth of Nations' was authored by

- (a) Adam smith** (b) Thomas Paine (c) Quesnay (d) Karl Marx

177. England decided on free trade policy in

- (a)1833** (b) 1836 (c) 1843 (d) 1858

178. **Assertion (A):** In the second half of the nineteenth century many nations were faced with the problem of surplus manufactures.

Reason (R): Surplus manufactures forced nations to find new markets.

- (a) A and R are correct. R explains A**
 (b) Both A and R are correct, R does not explain A
 (c) A is true but R is wrong
 (d) A is wrong and R is true

179. Tariff Act, 1879 was enacted by

- (a) **Germany** (b) France (c) Britain (d) USA

180. Shimonoseki Treaty was signed after the

- (a) Russo-Japanese war (b) Second Opium War
 (c) Second Anglo-Chinese War **(d) Sino-Japanese war**

181. The treaty of Portsmouth was signed at the mediation of

- (a) Spain (b) Britain **(c) USA** (d) France

182. Which country presented 21 demands to the President of the newly established Chinese Republic?

- (a) France (b) Russia **(c) Japan** (d) Britain

183. The new state of Albania was created based on the

- (a) Treaty of Bucharest, 1913 (b) Treaty of Versailles, 1919
(c) Treaty of London, 1913 (d) Treaty of St. Germaine

184. Which one of the following was not part of the Central Powers?

- (a) Bulgaria (b) Austria-Hungary (c) Turkey **(d) Montenegro**

185. With imminent attack on Paris, the French Government moved to
 (a) Marseilles (b) **Bordeaux** (c) Lyons (d) Versailles
186. Which one of the following was not a part of the Treaty of Versailles?
 (a) Germany was required to surrender Alsace - Lorraine to France
 (b) Saar valley to be given to France
 (c) The Rhineland was to be occupied by the Allies
 (d) **Danzig was to be under the control of Poland**
187. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?
 (a) Edict of Emancipation – Alexander II
 (b) Bloody Sunday - Nicholas II
 (c) 500 Serf riots in Russia - Nicholas I
 (d) **Treaty of Brest-Litovsk - Alexander III**
188. **Assertion (A):** The League of Nations was shown to have no teeth.
Reason (R): The principle of “collective security” could not be applied in actual practice.
 (a) **A and R are correct. R explains A**
 (b) A and R are correct but R does not explain A
 (c) A is correct but R is wrong
 (d) A is wrong and R is correct
189. **Assertion (A):** The Great Depression which affected the entire world had made no impact on USSR.
Reason (R): Land was declared as social property and distributed among poor Peasants.
 (a) **A and R are correct. R explains A.**
 (b) A and R are correct but R does not explain A.
 (c) A is correct but R is wrong.
 (d) A is wrong. R is correct.
190. The first Secretary General of the League of Nations Eric Drummond belonged to
 (a) France (b) South Africa (c) **Britain** (d) USA
191. The League of Nations was dissolved in
 (a) 1939 (b) 1941 (c) 1945 (d) **1946**
192. Who designated Hitler as the Chancellor of Germany?
 (a) General Ludendorff (b) **Von Hindenburg** (c) General Smuts (d) Alfred von Bethmann
193. What was the name of journal Mussolini edited?
 (a) **Avanti** (b) Pravda (c) Marxist (d) Mein Kampf

Lesson – 14

194. Which one of the following was not the cause for the outbreak of Second World War?
 (a) The unjust nature of the terms of Peace with Germany
 (b) Failure of the League of Nations
 (c) Economic Depression of 1930s
 (d) **National Liberation Movements in Colonies**
195. The Kellogg–Briand Pact was signed in the year
 (a) 1927 (b) **1928** (c) 1929 (d) 1930
196. **Assertion (A):** A Disarmament Conference was organised by the League of Nations at Geneva.
Reason (R): The matter came up for deliberation was Germany’s rearmament plan on a par with France.

- (a) Both A and R are correct. R explains A
 (b) Both A and R are correct. R does not explain A
 (c) A is correct but R is wrong
 (d) A is wrong but R is correct
197. In which year did Japan invade and seize Manchuria from China?
 (a) **1931** (b) 1932 (c) 1933 (d) 1934
198.emerged as the most powerful Industrial country in continental Europe towards the close of nineteenth century.
 (a) France (b) Spain (c) **Germany** (d) Austria
199. Under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, a plebiscite was to be held in in January 1935.
 (a) Sudetenland (b) Rhineland (c) **Saar** (d) Alsace
200. **Assertion (A):** The methods of warfare changed during the Second World War.
Reason (R): Trench warfare had given way to aerial bombing.
 (a) **Both A and R are correct. R explains A**
 (b) Both A and R are correct. R does not explain A
 (c) A is correct but R is wrong
 (d) A is wrong but R is correct
201. In 1939 Germany signed Non-aggression pact with
 (a) Austria (b) Italy (c) **Russia** (d) Britain
202. Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour was planned by
 (a) **Yamamoto** (b) Schuschnigg (c) Kaiser William II (d) Hirohito
203. Lend-Lease system introduced by President Roosevelt was helpful in
 (a) **providing additional soldiers to countries fighting the fascist forces**
 (b) safeguarding the Jews from the murderous attacks of Hitler's army
 (c) expanding the resources of the allies, supplying arms and ammunition
 (d) providing medical services to those wounded in the Second World War.
204. In August 1942, US forces in the Pacific was commanded by
 (a) **MacArthur** (b) Eisenhower (c) General de Gaulle (d) George Marshall
205. The US navy defeated the Japanese navy in the Battle of
 (a) Britain (b) Guadalcanal (c) El Alamein (d) **Midway**
206. German forces suffered their first reverses at
 (a) Potsdam (b) **El Alamein** (c) Stalingrad (d) Midway
207. Which one of the following was not a declaration of the Potsdam conference?
 (a) East Prussia to be divided into two parts: northern part going to the Soviet Union, and the southern part to Poland.
 (b) Poland to receive the former free city of Danzig.
 (c) Germany to be divided into four occupation zones to be governed by the USSR, Great Britain, the United States and France
 (d) **Trieste was to be divided into Zone A and Zone B. Zone A went to Italy, while zone B was awarded to Yugoslavia**
208. Which one of the following was not the result of the Second World War?
 (a) Second World War was fatal to many European monarchies.
 (b) The Labour Party government in Britain established a welfare state.
 (c) **The struggle against Fascism ended in the triumph of Imperialism**
 (d) The United States and Soviet Russia emerged as two super powers in the world.

209. Which of the following pairs is correct?
 1) General de Gaulle - France
 2) Haile Selassie - Ethiopia
 3) General Badoglio - Japan
 4) Admiral Yamamoto - Italy
(a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3 (c) 3 and 4 (d) All are correct
210. France joined the Second Opium War
 (a) to help Britain in the war
 (b) to carve out a separate sphere of influence to France
(c) to obtain permission for religious activities
 (d) to establish the French rights to engage in opium trade.
211. The end of Manchu dynasty came in the year
 (a) 1908 (b) 1911 **(c) 1912** (d) 1916
212. The dispute that led to the Spanish- American War in 1898 was on
(a) Cuba (b) the Philippines (c) Puerto Rico (d) Batavia
213. **Assertion (A):** On 4 July 1946 the Philippines became independent.
Reason (R): Philippines joined the US-dominated South East Asian Treaty Organisation.
 (a) Both A and R are correct. R explains A
(b) Both A and R are correct. R does not explain A
 (c) A is correct but R is wrong
 (d) A is wrong but R is correct

LESSON – 15

214. By the end of 1947 the only country left out of the Soviet influence in eastern Europe was
 (a) East Germany **(b) Czechoslovakia** (c) Greece (d) Turkey
215. **Assertion (A):** Stalin criticised Churchill as a warmonger.
Reason (R): Churchill had earlier called for a western alliance against communism.
(a) Both A and R are correct; R explains A
 (b) Both A and R are correct; R does not explain A
 (c) A is correct and R is wrong
 (d) A is wrong and R is correct
216. The term "Cold War" was coined by
 (a) Bernard Baruch **(b) George Orwell** (c) George Kennan (d) Churchill
217. **Assertion (A):** The soviet foreign minister dubbed the Marshall Plan as "dollar imperialism".
Reason (R): In the Soviet view, Marshall Plan was little more than a ploy to spread American influence.
(a) Both A and R are correct; R explains A
 (b) Both A and R are correct; R does not explain A
 (c) A is correct and R is wrong
 (d) A is wrong and R is correct
218. Marshall aid was for the purpose of _____
 (a) **Economic reconstruction of Europe**
 (b) Protection of capitalistic enterprises.
 (c) Establishment of American hegemony in Europe
 (d) forming a military alliance against Soviet Russia

219. Truman doctrine advocated _____
 (a) **financial aid to stop the spread of communism**
 (b) supply of weapons to the insurgents in colonies
 (c) interference in internal affairs of east European countries
 (d) permanent army to UN under US Commander
220. Arrange the following in chronological order
 1) Warsaw Pact 2) CENTO 3) SEATO 4) NATO
 (a) 4, 2, 3, 1 (b) 1, 3, 2, 4 **(c) 4, 3, 2, 1** (d) 1, 2, 3, 4
221. The aim of the Baghdad Pact was to _____
 (a) protect England's leadership in the Middle East
 (b) exploit the oil resources in the region
(c) prevent communist influence
 (d) destabilise the government in Iraq
222. US intervention in Lebanon was opposed by _____
 (a) Turkey **(b) Iraq** (c) India (d) Pakistan
223. The term "Third World" was coined by _____
(a) Alfred Sauvy (b) Marshall (c) Molotov (d) Harry Truman
224. Match and choose the correct answer from the code given below
 (a) Indonesia 1. Jawaharlal Nehru
 (b) Egypt 2. Tito
 (c) Ghana 3. Kwame Nkrumah
 (d) Yugoslavia 4. Gamal Abdel Nasser
 (e) India 5. Sukarno
 (a) 5 3 4 2 1 (b) 1 3 2 4 5 **(c) 5 4 3 2 1** (d) 1 2 3 4 5
225. The first Summit of NAM was held at _____
(a) Belgrade (b) Beijing (c) Bandung (d) Pali
226. **Assertion (A):** The Second World War proved that the League of Nation was a failure.
Reason (R): World leaders realised the need for the creation of an effective organisation to prevent another war.
(a) Both A and R are correct; R explains A
 (b) Both A and R are correct; R does not explain A
 (c) A is correct but R is wrong
 (d) A is wrong and R is correct
227. On 24 October 1945, the UNO came into existence with _____
 (a) 100 members (b) 72 members **(c) 51 members** (d) 126 members
228. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct?
Statement I : The Birth of UNO coincided with the beginning of Cold War.
Statement II : During the Cold War period, the UNO played an important role in preventing wars.
Statement III : But in disputes involving the permanent members of the Security Council, the UNO was a mute spectator.
 (a) I, II (b) II, III (c) I, III **(d) All the above**
229. Suez Canal connects the Red Sea with the _____
 (a) Gulf of Aden (b) Gulf of Khambat **(c) Mediterranean Sea** (d) Arabian Sea
230. Trygve Lie, the first Secretary General of the UNO, belonged to _____
 (a) Burma (b) Japan (c) Singapore **(d) Norway**

231. **Assertion (A):** In 2017, Britain voted to exit the European Union.
Reason (R): Britain's exit is known as Brexit.
- Both A and R are correct; R explains A
 - Both A and R are correct; R does not explain A**
 - A is correct and R is wrong
 - A is wrong and R is correct
232. Glasnost denotes _____
- transparency and openness**
 - democratisation of Communist Party of Soviet Union
 - restructuring of the Soviet Federal Assembly
 - reinventing communism
233. Soviet Union disintegrated on _____
- November 17, 1991
 - December 8, 1991**
 - May 1, 1991
 - October 17, 1991

Unit 1 - Rise of Nationalism in India

Two Marks:

- What is Nationalism?**
 - ❖ "Nationalism" means "Loyalty and devotion to a Nation".
 - ❖ Tendency to exalt and place one Nation above all others.
- Describe the implications of the new land tenures?**
 - ❖ The "Commodification" of the land.
 - ❖ "Commercialization of Agriculture" in India.
- Write a note on Indigo revolt?**
 - ❖ The peasants rebelled against in 1859-60.
 - ❖ Indian tenants were forced to grow "indigo" by Europeans.
- Discuss the importance of 'Ilbert Bill'.**
 - ❖ The Indian Judges were empowered thought the "Ilbert Bill" to try Europeans.
 - ❖ This bill was amended by European Opposition.
- Identify the prominent early Indian Nationalists?**
 - ❖ S.N Banerjee, W.C. Banerjee, Dadabhai Naoroji, Gokhale.

Three Marks:

- Analyse Macaulay's 'Minute on Indian Education'.**
 - ❖ English education system was introduced by Macaulay.
 - ❖ Macaulay wrote his famous "Minute on Indian Education" in 1835.
 - ❖ Started schools, Colleges and universities.
- Point out the Role played by the press in creating Nationalist consciousness in British India.**
 - ❖ They spread the ideas of autonomous and democracy.
 - ❖ The people on several issues affecting the country
 - ❖ They thought people important issues of public interest.

3. Describe the way in which indentured labour was organized in British India?

- ❖ The colonial state allowed “agents” (kanganis) to trick indigent labourers.
- ❖ The workers were contracted for a period of five years.
- ❖ They worked in the coffee and tea plantations of Sri Lanka.

4. What were the items which constituted Home charges?

- ❖ The share to be paid to the shareholders of the company.
- ❖ Guaranteed interest to investors in railways.
- ❖ Pensions to retired officials and generals.

Five Marks:

1. Examine the Socio - economic causes for the rise of nationalism British in India.

- ❖ The British destroyed the Indian land system.
- ❖ Agriculture was commercialized
- ❖ The land was converted into a commodity for sale.
- ❖ Indian tenants were forced to grow Indigo.
- ❖ Indigo rebellion took place against British oppression.
- ❖ The British government pursued a policy of Laissez faire.
- ❖ The British extended their policy of non-intervention even to famines.
- ❖ Indians migrated as indentured labours for 5 years.

2. To what extent the repressive and racist policy measures of the British were responsible for the national awakening in India.

Repressive laws:

- ❖ 1870-The Indian penal code was enacted.
- ❖ Toll tax reduction for British Fabric.
- ❖ The bill was amended to suit the European interests.

Racist policies:

- ❖ Racial discrimination, anti Indian policy measure.
- ❖ The exclusion of the Indians from higher official positions.
- ❖ The age limit was reduced to 19 for ICS exam.

3. Explain the objectives of the Indian National Congress and contributions of the early Nationalists to the cause of India's liberation from the Colonial rule.

The objectives of the Indian National Congress:

- ❖ Opportunity for participation in the government.
- ❖ The land revenue should be reduced and farmers should be protected.
- ❖ The imposition of heavy Tax on the imported goods.
- ❖ The complete separation of the executive and the judiciary.

Contribution of the early Nationalists:

- ❖ Dadabhai Naoroji- Drain of wealth theory.
- ❖ Tilak- Declared Swaraj is my birth right.
- ❖ S N Banerjee-The editor of the Bengali magazine.

Unit 2 - Rise of Extremism and Swadeshi Movement**Two Marks:**

1. **What was called the Mendicant policy of the Moderates?**
 - ❖ Cautious approach,
 - ❖ prayers and
 - ❖ petitions.

2. **Identify the leaders of the epicentres of militant nationalism in British India.**
 - ❖ Lala Lajapat Rai
 - ❖ Bipin Chandra Pal
 - ❖ Bala Gangadhar Tialk

3. **Why was militant nationalism was on the decline by 1908?**
 - ❖ The Patriotism glued with the Hindu belief's was not accepted by the Muslim.
 - ❖ The Surat split of 1907 was another contributing factor to this decline.

4. **What were the repressive measures adopted by the colonial government to Crush the nationalist movements?**
 - ❖ 1904 - The University act.
 - ❖ 1908 - The explosives substances act.
 - ❖ 1910 - The Indian press act.
 - ❖ 1911 - The prevention of seditious meetings act.

Three Marks:

1. **Give an account of the preceding of Surat session that ended in the split of the Congress.**
 - ❖ The resolutions that were passed in the Calcutta session in 1906.
 - ❖ The militants decided to oppose the election of Rash Behari Gosh.
 - ❖ The militants proposed Lala Lajpat Rai's name for the next congress president.

2. **What do you know of Coral Mill strike of 1908?**
 - ❖ The workers, who were inspired by the V.O.C and Siva speeches.
 - ❖ The workers decided to the strike.
 - ❖ Finally, the mill owners decided to concede their demands.

3. **Outline the essence of the Alipore Bomb Case.**
 - ❖ A conspiracy was hatched there kill "Douglas Kings Ford".
 - ❖ They killed two English Women's.
 - ❖ Prafulla Chaki committed suicide, Khudiram Bose was hanged.

4. **Write about the Swadeshi venture of V.O.C.**
 - ❖ V.O.C. registred "The swadeshi steam Navigation Company".
 - ❖ He Purchased two steamships "S.S Gallia and S.S Lawoe".
 - ❖ V.O.C. got the support of the people.

5. Why was collector Ashe killed by Vanchinathan.

- ❖ Repression of the Swadeshi effort in Tuticorin.
- ❖ The subsequent arrest and humiliation of the Swadeshi leaders.
- ❖ Anger among the youth.
- ❖ In 1911 Ashe was shot dead at Maniyachi Railway station.

Five Marks:

1. Attempt an account of "Swadeshi Movement" in TamilNadu.

- ❖ The Swadeshi movement received great support in Tirunelveli district.
- ❖ Development of vernacular speech against British
- ❖ "Swadeshi meetings" at "Marina Beach".
- ❖ V.O.C started "The Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company."
- ❖ He purchased two steamships "SS. Gallia" and SS Lawoe.
- ❖ The Hindu and Swadeshi Mitran journal started by G. Subramaniam.
- ❖ V.O.C and Siva were arrested.
- ❖ The collector of Tirunelveli Robert Ashe was killed by Vanchinathan.

2. Write about the role played by V. O. Chidambaram in Indian National Movement.

Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company:

- ❖ V.O.C started the "Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company"
- ❖ He purchased two steamships "S.S. Gallia" and S.S. Lawoe.

The Coral Mill Strike:

- ❖ The workers, who were inspired by the address of V.O.C and Siva, went on strike in 1908.
- ❖ The workers' government decided to suppress the strike.

V.O.C and Siva's Imprisonment:

- ❖ V.O.C and Siva were arrested.
- ❖ V.O.C got life term (20 years) for abetting him.

Unit 3 - Impact of World War I on Indian Freedom Movement

Two Marks:

1. What was the background for the launch of the Khilafat movement?

- ❖ Britain decided to weaken the position of Turkey so "Treaty of Sevres" was signed.
- ❖ The abolishment of the Caliphate was seen as a blow to Islam.

2. Name the book and weekly published by Annie Besant.

- ❖ Weekly : The Commonwealth
- ❖ Book : How India Wrought for Freedom

3. Describe the Defence of India Act, 1915. It was an.

- ❖ Emergency criminal law during First World War.
- ❖ The intention of curtailing nationalist and revolutionary activities.

Three Marks:

1. Discuss the twin objectives of the Home Rule League?

- ❖ The Home Rule for India in British Empire.
- ❖ The Motherland among the Indian Masses.

2. What were the demands of the Khilafat movement presented to the Paris Peace Conference held in March 1920?

- ❖ The Sultan of Turkey's position of Caliph should not be disturbed.
- ❖ The Muslim sacred places must be handed over to the Sultan.
- ❖ The Sultan must be left with sufficient territory.

3. What was the impact and significance of the Madras Labour Union?

- ❖ This union adopted collective bargaining.
- ❖ It used trade unionism as a weapon for class struggle.
- ❖ This wave spread to other parts of India.

Five Marks:

1. Highlight the important provisions of Lucknow Pact.

- ❖ Provinces should be in administration and finance.
- ❖ Four-fifths of the Central and Provincial Legislative Councils should be elected.
- ❖ Half of the executive council members were to be Indians elected by the councils themselves.
- ❖ The Congress also agreed to separate electorates for Muslims in provincial elections.
- ❖ Anyone associated with Government jobs should be equalised.
- ❖ This pact Hindu-Muslim co-operation.

2. Narrate the work done by two Home Rule Movements one under Tilak and another under Annie Besant.

Home Rule Movement under Tilak :

- ❖ Tilak inaugurated the Home Rule League at Bombay.
- ❖ Tilak's League was organised 6 branches.

Home Rule Movement under Annie Besant:

- ❖ Besant inaugurated the Home Rule League at Madras .
- ❖ She spread few idea of Home Rule.
- ❖ She declared that "the price of India's loyalty is India's Freedom".

Unit 4 - Advent of Gandhi and Mass Mobilisation

Two Marks:

1. Who were the local leaders to accompany Gandhiji to Champaran?

- ❖ Rajendra Prasad,
- ❖ Mazharul Huq,
- ❖ Acharya Kripalani,
- ❖ Mahadeva Desai.

2. Why was Servants of India Society founded?

- ❖ It was formed for train Indians of welfare work.
- ❖ Its members were involved in relief and literacy.

3. Write about Bahishkrit Hitakarani Sabha.

- ❖ Bahiskrit Hitakarani Sabha was founded by Dr.Ambedkar.
- ❖ This Sabha for the welfare of Excluded.

4. **Why was the Rowlatt Act opposed by the nationalists?**
 - ❖ The act empowered the government to imprison any person without trial.
 - ❖ The elected Central legislature members also opposing this bill.
5. **What do you know of the Mahad Satyagraha launched by Dr Ambedkar.**
 - ❖ To establish the civic right of the untouchables to public Tanks and wells.
 - ❖ To secure removal of disabilities imposed and untouchables.
6. **What was agreed upon according to Gandhi - Irwin pact?**
 - ❖ It marked the “end of civil disobedience” in India.
 - ❖ Irwin agreed to release tens of thousands of Indian who had been jailed during the movement.

Three Marks:

1. **Write a note on the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.**
 - ❖ Took place on 1919 in Amristar
 - ❖ Dyer Ordered firing on the trapped crowd with guns and rifles.
 - ❖ Rabindranath Tagore “ Knight hood as a protest”.
2. **Write about the Dyarchy in provinces.**
 - ❖ Dyarchy means double form of government.
 - ❖ Law and order and Finance were reserved for the Whitemen.
 - ❖ The Local bodies like health and education were transfered for the Indians.
3. **What is the importance of the poona pact?**
 - ❖ The British government announced “The communal Award in 1932”.
 - ❖ Fast unto death in Yervada Jail Gandhi.
 - ❖ A new agreement Gandhiji and Ambedkar called the poona pact.
4. **Point out the difference between pro-changers and no changers.**

| Pro-changers | No changers |
|--|---|
| They Proposed a new line of activity. | They wanted to continue the Gandhian line |
| They Wanted council entry. | They opposed council entry. |
| They wanted to activate entry into electoral politics. | They argued that electoral politics would divert the attention of Nationalists. |

Five Marks:

1. **Discuss the context of launching of the Non- cooperation movement and its outcome.**
Launch of Non- cooperation movement:
 - ❖ Gandhi decided to launch the Non- cooperation movement.
 - ❖ To decided the boycott of schools, colleges, courts, government offices.
 - ❖ To decided that return in government titles and awards.

Impact of the Non- cooperation movement:

- ❖ Schools colleges and Vidyapeetham were established by the natives.
- ❖ Several leading lawyers gave up their practice.
- ❖ Workers and peasants had gone on strike across the country.
- ❖ The government dealt with repression as usual.

2. Estimate the role of Mahatma Gandhi in Indian Freedom Struggle.

- ❖ 1917 – Chambaran movement
- ❖ 1918 – Sathiyagraha movement
- ❖ 1918 – Ahmedabad struggle
- ❖ 1918 – Khedha struggle
- ❖ 1919 – He supported the Khilafat movement and participated in conferences.
- ❖ 1920 – He started Non co-operation movement.
- ❖ 1922 – The Non cooperation was withdrawn by the Chauri Chura incident.
- ❖ 1930 – He went “Dandi March” for against tax on salt.
- ❖ 1932 – Poona Pact with Ambedkar.
- ❖ 1942 – He started “Quit India Movement”.

3. Sketch the educational career of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar with particular focus on his activism to secure social justice to the depressed classes?

- ❖ Ambedkar was always concerned about the education and employment.
- ❖ He fought for the education of masses without discrimination of caste and sex.
- ❖ His famous slogan was “Educate, unite, struggle”.
- ❖ He wanted to use education to establish justice, equality, fraternity, in society.
- ❖ He started a magazine called Mook Nayak.
- ❖ This system in only for freelancers.

Unit 5 - Period of Radicalism in Anti-imperialist Struggles**Two Marks:**

- 1. Identify the persons who appeared and defended the accused in the Meerut Conspiracy case.**
 - ❖ K.F. Nariman
 - ❖ M.C. Chagla
- 2. What do you know of the notorious sessions Judge of Gorakhpur H.E. Holmes?**
 - ❖ The “Kanpur conspiracy case” came before the sessions judge H.E. Holmes of Gorakhpur.
 - ❖ He awarded death sentence to “172 Peasents” for their involvement in the “Chauri Chura case”
- 3. Which incident was known as the second Lahore Conspiracy Case?**
 - ❖ The murder of Saunders case.
 - ❖ In this case Bhagat Singh, Rajaguru, Sukdev were arrested and later were sentenced to death.
- 4. Why is J.N. Tata called the father of Indian Modern industry.**
 - ❖ J.N.Tata came from a parsi business family in Baroda.
 - ❖ He was the first successful Indian entrepreneurs.

Three Marks:

- 1. Explain how Surya Sen organised the Chitagong Armoury Raid.**
 - ❖ He planned a rebellion to occupy Chittagong in a guerrilla-style operation.
 - ❖ They planned to cut off all communication networks to isolate the region.
 - ❖ Simultaneous attack were launched on telegraph offices, the armoury and the police barracks.
- 2. Write a short note on TISCO.**
 - ❖ The Tata Iron and Steel Company was set up in Sakchi, Bihar.
 - ❖ It was set up by a part of swadeshi effort.
 - ❖ In 1912–13 Its production was 31,000 tons.
- 3. Write about the contribution of singaravelar to the promotion of trade unionism in South India.**
 - ❖ He organised many trade unions in South India.
 - ❖ He first ever celebration of May Day in the country.
 - ❖ The main organiser of the strike in South India Railways (1928)

Five Marks:

- 1. Discuss Bhagat singh's radical strand of nationalism and his revolutionary activism that led to his hanging .**
 - ❖ Bhagat singh was born in Punjab.
 - ❖ The "Jallianwala Bagh massacre" happened when Bhagat singh was 14 years old.
 - ❖ Bhagat Singh attempted to throw bomb in the central legislative assembly.
 - ❖ But it did not kill anybody.
 - ❖ Bhagat singh Rajguru and Sukhdev were sentenced to death.
- 2. Write an account of the industrial development in colonial India during 1919 – 1939.**
 - ❖ A Short Slug the output of textile industry began to pick up.
 - ❖ The number of looms and spindles increased considerably.
 - ❖ The Scindia steamship Company was a Pioneer in the shipping industry.
 - ❖ To industries, which registered impressive growth, were sugar and cement.
 - ❖ A cement factory started at Madhukkarai in Coimbatore district.

Unit 6 - Communalism in Nationalist Politics

Two Marks:

- 1. Why was supported to British by Syed Ahmed Khan?**
 - ❖ He also thought that in a country ruled by Hindus, Muslims worried not get proper help.
 - ❖ Competitive examinations for government service began to increase the fear of Muslims.
- 2. Write a short note on Separate Electorate.**
 - ❖ Muslims could vote for his Muslim Candidates.
 - ❖ Minto-Morley reforms act granted separate constitutional identity to the Muslims.
- 3. What were the demands put forth by Muslim under the leadership of Aga Khan.**
 - ❖ Representation of Muslims in government jobs.
 - ❖ Appointment of Muslim judges in High Courts.

Three Marks:

- 1. How did Gandhi view the Malabar Rebellion of 1921.**
 - ❖ In the Bloody Malabar rebellion 1921.
 - ❖ Gandhi himself viewed it as a Hindu - Muslim conflict.
 - ❖ Muslim leaders to tender a public apology for the happenings in Malabar.
- 2. State the importance of minto - Morley reforms of 1909.**
 - ❖ This act gave separate Electorates for muslims.
 - ❖ Eight seats to muslims in the imperial legislative council.
 - ❖ In the state government madras - 4, Bombay-4, Bengal-5

Five Marks:

- 1. Trace the origin and growth in communalism in British India.**

Hindu Revivalism:

 - ❖ Hindu revivalism found its voice in politics through the Arya Samaj.

Rise up Muslims consciousness:

 - ❖ Islam was securing its articulation through the Aligarh movement.

Divide and rule policy of British:

 - ❖ The British identified the congressmen with Hindu communalism and the revivalists.

Weak policy of the Congress:

 - ❖ Indian National Congress pursued the policy of appeasing Muslims.

Religion in local body elections:

 - ❖ Hindus were wresting the control of municipal Boards from the Muslims.
- 2. Hindu nationalism, Muslim nationalism, and Indian nationalism were equally responsible for the partition of the country. How?**

Hindu Nationalism:

 - ❖ It tried to expand the Hindu Rashtra doctrine.
 - ❖ It considered Non- Hindus as foreigners.

Muslim Nationalism:

 - ❖ In 1940, Muslims demanded a separate state.
 - ❖ Direct Action Day was observed in 1946.

Indian Nationalism:

 - ❖ Failure to condemn Hindu -Muslim riots.
 - ❖ Congress did not oppose the partition plan.

Unit 7 - Last Phase of Indian National Movement**Two Marks:**

- 1. What is the importance of Lahore resolution?**
 - ❖ The demand for a separate nation for Muslims.
 - ❖ It insisted the separation of India Pakistan.
- 2. State the main features of August offer.**
 - ❖ "Dominion" status at some unspecified future.
 - ❖ Expansion of the viceroy's council to accommodate more Indians in it.

3. Why was the Cripps Mission rejected by the congress?

- ❖ The offer of “Dominion Status” was too little.
- ❖ Confusion prevailed over the partition of India.

4. How did Captain Mohan Singh organise the INA?

- ❖ The Indian prisoners of wars were left under Mohan Singh's command.
- ❖ He formed the Indian National Army with 40,000 prisoners of Wars.

Three Marks:**1. Name the organisations which did not participate in the Quit India Movement.**

- ❖ The Muslim league.
- ❖ The Hindu MahaSabha
- ❖ Shiromani Akali Dal

2. Explain the reasons for the removal of S.C Bose from the INC.

- ❖ He was isolated within the Congress.
- ❖ Most of the Congress leaders refused Cooperation with Bose.
- ❖ Bose founded the forward bloc party.

3. What was the context in which Gandhi thought of Quit India Movement?

- ❖ The colonial government did not any assurance of independence.
- ❖ The proposals of the Cripps made Gandhiji lose faith in the British.
- ❖ Gandhiji's decided to launch Quit India Movement.

Five Marks:**1. Discuss the course of the Quit India Movement.**

- ❖ When Gandhi announced the Quit India Movement.
- ❖ INC leaders including Gandhi were arrested.
- ❖ The yearly stage of the struggle was centred in urban areas.
- ❖ It spread in its second phase into the village.
- ❖ Clandestine Radio, and the press being censored.
- ❖ The number of persons arrested across India stood at 91,836.
- ❖ The police shot dead 1060 persons during the same period.

2. How far was the INA trial instrumental in intensifying the freedom struggle?

- ❖ The INA trials were held at the Red Fort in New Delhi.
- ❖ Nehru argued on behalf of Indian.
- ❖ The press in India reported the trials with all empathy.
- ❖ There were hartals and even general Strikes across the nation.
- ❖ The funds were raised for the defence of INA soldiers.
- ❖ The INA Week was observed.

3. Write a Paragraph about the Rajaji Formula.

- ❖ Rajagopalachari resolved the issue of separate state for Muslim league
- ❖ A post-war commission was to be formed to the Muslims were in absolute majority.
- ❖ Whether they would prefer Pakistan.
- ❖ The border district could choose to join either of the two sovereign states.
- ❖ The implementation of the scheme would wait till after the full transfer of power.

Unit 8 - Reconstruction of Post-colonial India**Two Marks:****1. What do you know of instrument of Accession?**

- ❖ A legal document, introduced in Government of India Act 1935.
- ❖ This document used during the partition of India.

2. Describe the composition of constituent Assembly?

- ❖ Rajendra Prasad was elected chairman of the house.
- ❖ Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was the chairman of the drafting committee.

3. What is the significance of article 370 of the constitution?

- ❖ Autonomous status to the state of Jammu and Kashmir.
- ❖ Kashmir is a part of Independent India.

4. What justified the police action in Hyderabad to get in integrated into Union of India?

- ❖ The Nizam of Hyderabad refused to join India.
- ❖ The "police action" executed in Hyderabad within 48 hours.

5. What was the essence of the JVP committee's recommendations?

- ❖ The "JVP committee" reported that demand for linguistic states.
- ❖ In the given context as "narrow provincialism".

Three Marks:**1. How was the Raja of Kashmir made to sign the instrument of Accession?**

- ❖ Maharaja of Kashmir was opposed to accession.
- ❖ But Hari Singh could not stop the marauders from Pakistan raided Kashmir.
- ❖ When he sought India's help, Patel said he should sign the annexure.

2. What are the hallmarks of our Indian Constitution?

- ❖ Fundamental rights to Indian Citizen.
- ❖ The principle of universal adult franchise.
- ❖ Election commission.
- ❖ Sovereignty of India to make laws.
- ❖ Freedom of judiciary.

3. Highlight the tragic consequences of partition.

- ❖ Communal riots had become normal in many parts of India.
- ❖ Between 2 and 5 lakh people died.
- ❖ 15 million people migrated.

4. Explain the five principles of Panch Sheel.

- ❖ Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.
- ❖ Mutual non-aggression.
- ❖ Mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs.
- ❖ Equality and cooperation for mutual benefit.
- ❖ Peaceful co-existence.

Five Marks:

1. What are the problems in the merger of princely States with the Indian Union and how they were ably handled by Patel and Nehru.

- ❖ The task of integrating the princely states into the Indian union was achieved by August 15, 1947.
- ❖ The unification was achieved by Sardar Vallabhai Patel.

Annexation of Hyderabad

- ❖ Following Nizam's announcement, Communists led the Telangana people's movement.
- ❖ So India had taken military action within 48 hours and annexed

Annexation of Junagadh:

- ❖ King of Junagadh wanted to join Pakistan so people rebelled.
- ❖ Patel held a public referendum on the Junagadh people and annexed with Indian Union.

Annexation of Kashmir:

- ❖ Maharaja Hari Singh could not stop the Marauders from Pakistan who raided Kashmir.
- ❖ When Hari Singh sought India's help, Patel said he should sign the annexure.

2. Trace the different stages in the reorganisation of Indian states from 1920 to 1956.

- ❖ 1920- Demand for linguistic provinces.
- ❖ 1928- Nehru report asked for linguistic provinces.
- ❖ 1948- The Linguistic States Commission was established.
- ❖ 1949- JVP committee rejected linguistic provinces.
- ❖ 1955- The states reorganisation was organised.
- ❖ 1956- The states reorganisation Act was enacted.

Unit 9 - Envisioning a New Socio-Economic Order

Two Marks:

1. Give an account of the conditions of the Indian economy at the time of independence.

- ❖ The level of poverty was very high.
- ❖ Many skilled artisans had lost their livelihood.
- ❖ The per capita income from agriculture was very low.

2. What were the immediate tasks before the new government headed by Jawaharlal Nehru?

- ❖ Developing of economy.
- ❖ Improving conditions in agriculture.
- ❖ Widening the manufacturing sector.

3. What do you understand by the Socialistic Pattern of Society? (any two)

- ❖ The reduction of inequalities.
- ❖ Elimination of exploitation.
- ❖ Equal opportunity to education and employment.
- ❖ Prevention of concentration of wealth.

4. Write about the Bhoodan Movement.

- ❖ The “Bhoodan Movement” was started by Vinobabhave.
- ❖ To surrender their surplus land voluntarily.

Three Marks:**1. What are the main objective of the Tenancy reforms?**

- ❖ To regulate the rent.
- ❖ To secure the rights of the Tenant.
- ❖ To confer ownership rights on the tenants.

2. What was the outcome of Green Revolution in India?

- ❖ India achieved self - Sufficiency in food production.
- ❖ Increase in the production of milk and eggs.
- ❖ They used Chemical Fertilizers and pesticides.

3. Describe the integrated Rural Development programme introduced by the union government in the 1980's.

- ❖ To improve the economic status of rural families.
- ❖ Government supply of cows or goats for dairying.
- ❖ This plan also help to set up small shops or other trade related businesses.

4. What were the reasons for agricultural backwardness in India?

1. Institutional factors - The social and economic relations between the land-owners and the cultivators.

2. Technological factors - Technological factors relate to did not use of better seeds, use of chemical fertilizers, use of machinery.

Five Marks:**1. Assess the Educational progress made in independent India.**

- ❖ The literacy levels have been increased in India form 18.3% to 74%.
- ❖ Female literacy still lags behind the male literacy rate at 65% was compared to 82% among men.
- ❖ There has been a great increase in the number of schools from the primary to Senior High School level.
- ❖ 43 central universities and 316 State universities were functioning.
- ❖ SSA and RMSA programs where launched to prevent dropout.

2. Assess the achievement of the first two five years plans.

- ❖ The first five years plans focused on developing agriculture.
- ❖ The share of agriculture in total outlay honered between 20 and 24%.
- ❖ The second plan commonly referred to as “Mahalanobis Plan”.
- ❖ Development of heavy industry for achieving economic growth.
- ❖ The share of industry in plan was increased from 6% to 24%.
- ❖ The first two plans had set fairly modest targets of growth at about 4%
- ❖ These growth rates were achieved so that the first two plans.

Unit 10 - Modern World: The Age of Reason**Two Marks:**

1. **Write about the Medici family in Florence.**
 - ❖ The "Medici" Family was a powerful merchant family in Florence.
 - ❖ Cosimo de Medici was engaged in banking with many branches across Italy.
2. **What do you know of the Papal Bull of 1493?**
 - ❖ It declared that any new discoveries west of the line belonged to Spain.
 - ❖ Portugal was not happy with the arrangement.
3. **What was the significant outcome of Spanish Armada?**
 - ❖ The English easily destroyed the Spanish Armada.
 - ❖ This marked the rise of the British as an important power in modern world.
4. **Highlight the work of the Council of Trent.**
 - ❖ The celibacy of the priests and the supremacy of the Pope were upheld.
 - ❖ It supported the image worship of Jesus and Mary in all churches.
5. **Why is Joan of Arc remembered in history?**
 - ❖ In the Hundred years War, the French king was helped by Joan of Arc.
 - ❖ She fought Courageously and won the battle at Orleans.

Three Marks:

1. **Why did Italy become the birth place of Renaissance?**
 - ❖ The belief that they were descendants of the ancient Romans.
 - ❖ They learnt to write Latin as the ancient Romans did.
 - ❖ Florence had produced Dante and Petrarch.
2. **Discuss the contribution of society of Jesus to the counter- reformation movement in Europe.**
 - ❖ It used to education as a tool to teach the Catholic religion.
 - ❖ They set up various educational institutions to promote.
 - ❖ The Jesuits, helped in raising the standard of the church.
3. **Write about the voyage of Columbus in 1492.**
 - ❖ Columbus sailed from the harbour of Palos.
 - ❖ He came to a land which he believed to be India.
 - ❖ But it was really a new continent, America.

Five Marks:

1. **Analyse the contributions of Florentines to Italian Renaissance.**
 - ❖ Dante's "Divine Comedy" is a summation of medieval culture.
 - ❖ Petrarch produced work both in Latin and in Italian.
 - ❖ Boccaccio produced "Decameron Tales" a collection of 100 stories.
 - ❖ Machiavelli's "The Prince" as a political guide for the rulers.
 - ❖ Leonardo Da Vinci's masterpieces include virgin of the rocks, lost supper and Mona Lisa.
 - ❖ Raphael's famous work is Madonna and Child.
 - ❖ Galileo Galilei discovered the telescope and discovered the spots of the Sun.
 - ❖ He accepted the views of Copernicus who propounded the heliocentric theory.

2. What are the causes of protestant reformation? How did martin Luther organize the movement in Germany?

- ❖ The practice of sale of indulgence.
- ❖ Sale of church posts for money.
- ❖ Members of the great merchant families such as the “Medicis” become popes.
- ❖ Erasmus in his book “The Praise of Folly”
- ❖ Martin Luther a Christian priest, rose in revolt in Germany against Rome.
- ❖ He wrote “95 complaints” against the Rome church.
- ❖ As the Protestants became popular there was a civil war in Germany.

Unit 11 - The Age of Revolutions

Two Marks:

1. What do you know about the Boston Tea Party?

- ❖ The Boston Massacre around 100 activities dressed like Native Americans, boarded.
- ❖ The three ships carrying tea and threw 342 boxes into the sea at Boston.

2. Point out the importance of the Battle of Saratoga.

- ❖ During the American war of Independence the “Battle of Saratoga” was turning point.
- ❖ The British General Burgoyne was forced to surrender.

3. Discuss the three Estates of ancient régime.

- ❖ Clergy
- ❖ Nobility
- ❖ Commoners

4. Highlight the essential features of industrial Revolution.

- ❖ The invention of new machines.
- ❖ Developments in transport and Communication.

Three Marks:

4. Discuss the important provisions of the Treaty of Paris signed in 1783.

- ❖ Britain recognized the freedom of 13 colonies.
- ❖ The formation of a new country the United State of America.
- ❖ Spain obtained Florida from Great Britain.

5. Analyse the significance of American Revolution.

- ❖ The concepts of democracy and Republic became Widespread.
- ❖ Education gained prominence.
- ❖ The principle of federalism become widespread.

6. Long before the revolution of 1789, there was a revolution in the realm of Ideas, Explain.

- ❖ **Montesquieu** - opposed the concentration of power in a single hand.
- ❖ **Voltaire** - criticized the French administration under the rule of the monarchs
- ❖ **Rousseau** - argued that the relationship between the rulers and ruled should be bound by the contract.

7. What caused the “September Massacres”?

- ❖ Commencing on 2nd September 1792, at “Abbaye Prison” in Paris.
- ❖ The Mob descended on the prisons and summarily executed those they believed to be Royalists.
- ❖ 1200 prisoners were killed.

Five Marks:

1. Discuss the causes, course and results of the American war of Independence.

- ❖ England passed laws known as “Navigation Acts”.
- ❖ The British imposed new taxes on sugar and molasses.
- ❖ In 1765 a new tax was introduced on the stamps.
- ❖ Town shend was the “chancellor of exchequer” in Britain.
- ❖ When the British forces marched on the streets of Boston.
- ❖ This angered the British forces who “find against the people.
- ❖ The political and social changes were on the lines of democracy and equality.

2. Why did Industrial Revolution start in England first? What impact did it make on modern society?

Causes of industrial revolution in England:

- ❖ Provided the capital necessary for investment in industries.
- ❖ The availability of coal and iron deposits in large quantities in England.
- ❖ The British had well established ports.
- ❖ England was slightly away from the main land and relatively.
- ❖ The temperate climate of the British Isles.

Impact of industrial revolution:

- ❖ Production and wealth increased in enormously.
- ❖ Thousands of artisans and Weaver's lost their jobs.
- ❖ Labour was obtained from women and children at their cheap errand.
- ❖ Two classes wear formed, the factory owners and the factory workers.

Unit 12 - Europe in Turmoil

Two Marks:

1. Why was Italy described as “a mere geographical expression” by Metternich?

- ❖ Italy was divided into Eight States by the congress of Vienna.
- ❖ Italy was in the 19th century was a patch work of about dozen large states.

2. Explain poor Laws.

- ❖ Poor laws was codified in Britain during the Elizebethan Period.
- ❖ It provided relief for the aged, sick, Infant poor and the unemployed.

3. What is the importance of the year 1873 in the economic history of America?

- ❖ It affected Europe and the US very much.
- ❖ American rail roads became bankrupt.

Three Marks:

1. When France Sneezes, Europe’ catches a cold Flucidate.

- ❖ Metternich Famously said When France Sneezes Europe catches a cold.
- ❖ Europe in the 19th century influenced by the developments in France.
- ❖ France sneezed not once, but thrice in 1789, 1830 and 1848.

2. "The industrial Revolution was the basis for the emerging the ideas of socialism "substantiate.
- ❖ Wages were abominably low.
 - ❖ Hours of labour were as high as 15 or 18 a day.
 - ❖ The working class strove to establish trade union.
3. Discuss the measures adopted by Paris commune in the interests of the poor and the working class.
- ❖ Banning night work in bakeries.
 - ❖ Providing pensions for widows.
 - ❖ Free education for every child.

Five Marks:

1. How was the unification of Italy achieved?

Mazzini:

- ❖ He foundation of the Italian unification.
- ❖ He started the "young Italy movement" in 1831.

Count Cavour:

- ❖ He started a newspaper as IL Risorgimento.
- ❖ He played a crucial role in the unification of Italy.

Garibaldi:

- ❖ He played a key role in the unification of Italy by waging Guerilla warfare.
- ❖ He started the Italian legion, its known as the Red shirts.

Victor Emmanuel:

- ❖ He annexed Naples, Sicily and the Papal States.
- ❖ He annexed the cities of Venice and Rome.

2. Why is Bismarck considered the true architect of a unified Germany.

Bismarck as prime minister of Prussia :

- ❖ Bismarck adopted the "Blood and iron policy".
- ❖ He tried to unify Germany under prussia.

Schleswig-Holstein Question :

- ❖ Bismarck proposed to Austria a joint action against Denmark.
- ❖ The Treaty of Vienna Denmark surrendered the duchies.

Austro-Prussian war:

- ❖ Defeated Austria in 1866.
- ❖ He annexed 22 States.

Franco-Prussian war:

- ❖ Defeated France in 1871.
- ❖ William I became king of Germany.

Unit 13 - Imperialism and its Onslaught

Two Marks:

1. Why did Germany want to isolate France?

- ❖ France lost Alsace and Lorraine.
- ❖ Bismarck expected France to take revenge for this.

2. What was "Triple Intervention"?

- ❖ The European powers forced Japan to give up Liaotung Peninsula.
- ❖ Japan resented this Triple Intervention between France, England and Russia.

3. Point out the importance of Battle of Jutland.

- ❖ This battle was inconclusive.
- ❖ It's a largest Naval Battle of the first world war.

4. What was the Third Reich?

- ❖ The Nazi state of Hitler was known as the Third Reich.
- ❖ It brought an end to the parliamentary democracy in Germany.

Three Marks:

1. How was trench warfare fought?

- ❖ First World War, soil to obtain shelter and survive.
- ❖ Each trench was dug in a zig zig manner, so that no enemy.
- ❖ Trenches through which food, ammunition, Fresh troops, Mail and order were delivered.

2. What do you know of the fearsome U-Boats and Q-Ships?

U- Boats

- ❖ During the first world war Germany's most fearsome weapon was the submarine.
- ❖ The Germans adopted a strategy to starve Britain by sinking every ship it could.

Q- Ships

- ❖ The q-ships were Britain's answer to the Germany.
- ❖ Britain provoked the attack and Germany.

3. Analyse the impact of Russian Revolution on the world outside Russia?

- ❖ In many countries, Communist Party is were formed.
- ❖ Soviet Union encouraged the colonies to fight for their freedom.
- ❖ Debates over key issues, Land Reforms, workers' rights started taking place in a global context.

4. Highlight the successful accomplishments of League of Nations.

- ❖ In the dispute over the Aaland Islands, it ruled that the Island belonged to Finland.
- ❖ Resolved the dispute between Poland and Germany over Upper Silesia.
- ❖ Greece invaded Bulgaria, and the league ordered a ceasefire.

Five Marks:

1. Enumerate the causes and the consequences of the First World War?

- ❖ Bismark was the original architect for the system of alliances.
- ❖ The "Triple Alliance" - Germany, Austria Hungary and Italy.
- ❖ The "Tiple Entente" - Britain, France and Russia
- ❖ Germany protested.
- ❖ The peace conferce opened in Paris in 1919.
- ❖ The pease treaty was based on the Woodrow Wilson's 14 point programme.

2. The Treaty of Versailles was harsh and humiliating for Germany. Substantiate the statement.

- ❖ Germany handed over Alsace and Lorraine to France.
- ❖ The allies' countries occupied the Rhine land.
- ❖ Germany was forbidden to have any airplanes, either military or navel.
- ❖ The German Army should not exceed 1,00,000.
- ❖ Germany was paid 33 billion dollars in war reparations.
- ❖ Germany was to acknowledge and respect the independence of Austria.
- ❖ Germany's colonies were taken away.

Unit 14 - Outbreak of World War II and its Impact in Colonies**Two Marks:****1. Why did Germany withdraw from the League of Nation in 1933?**

- ❖ The issue was the German rearmament plan on par with France.
- ❖ The French refused to agreed to this proposal.

2. What was the background for the formation of Rome-berlin,

- ❖ Hitler to establish close relationship with Italy.
- ❖ This was the beginning of Rome - Berlin Axis.

3. What was the essence of the Munich agreement?

- ❖ The German army should occupy the Sudetenland as demanded by Hitler.
- ❖ The parts of Czechoslovakia should go to Poland and Hungary.

4. Highlight the importance of Japan's attack on Pearl Harbour.

- ❖ The united state declared was on Japan.
- ❖ Thus making it an absolute world war-II.

5. Enumerate the essential principles of Atlantic charter.

- ❖ No territorial changes without the consent of the people concerned.
- ❖ The right of the people to choose the from of their government.

Three Marks:**1. Why was Hitler keen on capturing Stalingrad? Point out how his plan turned out to be his "Waterloo".**

- ❖ Hitler thought Stalingrad would be a price catch.
- ❖ It became clear that the German Army could not hold Stalingrad.
- ❖ Yet Hitler refused to allow a strategic withdrawal.

2. Highlight the important results of Second World War?

- ❖ As many as 60 million died.
- ❖ The world had been one in its Effort to defeat Fascism.
- ❖ Two dominating powers in the world were the United States and soviet Russia.

3. Estimate the contribution of Sukarno to the independence of Indonesia.

- ❖ Sukarno organised the Indonesian nationalist party.
- ❖ In 1931 Sukarno was imprisoned and the party he founded was dissolved.
- ❖ He got Indonesia Independence by eviction the Dutch.

Five Marks:**1. Examine to what extent Germany and Hitler were responsible for the outbreak of Second World War?**

- ❖ Under the terms of the treaty of versialles.
- ❖ 90% voted for a return to Germany.
- ❖ IN 1935 the saar was incorporated into germany.
- ❖ Hilter, an Austrian by birth had always wanted Austria to be part Germany.
- ❖ A Conference was held at "Munich" where the British French, German and Italian.
- ❖ Germany invaded Poland on 1st September 1939 so the "Second World War" began.

Unit 15 - The World after World War II**Two Marks:****1. Identify the espionage agencies of USA and USSR.**

- ❖ The espionage agency of United States : CIA
- ❖ The espionage agency of Soviet Union : KGB or CNS.

2. Point out the significance of the "uniting for peace" resolution passed by the UN General Assembly.

- ❖ US passed the unity for peace resolution.
- ❖ If the security council could not reach an agreement in a Crisis, the General assembly may make a recommendation to use the military.

3. What do you know about cominform?

- ❖ In response to Marshall plan, USSR set up the cominform.
- ❖ In which all European Communist parties were represented.

4. Provide examples of surrogate Wars in the cold war era.

- ❖ The Korean War (1952 - 1953)
- ❖ The Vietnam War (1955 - 1975)

Three Marks:**1. Trace the back ground of the formation of NATO.**

- ❖ The Western European countries were now willing the consider a collective security solution.
- ❖ It provided for military, Political, Economic and Cultural collaboration.
- ❖ USA, Italy, Canada, Iceland, Denmark formation of 'NATO'.

2. Give a brief account of Suez canal crisis.

- ❖ In 1956, the Egyptian president Gamal Abdel Nasser nationalized the Suez canal.
- ❖ The Israeli army invaded the Sinai Peninsula.
- ❖ French and British aircrafts bombed Egyptian air bases.

3. Why SEATO was not so popular as NATO?

- ❖ SEATO is seen as an Asian- Pacific version of NATO.
- ❖ SEATO existed only for consultation, leaving each individual nation to react individually to internal threats.
- ❖ Two South- East Asian countries the Philippines and Thailand had taken up membership.

Five Marks:

1. Highlight the goals and objectives of the NON Aligned movement.

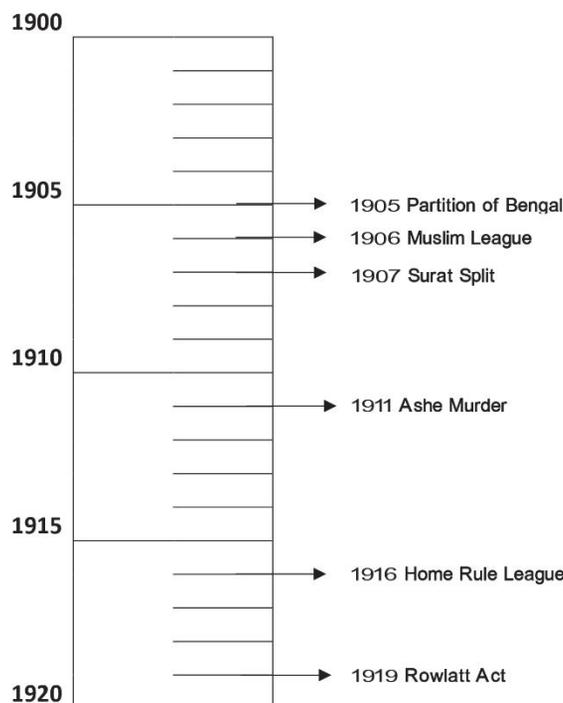
- ❖ Respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all nations.
- ❖ Recognition of the equality among all races and all nations.
- ❖ Noninterference in the internal affairs of another country.
- ❖ Respect for the right of every nation in conformity with the charter of the United Nations.
- ❖ Promotion of mutual interest and cooperation.
- ❖ Non use of pressure by any country against other countries.

2. In disputes involving the permanent members of the Security Council, the UNO was a mute spectator Elucidate this statement from the cold war period experiences. (Any Five Points)

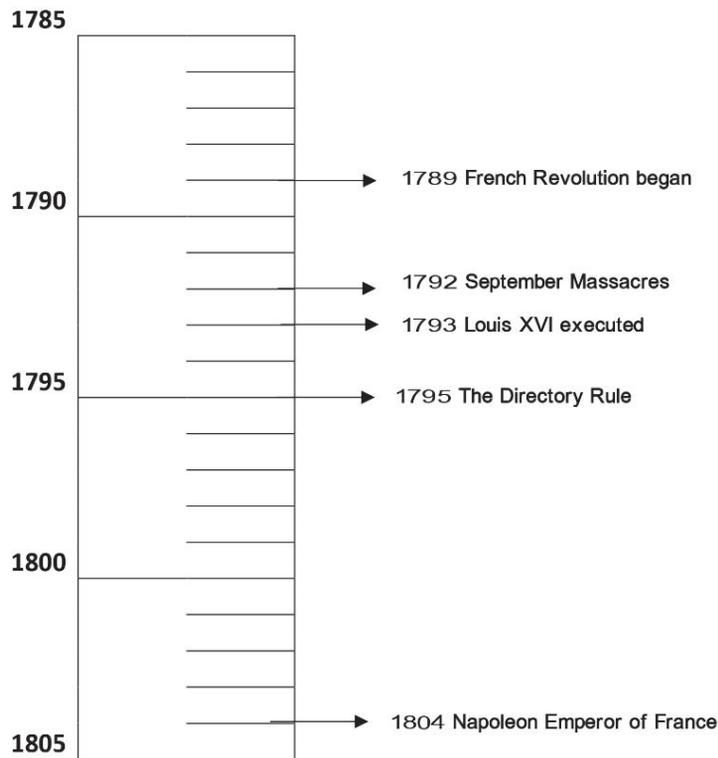
- ❖ The birth of UNO coincided with the beginning of the cold war.
- ❖ UNO played an important role in preventing Wars.
- ❖ After the Second World War, the Jews demanded a Homeland in Palestine.
- ❖ But Arabs opposed the demand,
- ❖ In 1948 a new state called Israel was formed.
- ❖ Mao Tse-tung forming a communist government.
- ❖ USSR then proposed that communist China should replace of Nationalist China on the Security Council, but this was not accepted by the UNO.
- ❖ In 1950, open warfare began.
- ❖ In the absence of the USSR, it passed a resolution.
- ❖ Gamal Abdul Nasser Nationalised the Suez Canal.
- ❖ Soviet Russia sent it army into Hungary during the Hungarian uprising.
- ❖ The failure of the United Nation to influence USSR's sanctions in Hungary.

Time Line

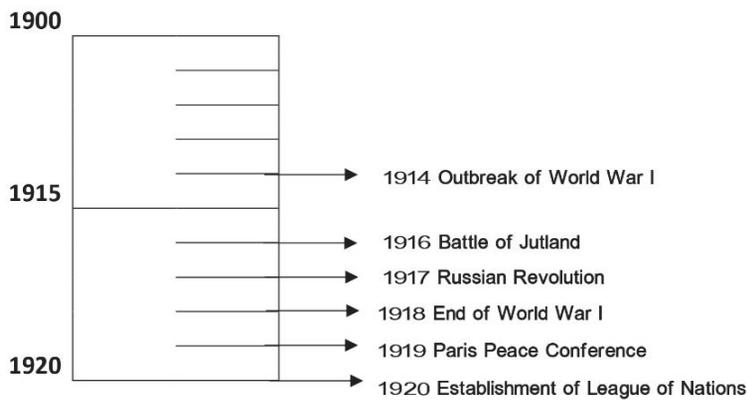
Important events of Indian National Movement (1900-1920)



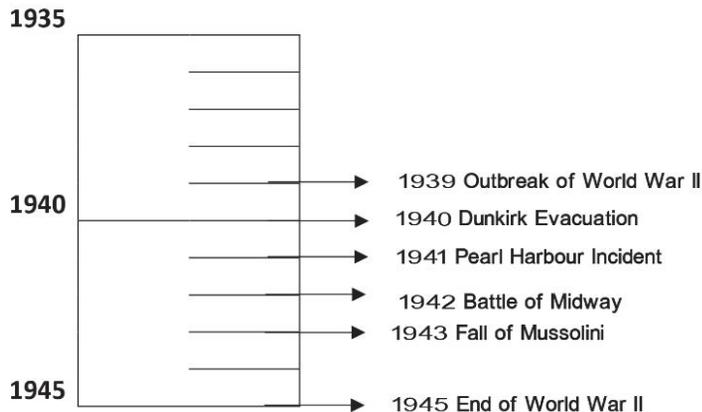
Important events of French Revolution (1785-1805)



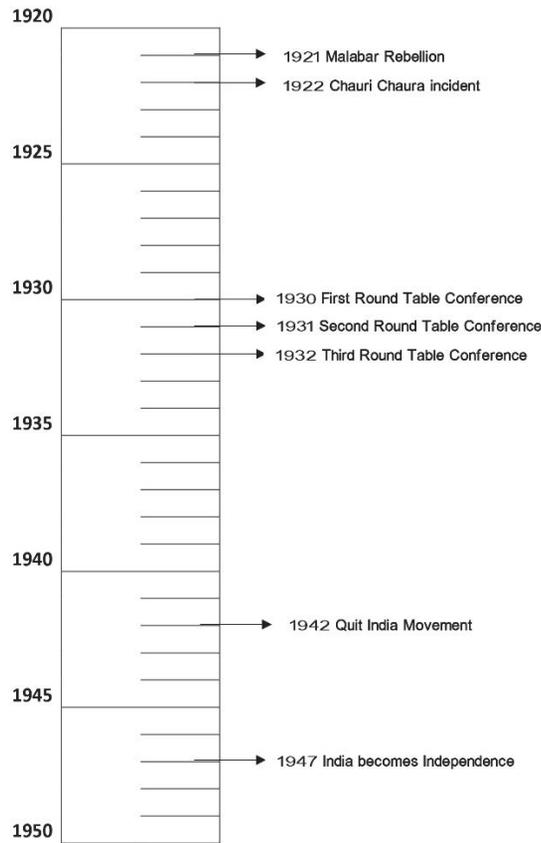
Important events of First World War (1910 – 1920)



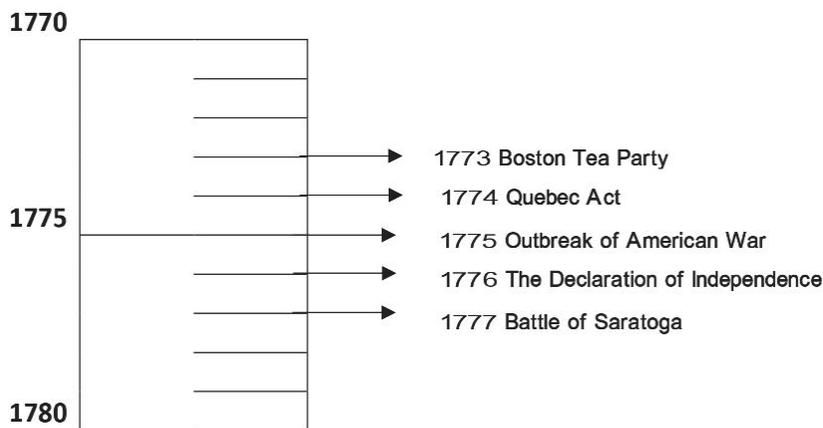
Important events of Second World War (1940 – 1950)



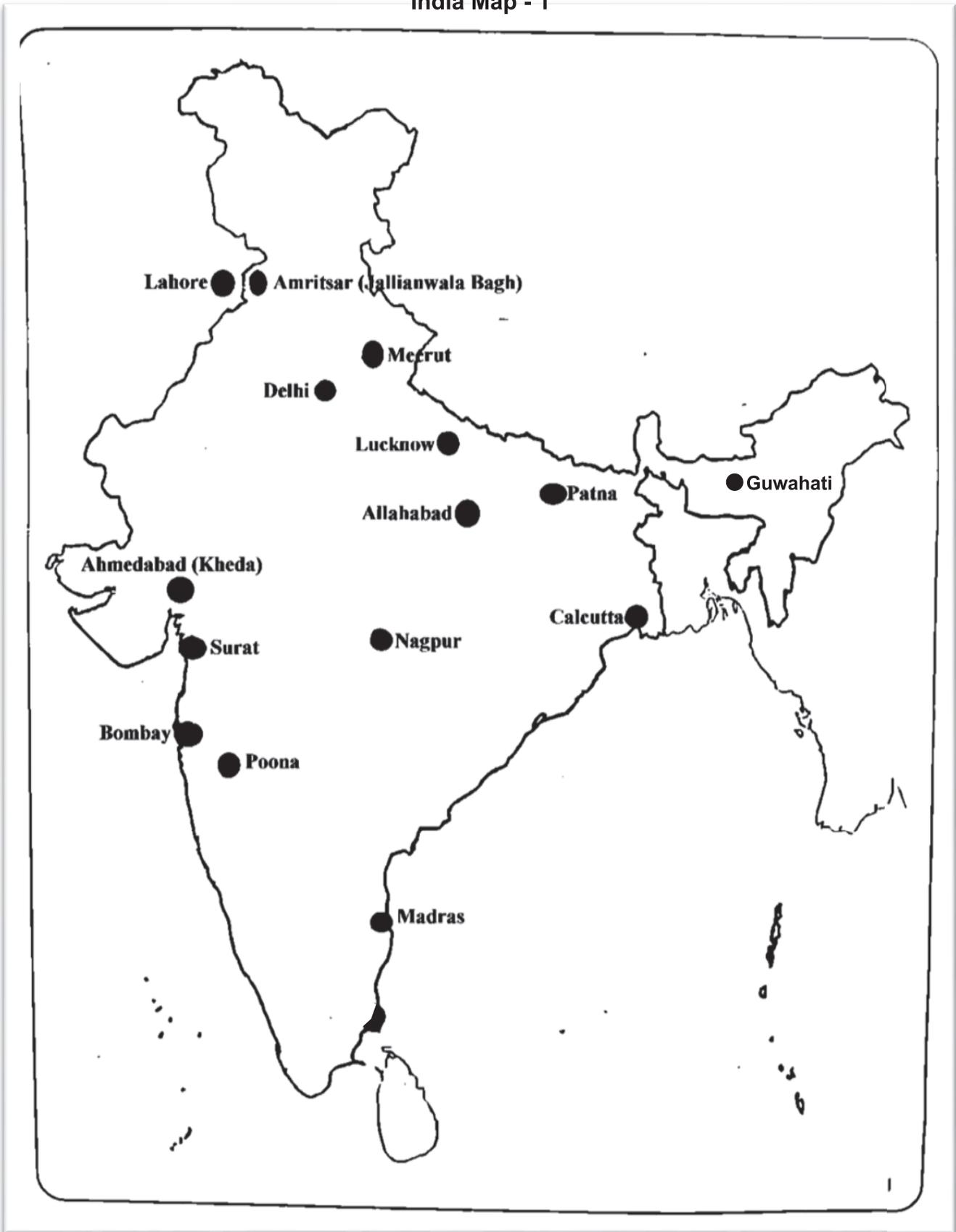
Important Events of Gandhi Era (1920-1950)



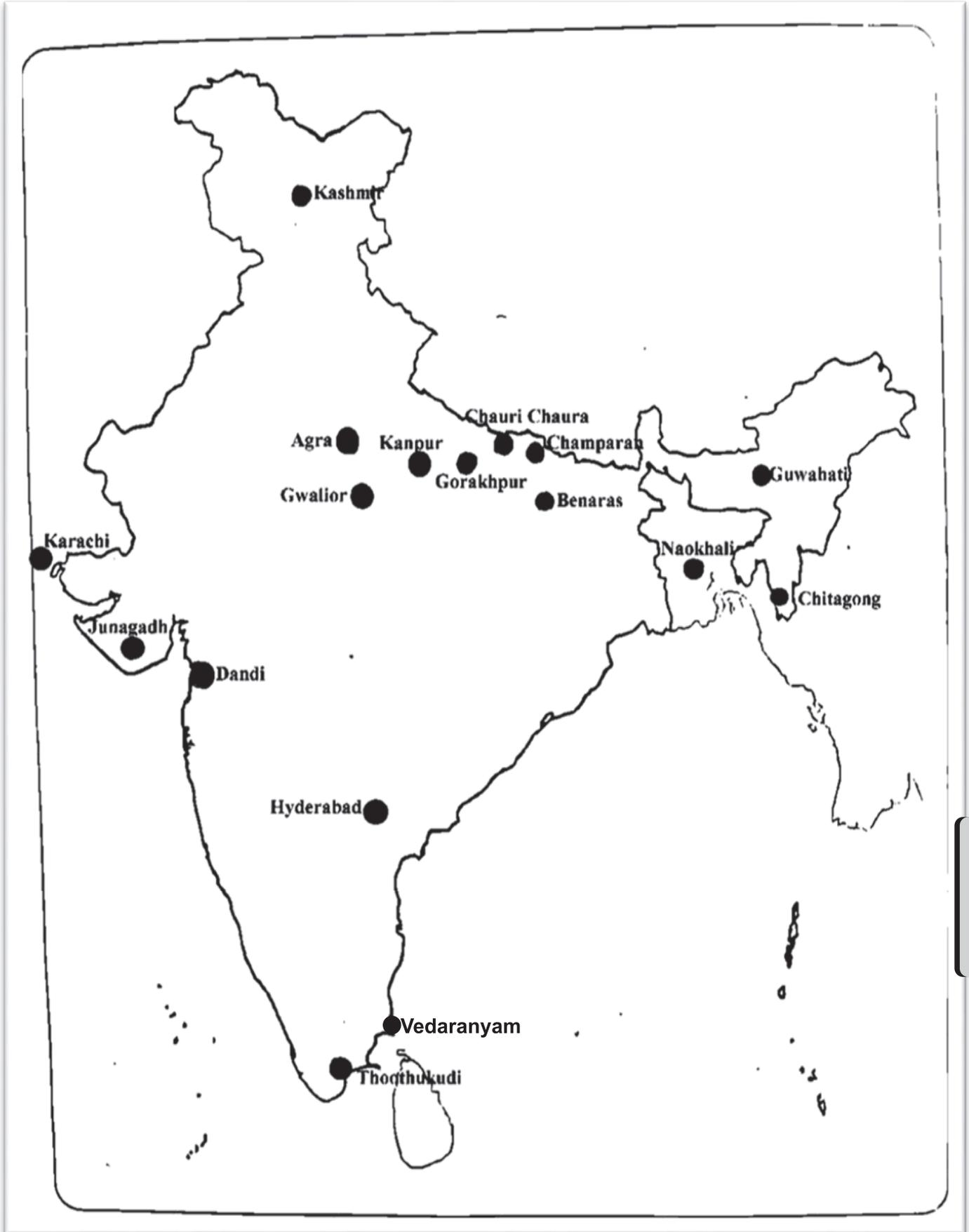
Important events of American War (1770-1780)



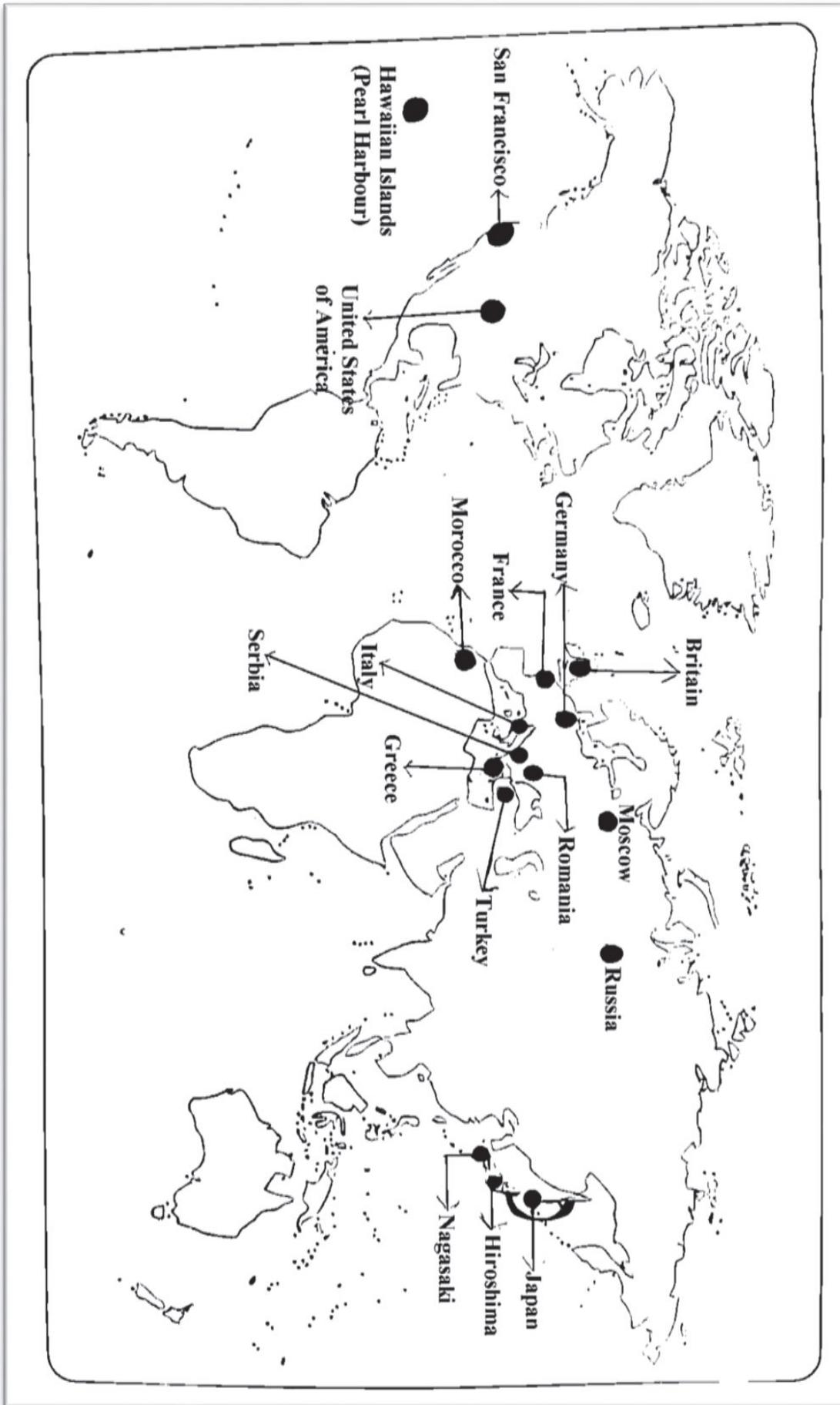
India Map - 1



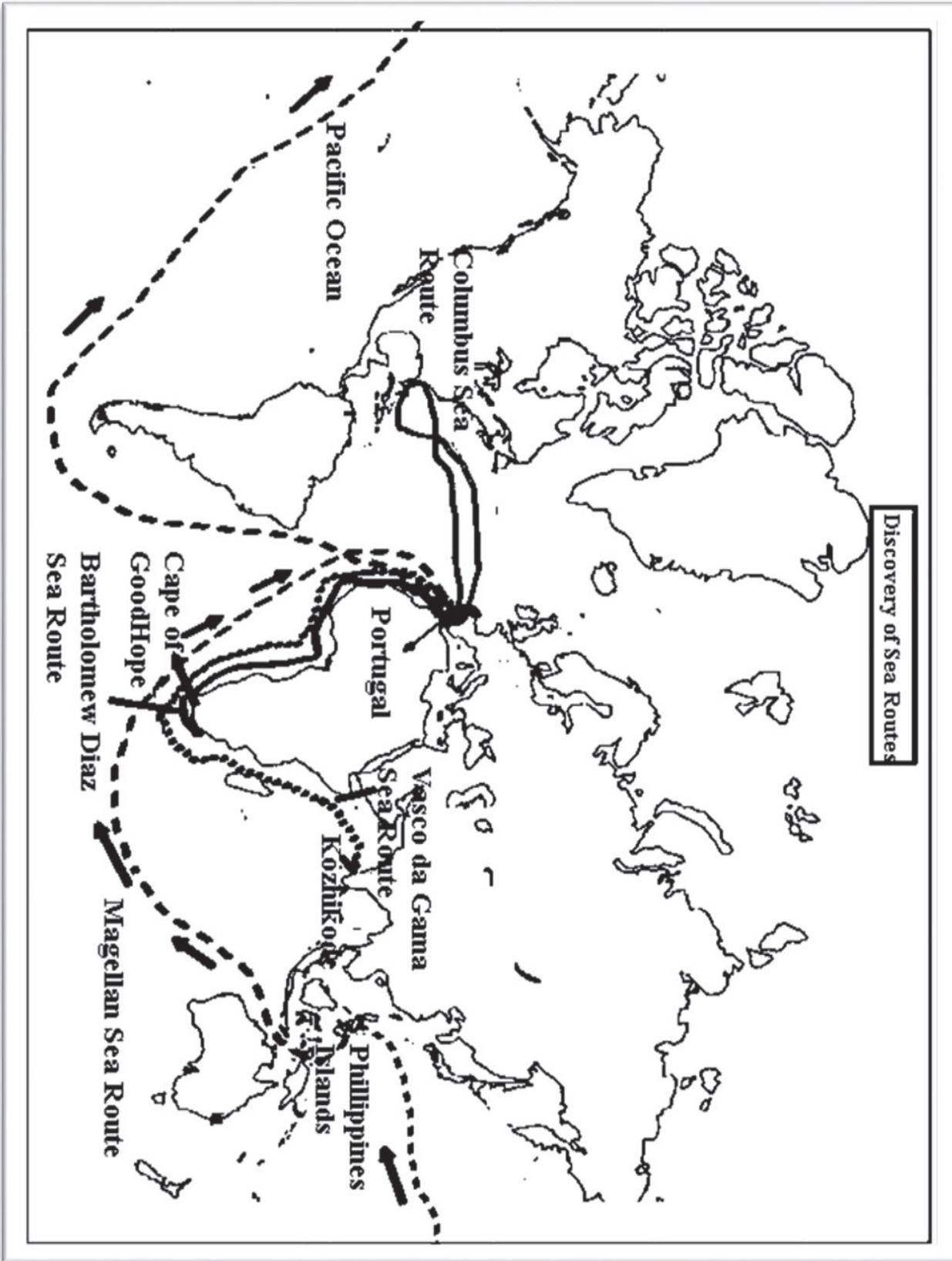
India Map - 2



HISTORY



World Map - 2



World Map - 1

HISTORY