

# HISTORY

*Maximum Marks: 80*

*Time Allowed: Three hours*

*(Candidates are allowed additional 15 minutes for only reading the paper.  
They must NOT start writing during this time.)*

*Answer all questions from Section A, Section B and Section C.*

*The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [ ].*

## SECTION A – 16 MARKS

*Answer all questions:*

### Question 1

- (i) What is the full form of AIKS? [1]
- (ii) The destruction of the hated Versailles Treaty was the main aim of the foreign policy of \_\_\_\_\_. [1]
- (iii) The first General Election in India in 1952 was based on the principle of \_\_\_\_\_. [1]
- (iv) The Marshall Plan, an extension of the Truman Doctrine, was also known as: [1]
- (a) Economic Recovery Programme
- (b) European Recovery Programme
- (c) Employment Recovery Project
- (d) European Recovery Plan
- (v) The immediate cause of the Sino-Indian War of 1962 was a border dispute over: [1]
- (a) Ladakh
- (b) Longju
- (c) Aksai Chin
- (d) Tibet

- (vi) The American President, Jimmy Carter played an important role in negotiating peace in the Middle East after: [1]
- (a) The First-Arab Israel Conflict.
  - (b) The Suez Conflict.
  - (c) The Six Day War.
  - (d) The Yom Kippur War.
- (vii) The author of the book *Feminine Mystique* was: [1]
- (a) Gloria Steinem
  - (b) Maya Angelo
  - (c) Betty Friedan
  - (d) Angela Davis
- (viii) Who was appointed the Prime Minister of India in the year 1964? [1]
- (ix) Which historical event posed the greatest threat to Indian democracy in the year 1975-76? [1]
- (x) Why did the Dalai Lama seek refuge in India? [1]
- (xi) Give *any one* reason why the victory of the Allied Powers in the battle of El Alamein was a major turning point in the Second World War. [1]
- (xii) Mention *any one* social evil against which a campaign was launched by the Mahila Dakshita Samiti. [1]
- (xiii) What is the significance of December 1963, in the history of Nagaland's demand for autonomy? [1]
- (xiv) Give *any one* reason why Mao Tse Tung called off the Hundred Flowers Campaign. [1]
- (xv) How did the collapse of Communism in East Europe, impact the future of Germany (October 1990)? [1]
- (xvi) In the context of the Middle East crisis, what is meant by the term *Intifada*? [1]

SECTION B – 32 MARKS

Question 2

[4]

Briefly outline *any four* repressive measures adopted by the British government to suppress the Quit India Movement of 1942.

Question 3

[4]

(i) Discuss *any four* reasons for the failure of the Janata government (1977-79).

OR

(ii) Briefly discuss the role of the students in the rise of the Naxal Movement in Bengal.

Question 4

[4]

Explain *any four* important causes for the Assam agitation.

Question 5

[4]

Analyse *any four* consequences of the Indo-Pak War of the year 1971.

Question 6

[4]

Discuss *any four* major plans by which Hitler sought to achieve his goal of making Germany a great power again.

Question 7

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Discuss *any four* features of Nkrumah's policies that led to the collapse of his government in Ghana (1966).

Question 8

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Enumerate *any four* drawbacks of Gorbachev's policy of *Perestroika* that eventually led to the collapse of the Soviet Union (1985).

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**Question 9**

[4]

- (i) Discuss *any four* significant features of Apartheid in South Africa.

**OR**

- (ii) Evaluate the impact of the Feminist Movement on the status of women in the USA.

**SECTION C – 32 MARKS**

**Question 10**

[8]

- (i) What caused a rift between Subhash Chandra Bose and Gandhi during 1938-39?
- (ii) How did Subhash Chandra Bose revive the Indian National Army (INA) after officially taking over charge as the Supreme Commander?

**OR**

- (i) Examine *any four* features of the Cabinet Mission Plan (1946).
- (ii) Mention *any two* reactions each of the Congress and the Muslim League to the Cabinet Mission Plan.

**Question 11**

[8]

With reference to the National Emergency (1975-76), discuss the following:

- (i) *Four* significant features of the Emergency
- (ii) *Four* major responses of the public to the Emergency

**Question 12**

[8]

- (i) A de-colonisation movement started in Africa after the Second World War. In this context, examine the role of Jomo Kenyatta in Kenya's struggle for independence.

**OR**

- (ii) The period after the Second World War was marked by tension and cooperation between the Super Powers.

In this context, answer the following questions:

- (a) Explain *any four* reasons for the *thaw* in the Cold War (1953-59).
- (b) State *any four* reasons for détente.

**Question 13**

[8]

The origins of the Palestine problem as a global issue, lie in the events that took place towards the end of the First World War.

In this context, explain:

- (i) The contradictory promises made by the British government in the Balfour Declaration and the Hussein-Mc Mahon Correspondence.
- (ii) The *four* major points of agreement in the Camp David Accord (1979).