

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 was the most significant change made by the Mountbatten Plan in the Cabinet Mission Plan proposals? [1]
- (ii) The Historic Eight Documents, authored by Charu Majumdar, served as the ideological foundation of the _____ Movement. [1]
- (iii) Name the leader of Mizoram Movement (1959-1986). [1]
- (iv) Name *any one* organisation that pioneered the demonstrations against the evils of the dowry system in India. [1]
- (v) Identify the Prime Minister of India who signed the Assam Accord (1985) with the leaders of the AASU and AAGSP. [1]
- (a) Indira Gandhi
- (b) Morarji Desai
- (c) Rajiv Gandhi
- (d) Charan Singh
- (vi) Which one of the following was the primary reason for Italy's aggressive foreign policy that led to the outbreak of the Second World War? [1]
- (a) Italy was not given the territories as promised to them by the Allies in a secret treaty signed in London.
- (b) Romania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia asked Italy for military and financial help.
- (c) Italy decided to protect the sovereignty of Germany.
- (d) Italy aimed to counter the imperial policies of Britain and France in Asia.

This Paper consists of 6 printed pages.

- (vii) A prominent political change took place on the midnight of 3rd October, 1990 [1]
in Europe, after the fall of Communism.

Identify the political change being referred to above.

- (a) Lech Walesa became the leader of a free and united Poland.
- (b) The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) was created.
- (c) Alexander Dubcek was removed as the leader of Czechoslovakia.
- (d) Helmut Kohl became the first Chancellor of United Germany since the Second World War.

- (viii) **Assertion:** Germany invaded Poland on 1st September, 1939. [1]

Reason: Hitler had signed a Non-Aggression Pact with Russia in August 1939 and ensured Russian neutrality.

- (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true, and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion.
- (b) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true and Reason is false.
- (d) Both Assertion and Reason are false.

- (ix) The African leader imprisoned by the British government for twenty-seven years was: [1]

- (a) Kwame Nkrumah
- (b) Jomo Kenyatta
- (c) Nelson Mandela
- (d) Chief Luthuli

- (x) Name the original signatories of the Anti-Comintern Pact in 1936. [1]

- (xi) State *any one* difference between the freedom movement of Ghana and that of Kenya. [1]

- (xii) How did the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour change the nature of the Second World War? [1]

- (xiii) Mention *any one* challenge faced by Nkrumah after becoming the Prime Minister of Ghana. [1]

- (xiv) State *any one* Act passed by the US Congress (1963 – 64) that sought to abolish gender discrimination in the US. [1]

- (xv) What was the primary demand of the World Zionist Movement? [1]

- (xvi) What is meant by the term *Intifada* in the context of the Israeli-Palestine conflict? [1]

SECTION B – 32 MARKS

Question 2

[4]

With reference to the image shown below, explain the results and the significance of the First General Elections in India in 1952.



Source: www.jagran.com

Question 3

[4]

State *any four* developments during the J P Movement which led to the declaration of Emergency in June, 1975.

Question 4

[4]

Enumerate *any four* of the five principles that laid the foundation of the Non-Aligned Movement at the Bandung Conference.

Question 5

[4]

- (i) One of the primary reasons for the outbreak of the Second World War was the policy of Appeasement followed by Britain and France.

Give *any four* reasons to explain why these two nations adopted the policy of Appeasement.

OR

- (ii) With reference to the World Economic Crisis (1929), give *any four* reasons to explain why Japan adopted an aggressive and militant foreign policy before the Second World War.

Question 6

- (i) Which war is being referred to in the image of the news extract given below? [4]
Briefly explain *any three* causes of this war.

**INDIAN TROOPS ROLLING BACK
'Save Kashmir
From Invader'
LEADER'S CALL
"Coercion" Move
Denounced**

**KASHMIR REBELS
Delhi Rushes Military
Aid By Air
STATE'S ACCESSION TO
UNION ACCEPTED**

NEW DELHI, Oct. 27.
Kashmir is in dire peril, and a first duty of every Kashmiri is to defend his motherland against the intruder, General Shookh Abdullah, the military leader, who left for Srinagar today, in a statement. The "accession" of Kashmir is not in question and cannot be the topic of discussion in any other way, namely, in access to state. Shookh Abdullah says, very emphatically, that he stands on his side.

The Kashmiri National Conference has stood for responsible government in the State under the leadership of His Highness the Maharaja, the statement points out. It has fought for our freedom, it has suffered for it, and we had no part in the new order we are asked to accept. It was

From Our Special Representative
NEW DELHI, October 27.
KASHMIR has acceded to the Indian Dominion, and the Government of India have rushed troops to Srinagar to help the Kashmir Government restore peace and order in the State.

The sky was thick with Deletas over Poonch aerodrome in New Delhi this morning, and by the afternoon Indian troops were already in action in Kashmir State territory, heading back the raiders.

Indian troops were dispatched in response to urgent appeals for military assistance from both the Maharaja and Shookh Abdullah, the leader of the influential people's organization in the State.

Reports of the military situation around Srinagar received today are reassuring. Indian troops and the State forces are

Source: www.timesnownews.com

OR

- (ii) The image given below shows the Prime Minister of India, Lal Bahadur Shastri and President of Pakistan, Ayub Khan attending a Conference in 1966.



Source: www.quora.com

- (a) Where and after which war was this Conference held? [2]
(b) State the *two* important outcomes of this Conference. [2]

Question 7

[4]

President F.W. Klerk decided to end Apartheid and gradually move South Africa towards black majority rule.

In this context, discuss *any four* steps taken by Klerk to achieve his objectives peacefully.

Question 8

[4]

With reference to the Civil Rights Movement in the US, identify the activist leader shown below. Discuss *any three* contributions of this activist leader.

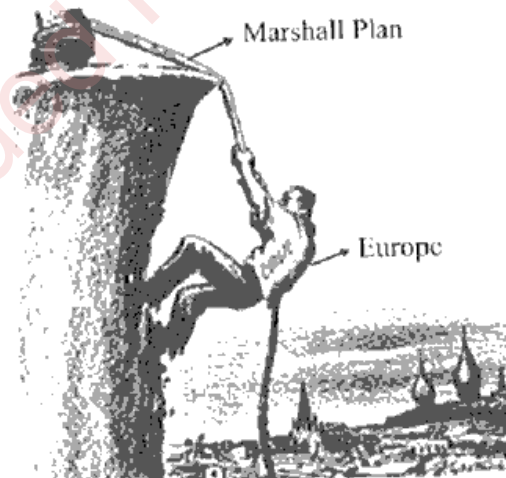


Source: www.thesun.co.uk

Question 9

[4]

Given below is a cartoon on the Marshall Plan. With reference to the cartoon, briefly discuss *any four* significant features of the Marshall Plan.



Source (edited): www.bridgemanimages.com

SECTION C – 32 MARKS

Question 10

- (i) Name the Resolution that the All India Congress Committee passed on the 8th August, 1942. Why did Gandhi demand complete freedom immediately? [4]
- (ii) The popular upsurge in 1942 was crushed by the British Government, but the freedom struggle was carried on outside India by the Indian National Army. Discuss *any four* contributions of the Indian National Army with reference to the freedom struggle in India. [4]

OR

- (i) Why did the Cripps Mission come to India? State *any three* proposals of the Cripps Mission. [4]
- (ii) Give *any four* reasons for the rejection of the Cripps Mission by the Congress and other political parties in India. [4]

Question 11

The Elections of 1977 brought a non - Congress government to power in India for the first time since Independence.

In the context of this statement, briefly discuss the following

- (i) *Any four* policies of the new non-Congress government. [4]
- (ii) *Any four* major drawbacks that led to the downfall of this government. [4]

Question 12

[8]

Mao Zedong adopted a new economic policy to suit the special needs of the people of China. This policy was not based on the Russian model.

In this context, discuss *any four* features of the Great Leap Forward and its long term impact.

Question 13

[8]

- (i) Discuss *any four* causes and *any four* consequences of the Yom Kippur War (1973).

OR

- (ii) The Suez Crisis of 1956 was the result of the aggressive policies of all the nations involved in it. Discuss *any four* causes and *any four* consequences of this Crisis.