

HISTORY

Maximum Marks: 80

Time Allotted: Three Hours

Reading Time: Additional Fifteen minutes

Instructions to Candidates

1. You are allowed an **additional fifteen minutes** for **only** reading the question paper.
2. You must **NOT** start writing during reading time.
3. This question paper has **7 printed pages and one blank page**.
4. There are **thirteen** questions in the paper. All questions are compulsory.
5. This paper is divided into **three sections: A, B and C**.
6. **Section A** has **sixteen subparts** which are very short answer questions. Each question carries 1 mark.
7. While attempting **Multiple Choice Questions** in Section A, you are required to **write only ONE option as the answer**.
8. **Section B** has **eight questions** which are short answer questions. Each question carries 4 marks.
9. **Section C** has **four questions** which are long answer questions. Each question carries 8 marks.
10. **Internal choices** have been provided in **two questions** each in **Section B** and **Section C**.
11. The intended marks for questions are given in brackets [].

Instruction to Supervising Examiner

1. Kindly read **aloud** the Instructions given above to all the candidates present in the examination hall.

SECTION A – 16 MARKS

Question 1

- (i) The provinces of Punjab and Bengal were to be divided between India and Pakistan. Which one of the following Plans proposed this division? [1]
- (a) The Mountbatten Plan
 - (b) The Cabinet Mission Plan
 - (c) The Cripps Mission Plan
 - (d) The August Offer
- (ii) This party's ultimate goal was to establish a government where power and authority would be in the hands of the *working class*. Which among the main opposition political parties in India is being referred to? [1]
- (a) The Socialist Party
 - (b) The Bharatiya Jana Sangh
 - (c) The Communist Party (Marxist)
 - (d) The Shiromani Akali Dal
- (iii) Which one of the following statements **BEST** represents the role of India in the Non-Aligned Movement? [1]
- (a) India used the NAM to promote its economic ties with Western powers.
 - (b) India fought against racial discrimination in the world.
 - (c) India used the NAM as a platform to support Human Rights.
 - (d) India worked to reduce international tensions while maintaining its autonomy.
- (iv) The expanded form of NNC is: [1]
- (a) Naga National Convention
 - (b) Naga National Council
 - (c) Naga National Confederation
 - (d) National Naga Council
- (v) Which one of the following events is **NOT** related to Dr. Martin Luther King? [1]
- (a) He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace.
 - (b) He led the demonstration at Sharpeville.
 - (c) He delivered a speech titled, 'I have a dream.'
 - (d) He organised a boycott of all Montgomery buses.

- (vi) Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option. [1]

Assertion: The Congress Ministries resigned in 1939 in protest against a British policy during the Second World War.

Reason: The Viceroy of India declared India's involvement in the Second World War without consulting the Indian leaders.

- (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.
- (vii) The Stree Sangharsh Organisation launched a campaign against the prevailing social evils of: [1]

- (P) Dowry
- (Q) Gender Discrimination
- (R) Child marriage
- (S) Domestic violence

- (a) Only (R) and (S)
- (b) Only (Q) and (R)
- (c) Only (P) and (Q)
- (d) Only (P) and (S)
- (viii) Which one of the following policies was a **COMMON** feature of the rule of Kenyatta of Kenya and Nkrumah of Ghana? [1]

- (a) Rapid industrialisation with financial support of foreign loans
- (b) Staunch support for the pan-African Movement
- (c) Ban on all opposition parties and establishment of one-party rule
- (d) Adoption of a pro-western stance and reconciliation with the White settlers

- (ix) Mention the **most** important territorial gain made by China in the Sino-Indian war of 1962. [1]

- (x) Name the US President under whose tenure the landmark Civil Rights Act of 1964 was passed. [1]

- (xi) Which Agreement signed between the Arabs and the Israelis indicated a positive change in their hostile attitudes and proved to be a major breakthrough in peace negotiations? [1]

- (xii) With reference to the policy of Appeasement of Hitler adopted by some European nations, mention *any one* historical event highlighted in the cartoon shown below. [1]



(Source: www.quora.com)

- (xiii) What is meant by the term *apartheid*? [1]
- (xiv) State the immediate impact of the collapse of Communism in East Europe (October 1990) on the future of Germany. [1]
- (xv) The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour brought the _____ into the War and made it worldwide in scope. [1]
- (xvi) The world Zionist Movement raised the demand for restoration of _____ to the Jewish people. [1]

SECTION B – 32 MARKS

Question 2 [4]

State *any four* significant reasons for the acceptance of the terms of the Mountbatten Plan by the Congress.

Question 3 [4]

The Naxal Movement in India began in the 1960s as a left-wing extremist movement, primarily driven by socio-economic issues.

In this context, explain *any four* causes for the rise of the Naxal Movement.

Question 4 [4]

Evaluate the effectiveness of the Centre's policies in handling the Assam Crisis from 1979-1985.

Question 5

[4]

(i) Discuss *any four* causes of the Indo-Pak War of 1965.

OR

(ii) Discuss *any four* consequences of the Indo-Pak War of 1971.

Question 6

[4]



(Source: www.loc.gov)

Interpret the image given above to explain *any four* serious problems *initially* faced by the People's Republic of China in and after 1949.

Question 7

[4]

Examine the role of Jomo Kenyatta with reference to *any four* steps taken by him during Kenya's struggle for independence.

Question 8

[4]

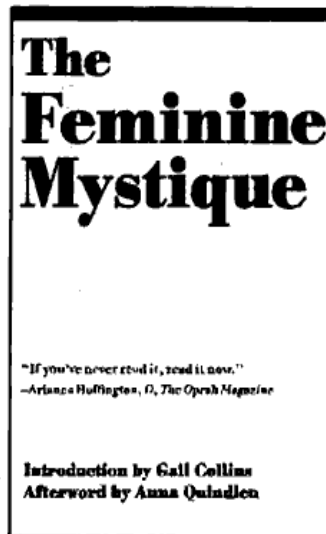
The union of Austria with Germany (March 1938) was among one of Hitler's greatest achievements before the outbreak of the Second World War.

Discuss *any four* developments, other than the one referred to above, to show how Hitler achieved his objective of making Germany a great power again.

Question 9

[4]

(i)



(Source: W. W. Norton & Company, October, 2013)

Name the author of the book shown above. Explain *any three* ways in which it sparked off the Second Wave of American Feminism in the 20th century.

OR

(ii) The map given below relates to the Middle East states. Which war fought in 1967 is being indicated here? State *any three* consequences of this War.



(Source: www.swartzentover.com)

SECTION C – 32 MARKS

Question 10

(i) (a) State *any four* objectives of the All India Kisan Sabha (AIKS) outlined in first conference in Lucknow in 1936. [4]

(b) Discuss *any four* features of the Government of India Act 1935. [4]

OR

- (ii) (a) State *any four* major proposals of the Cabinet Mission Plan. [4]
- (b) Briefly discuss *any two* reactions of each of the following to the proposals of the Cabinet Mission Plan. [4]
- (1) Congress
 - (2) Muslim League

Question 11

In the context of the integration of the princely states under the leadership of Sardar Vallabhai Patel, explain:

- (i) *Any four* problematic issues concerning the princely state of Hyderabad. [4]
- (ii) *Any four* measures taken by the Indian government to integrate Hyderabad into the Indian Union. [4]

Question 12

- (i) Discuss *any four* important reasons for the signing of the Non-aggression Pact in 1939. [4]
- (ii) State *any four* subsequent developments leading to the Second World War. [4]

Question 13

- (i) The area known as the Middle East has been one of the *world's most troubled* regions, especially since 1945. [8]

With reference to the above statement, analyse *any eight* reasons for the failure of the Oslo Peace Accords to establish lasting peace in the Middle East.

OR

- (ii) "South Africa belongs to all those who live in it, black and white, and no government can claim authority unless it is based on the will of the people."

(Source: ANC Freedom Charter)

Give an account of *any eight* contributions of Nelson Mandela in achieving the goal stated above.