

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 **8 printed pages**.
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) In 2017, the 75th Anniversary of a historic Indian Movement was commemorated. Identify the movement. [1]
- (a) The JP Movement
 - (b) The Quit India Movement
 - (c) The Civil Disobedience Movement
 - (d) The Movement for Women's Rights
- (ii) One important feature of the General Elections of 1967 was the rise of opposition parties. Which one of the following parties emerged as the main opposition party in India? [1]
- (a) Socialist Party
 - (b) Swatantra Party
 - (c) Bharatiya Jan Sangh
 - (d) Communist Party of India (Marxist)
- (iii) Which one of the following features of the Mizo movement was **SIMILAR** to that of the Naga movement? [1]
- (a) It began in the 1960s.
 - (b) Mizoram acquired statehood in the 1980s.
 - (c) It involved a prolonged armed conflict with the Indian government.
 - (d) A peace settlement between the Mizo leader and the Indian government ended decades of insurgency and established stability.
- (iv) Two important reasons for the changed attitude of the British after the Second World War were: [1]
- (P) The Conservative Party was voted to power in the UK.
 - (Q) The catastrophic War had drained Britain's economic resources.
 - (R) The British could no longer depend on the loyalty of the INA soldiers.
 - (S) The USA and the Soviet Union emerged as the new superpowers in World politics.
- (a) Only (P) and (R)
 - (b) Only (Q) and (S)
 - (c) Only (R) and (Q)
 - (d) Only (P) and (S)

- (v) Appeasement as a diplomatic policy was followed by Britain and France with the objective of: [1]
- ~~(a)~~ avoiding war with aggressive nations at any cost.
 - (b) encouraging economic cooperation for mutual benefit.
 - (c) checking the spread of communism in western Europe.
 - (d) establishing friendly relations with the neighbouring countries.
- (vi) Which one of the following statements is **NOT** true about the Movements for Women's Rights in the USA and India? [1]
- (a) Both demanded the end to domestic violence against women.
 - (b) They protested against the traditional notion that a woman's place was at home.
 - (c) They emphasised the importance of achieving gender equality and equal opportunities.
 - ~~(d)~~ Both the movements highlighted the complete dependence of women on men for economic support.
- (vii) Which one of the following battles during the Second World War proved to be a turning point in the fight for control of the Pacific? [1]
- (a) Stalingrad
 - (b) El Alamein
 - (c) Midway Island
 - (d) Battle of Britain
- (viii) Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the two statements carefully and choose the correct option. [1]
- Assertion:** The Truman doctrine made it clear that the USA had no intention of returning to isolation as it had done after the First World War.
- Reason:** The USA was committed to a policy of containing communism throughout the world.
- (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 _____ Mission Proposals, condemned by Gandhi as a "postdated cheque on a failing Bank", were rejected by the Congress. [1]

- (x) The signatories of the Sykes-Picot Pact were Britain and _____ [1]
- (xi) Who was the author of *The Historic Eight Documents*? [1]
- (xii) Name the activist who died after a fifty-six day hunger strike demanding the creation of a Telugu-speaking state. [1]
- (xiii) What was the title of the report filed by the Committee on the status of Indian women in 1974? [1]
- (xiv) Which country's takeover by the Communists destroyed the 'bridge' between the East and West Europe and completed the 'iron curtain'? [1]
- (xv) One of the reasons for the defeat of the Axis Powers in the Second World War was the tactical errors made by them. [1]
- Mention *any one* serious tactical mistake made by Japan.
- (xvi) In the context of America's foreign policy, what was the significance of the formation of NATO (1949)? [1]

SECTION B - 32 MARKS

Question 2

[4]

- (i) Discuss *any four* steps taken by Subhash Chandra Bose to revive and reorganise the Indian National Army after taking over as its Supreme Commander.

OR

- (ii) Name the resolution that the All India Congress Committee passed on the 8th August, 1942. Why did Gandhi demand complete freedom *immediately*?

Question 3

[4]

In the context of India's First General Elections (1952), discuss *any four* steps followed by the Indian Election Commission during the preparation process, to establish India's first democratic government.

Question 4

[4]

"There comes a time in the life of every nation when it stands on the crossroads of History and must choose which way to go," Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Enumerate *any four* contributions of Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri, with reference to the path he chose to fulfil his vision of a socialist, democratic and prosperous India.

Question 5

[4]

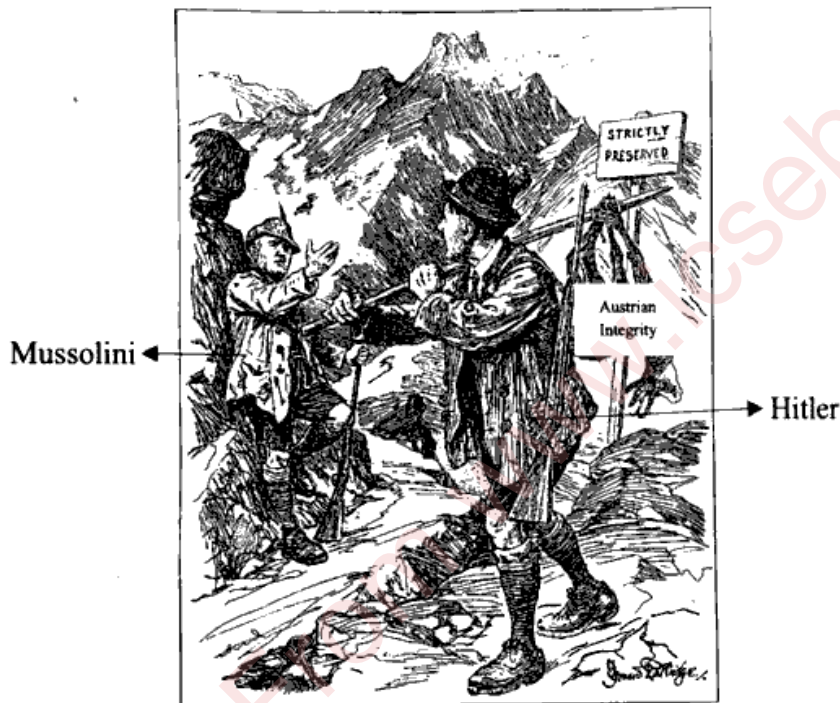
For the first time since independence, the Congress party was defeated in the elections of 1977 and a new party came into power at the Centre.

In this context, discuss *any four* measures adopted by the newly established non-Congress government to restore the civil liberties of the people of India.

Question 6

[4]

The cartoon titled *Good Hunting* by Bernard Partridge, depicting Hitler and Mussolini, reflects a major shift in Italy's foreign policy after 1934. Study it carefully and answer the question that follows.



In this context, examine Mussolini's changing attitude towards Hitler in the light of *any four* subsequent developments.

Question 7

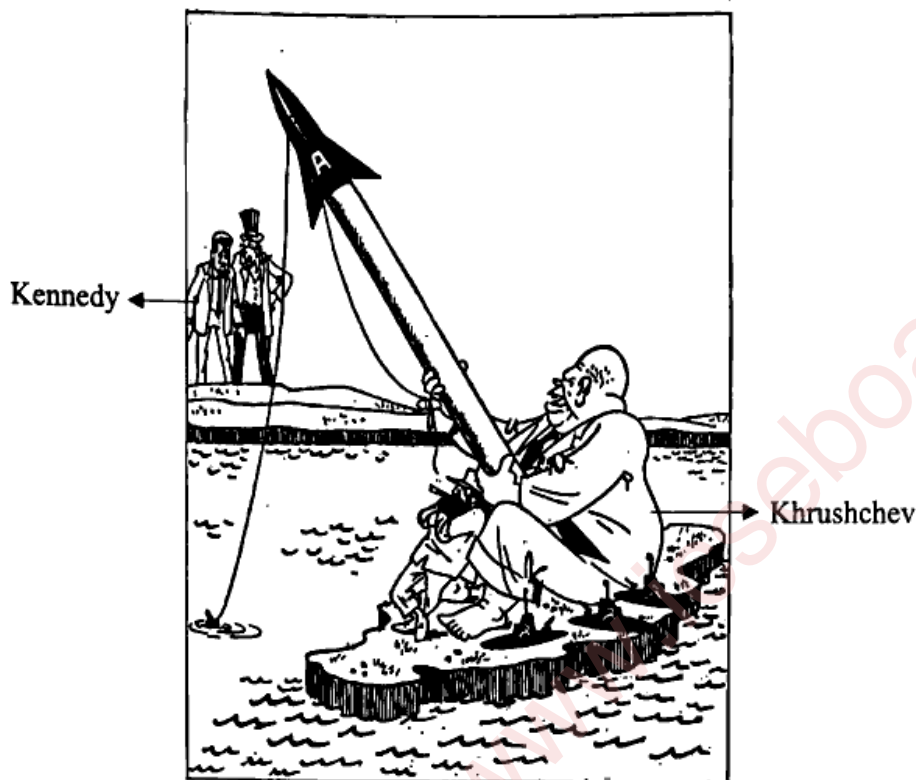
[4]

"I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed..." This iconic statement is an excerpt from one of the most influential speeches in American history.

Identify the speaker. Enumerate *any three* of the speaker's significant contributions in the campaign for justice and equal rights in America.

Question 8

The cartoon given below depicts a major crisis during the Cold War that pushed the world to the brink of a nuclear war in 1962. Study the cartoon carefully and answer the questions that follow.



(Source: <http://www.cvce.eu>)

- (i) Explain *any two* diplomatic measures that were taken to defuse this situation. [2]
- (ii) Discuss *any two* significant consequences that followed. [2]

Question 9

- (i) 'Kwame Nkrumah was both a visionary and a victim of his own ideals.'

In this context, evaluate *any four* reasons for Nkrumah's overthrow by a military coup in 1966.

OR

- (ii) To consolidate the advance of socialism, Mao Zedong introduced the Great Leap Forward, a new economic policy specifically designed to meet the needs of the people of China.

In this context, discuss *any four* significant long-term effects of the Great Leap Forward.

SECTION C – 32 MARKS

Question 10

- (i) With reference to Kashmir as the bone of contention between India and Pakistan, analyse *any four* causes of the first Indo-Pak War of 1947-48. [4]
- (ii) Discuss *any four* consequences of this War to highlight how the unresolved issue of Kashmir continues to be a flash point in Indo-Pak relations. [4]

OR

- (iii) In the context of the Sino-Indian War of 1962, answer the following questions.
- (a) Discuss *any four* causes of the War. [4]
- (b) How did the outcome of the War impact the Congress leadership? [4]

Question 11

According to famous historian Ramachandra Guha, "The Emergency was a script jointly authored by Indira Gandhi and Jayaprakash Narayan."

In the context of the above statement, analyse the roles played by both the leaders in the events leading up to the Emergency of 1975.

Question 12

- (i) In the brief period between August 1988 and December 1991, communism in Eastern Europe was dramatically swept away. [4]
- In this context, discuss *any four* events leading to the downfall of communism in East Germany.
- (ii) Analyse *any four* political developments that eventually led to the disintegration of the USSR. [4]



Question 13

- (i) The Egyptian President Colonel Nasser was aggressively in favour of Arab unity and independence. In this context,
- (a) Discuss *any four* hostile measures adopted by him to counter the increasing Anglo-French control of the Suez Canal. [4]
- (b) Examine America's role in escalating tensions that eventually led to the outbreak of the Suez War of 1956. [4]

OR

(ii) To resolve the Israel-Palestine conflicts, some serious attempts were made towards peace settlements of contentious issues. In this context, discuss:

- (a) *Four* significant terms of the Camp David Accord (1979). [4]
- (b) The role of President Anwar Sadat in negotiating a peace settlement between Egypt and Israel. [4]

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