

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 [1]
and made it worldwide in scope.
- (xvi) The world Zionist Movement raised the demand for restoration of [1]
_____ to the Jewish people.

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]

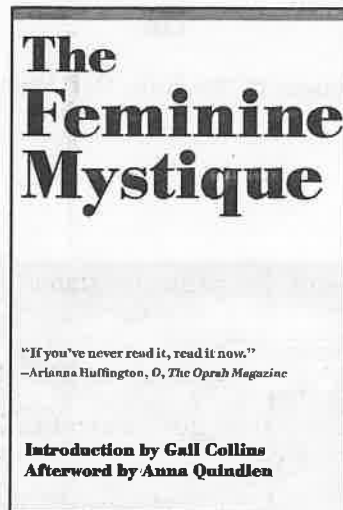
The union of Austria with Germany (March 1938) was among one of Hitler's greatest achievements before the outbreak of the Second World War.

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)

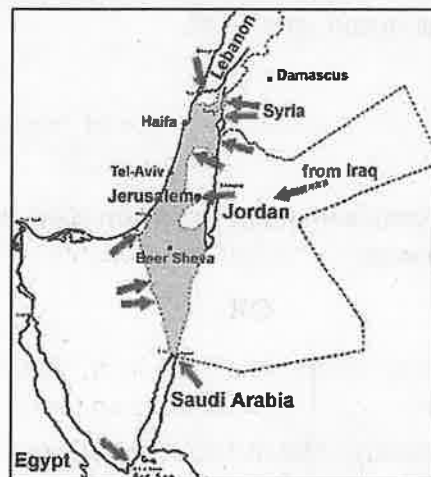


(Source: W. W. Norton & Company, October, 2013)

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.swartzentrover.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.

