

**GOVT OF KARNATAKA
KARNATAKA STATE PRE-UNIVERSITY EDUCATION EXAMINATION
BOARD**

II YEAR PUC EXAMINATION - MARCH 2012

SCHEME OF VALUATION

Subject Code : 21

Subject : HISTORY

Part – A

1. Name the First ship that sailed round the world
Victoria. (1)
2. Who painted Monalisa?
Leonardo-da-vinci (1)
3. What was the immediate cause for the outbreak of First world war?
Sarajevo-incident/Murder of Arch Duke Ferdinand, the
Austrian prince (1)
4. For how many years was Nelson Mandela in prison?
27 years (1)
5. Who propagated the “Theory of Drain of Wealth”?
Dadabhai Navroji (1)
6. “Go back to Vedas” Who gave this call?
Dayananda Saraswathi (1)
7. When did Swami Vivekananda visit Chicago?
1893 (1)
8. State the important slogan of BalaGangadhar Tilak
‘Swaraj is my birth right, I shall have it’ (1)
9. Which Treaty ended the First Anglo Mysore war?
Treaty of Madras (1)
10. Who presided over the Belgaum Congress Session?
Mahatma Gandhiji (1)

Part – B

11. How did Henry encourage Navigation?
Prince Henry of Portugal had great knowledge about
navigation and took interest in Geographical explorations. (1)
Established school of navigation and arranged for the
training of sailors encouraged ship building. (1)

12. What is “Boston Tea Party”?
Protesting the British taxation policy, Americans refused to import tea powder. (1)
Insipite of their protest, Britain sent a shiploaded with tea to Boston. The colonists disguised themselves and threw all the tea chests into the sea. (1)
13. Name any two architects of Italian Unification.
Joseph Mazzini, Count Cavour, Garibaldi, Victor Emmanuel (any two) (1+1)
14. Mention any two battles fought by Bismarck to achieve German unification.
a. War with Denmark
b. Austro Prussain war
c. Franco Prussian war (any two) (1+1)
15. When did first Carnatic war begin? When did it come to an end?
1746- 1748 (1+1)
16. Mention any two Portugese settlements in India.
Goa, Calicut, Diu, Daman, Chaul, Hoogli, Bassein, Salsette, Cochin, Cannanore, Anju island, Santhome, Mumbai (any two) (1+1)
17. Who introduced “Subsidiary Alliance system”? Why?
Lord Wellesley – to bring native rulers of India under British Imperialism. (1+1)
18. Where was Brahma Samaj founded and by whom?
Calcutta – Rajaram Mohan roy. (1+1)
19. Who founded “Missionaries of Charity” and where ?
Mother Teresa - Calacutta (1+1)
20. Name the two popular Commissioners of Mysore.
Mark Cubbon, L B Bowring. (1+1)

21. When did Rendition take place? Name the first ruler of Mysore after Rendition.

1881 - Chamaraja Wodeyar X (1+1)

22. Where is Vidhana Soudha? Who built it?

Bangalore - Kengal Hanumanthaiah. (1+1)

Part – C

23. Bring out the role of Martin Luther in the Reformation movement.

Leader of reformation- Professor of Theology at Wittenburg university. (1)

got a chance to visit Rome-Sale of Indulgence by Tetzel Luther protested this (1)

wrote his famous 95 theses and pasted it on the doors of Wittenburg church. When it was printed and distributed got support (1)

Pope Leo X excommunicated Luther. But Luther publicly burnt the order. (1)

Pope ordered Luther to come to the Diet at worms -Danger to Luther's life. Prince of Saxony gave him shelter -stayed in isolation for one year -Translated Bible to German language. (1)

24. State any ten achievements of United Nations Organisation

Achivements of UNO

- Has stopped wars in several cases.
- Solved Iran crisis.
- Peacefully solved Greek crisis
- Solution to Indonasian problem
- Berlin Blockade
- Efforts to solve Kashmir iss
- Korean crisis- efforts to solve
- Suez canal problem was solved
- End of apartheid
- End of gulf war
- Shelter to refugees
- Economic aid through IMF and IBRD

- Education through UNESCO
- Eradication of deadly diseases through WHO
- Declaration of Human Rights
- UNO has tried to stop the use of atomic or nuclear weapons
- Has preserved many cultural sites through out the world
- Protection and welfare of labourers through ILO

(any Ten – ½ mark for each correct answer)

25. Narrate the causes of the Battle of Plassey

Battle of Plassey – 1757 - causes

- Fortification by the British without the permission of the Nawab. (1)
- Misuse of Dastaks (1)
- Nawab's shelter to the French at Chandranagore (1)
- The English conspiracy to overthrow the Nawab (1)
- Balck Hole tragedy (1)

(each point to be explained in 2 or 3 sentences)

26. How did the British Imperialism cause the First war of Indian Independence?

British imperialism as a cause for the first war of Indian Independence -Lord Dalhousie's policy of 'Doctrine of Lapse' created dissatisfaction among Indians. (1)

British took away the rights of adoption by Hindu kings. Under the policy states like Satara, Nagpur, Jhansi, Jaipur, Sambhalpur, Udaipur and Bhagat were added to the British Empire. (1)

Though the Nawab of Ayodhya was loyal to the British he was dethroned by the British which led to the anger of the Indian soldiers in the British army. (1)

Dalhousie abolished the titles and pensions of Nawab's of Carnatic and Arcot, Peshwa Nansaheb -Bahadur Shah, the sultan of Delhi was forced to live outside Delhi which led to the dissatisfaction among the muslims. (1)

Lord Wellesley, through his 'subsidiary alliance' brought under the control of the British several Indian states like Hyderabad, Mysore, Tanjore, Oudh, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Macheri, Bharatpur etc. (1)

27. State the achievements of Smt. Indira Gandhi.

Achievements of Smt. Indira Gandhi.

- Indira Gandhi and national movement
- Indira Gandhi's entry into politics
- Garibi Hatao
- Green revolution
- Land reforms
- Indo-pak war- birth of Bangladesh
- Nationalisation of banks
- 20 point programme
- Declaration of emergency
- Operation blue star

(A brief explanation of the above points- any Ten - ½ mark for each correct answer)

28. Write about the role of Tipu Sultan in his fight against the British

Ascended the throne in 1782 after the death of Hyder Ali with the title 'Nawab Tipu Sultan Bahadur' continued the II Anglo Mysore war and concluded the treaty of Mangalore in 1784. (1)

III Anglo Mysore war 1790-1792 causes delegations to France, Turkey and Afghanistan with a request for help against the British Siege of Travancore couldnot get help from any foreign countries. (1)

Had to face the British alone defeated by the British at Srirangapattana forced to sign the humiliating treaty of Srirangapattana. (1)

IV Anglo Mysore war causes refusal to sign the subsidiary alliance hoisting the French flag at Srirangapattana. (1)

Member of Jacobian club. Wellesley decalred war. Short and decisive defeated. Died fighting on 4th May 1799 -Tiger of Mysore. (1)

29. Briefly state the stages in the unification of Karnataka.

Stages of unification of Karnataka

- Organisations – Karnataka Vidyavardhaka Sangha (1)
- Kannada Sahitya Parishat (½)
- Karnataka Sabha (½)
- KPCC – 1920 (½)

- Belgaum Congress Session 1924 (½)
- Karnataka unification conference Bombay 1944 (½)
- Karnataka Unification conference Kasaragod 1947 (½)
- Committees Dhar committee, JVP Committee, State Reorganisation commission. (½)
- Formation of Mysore state 1956 (½)

(brief explanation about each point)

30. Explain the achievements of D Devraj Urs

Devaraj Urs started his political career as member of Mysore Representative Assembly- actively participated in Quit India Movement and 'Mysore chalo' movement. (1)

Elected to the assembly from Hunsur constituency for 6 times. Chief Minister from 1972 to 1979 –Achievements (1)

- Renaming of the state as 'Karnataka' on 1st November 1973
- Havanur commission
- Land reforms land to the Tiller
- Removal of bonded labour system
- Janata housing scheme (1)
- Bhagya jyothi
- Implementation of 20 point programme
- Stipendary scheme to unemployed graduates (1)
- Abolition of filth disposal
- Hydro electric projects like Kabini, Ghataprabha, Harangi, Nagajhari.
- Cheque system for private college lectures (1)

(Brief explanation about the points)

Part – D

31 (A). Mark on the outline map of India provided, the following historical places. Add an explanatory note for each in two sentences:

a) Calicut b) Goa c) Kolkata d) Chittagong e) Pondicherry

(a) Calicut - In Kerala in 1498, Vasco da Gama arrived here discovered sea route to India. (1)

(b) Goa - It was the capital of the Portuguese in India. Albuquerque captured it from the Sultan of Bijapur in 1510 liberated in 1961. (1)

(c) Kolkata - on the banks of the river Hoogli. First capital of the British in India. At present the capital of West Bengal. (1)

- (d) Chittagong – Now in Bangladesh. Annexed to India by Dalhousie. One of the centres of Sepoy mutiny. (1)
- (e) Pondicherry – located on the eastern coast of India. Colony of the French. French capital in India. (1)

OR

Mark on the outline map of India provided, the following historical places. Add an explanatory note for each in two sentences:

- a) Srirangapattana b) Hyderabad c) Ankola
d) Bangalore e) Mysore

- (a) Srirangapattana – In Mandya district capital of Hyder and Tipu. Daria Daulat palace, tombs of Hyder and Tipu are here. (1)
- (b) Hyderabad – Present capital of Andhra Pradesh. Famous Capital of Nizams. (1)
- (c) Ankola – It is in North Canara Salt Satyagraha was launched here under the leadership of M P Nadakarni. (1)
- (d) Bangalore – City founded by Kempe Gowda. It is now the capital of Karnataka. Vidhana Soudha, built by Kengal Hanumanthaiah is here. (1)
- (e) Mysore – Important city of Karnataka. Capital of wodeyars. World famous palace is here. (1)

For Visually Challenged Students

- (B) Bring out the causes of American Revolution

American Revolution Causes

The British established 13 colonies here America was under the control of the British Parliament.

Causes

- Political causes (1)
- Effects of seven years war (1)
- Navigation act (1)
- Sugar act (1)
- Stamp act (2)
- Townshend duties (1)
- Influence of thinkers (1)
- Boston tea party (2)

(Brief explanation about each point)

OR

Summarise the Freedom movement in Karnataka from 1924 - 1947

Freedom movement in Karnataka 1924-1947

- (a) Nagpur congress session. Establishment of KPCC 1920 (1)
- (b) Belgaum congress session 1924 (1)
- (c) Salt Staya graha in Karnataka. No tax campaign.
Ankola, Sirsi, Siddapura, Turuvanuru. (1)
- (d) Establishment of Mysore congress (1)
- (e) Shivapura congress session (2)
- (f) Vidurashwatha tragedy (1)
- (g) Quit India movement. Isur tragedy. (2)
- (h) Mysore chalo movement. (1)

(Each of the above points to be explained in 2 to 3 sentences)

Part - E

32. Bring out the causes of French Revolution.

Causes of French Revolution - 1789

Greatest Revolution in the history of modern world. Based on the principles of 'Liberty Equality and Fraternity' (1)

Causes

- Political – Absolute monarchy -Kings believed in Divine Right
Louis XIV said 'I am the state'
- Administrative inefficiency – no uniformity in standards of weights and measures, coinage or customs dues. No uniform law.
- Louis XVI, a weak ruler- inefficient. His queen MarieAntoinette interfered in political matters.
- Meeting of Estates General not convened after 1614 (2)
- Social Causes – privileged and unprivileged classes (2)
- Economic causes – Economic inequality heavy taxes on poor people and farmers
- Feudalism – bondage system
- Clergy and nobles exempted from taxes
- Financial bankruptcy (2)
- Intellectual causes – Rousseau 'Social Contract.' (2)
- Montesquie 'The spirit of Laws'
- Voltaire – 'Letters on the English.'
- Influence of American war of Independence – 1776 (1)

(Brief explanation about each point)

OR

Describe the causes of Second World war.

Causes of second world war 1939 -1945

1. Treaty of Versailles
2. Failure of League of Nations.
3. Race for armaments
4. Rise of Dictatorships in Europe
5. Ideological differences
6. Economic depression 1929-30
7. Policy of Aggression
8. Disparity in the distribution of wealth
9. Appeasement policy of Chamberlin
10. Hitler's attack on Poland

(Each point to be explained in 2 or 3 sentences one mark for each point)

33. Explain the role of Gandhiji in the Freedom movement of India.

Role of Gandhiji in the Freedom movement of India

The period between 1920-1947 is called 'Gandhian Era' in the history of National Movement. Gandhiji led many agitations during this period. (1)

- Non co operation movement 1920 (1)
- Chauri chaura incident withdrawal of the non co operation movement. (1)
- Establishment of Swaraj party 1923 (1)
- Simon commission 1927 (1)
- Nehru report 1928 (1)
- Lahore congress 1929 (1)
- Civil disobedience movement/ Dandi March 1930 (1)
- Round table conferences Gandhi Irwin Pact. (1)
- Poona pact (1)
- Quit India Movement 1942 – 'Do or Die' (1)
- Arrival of Cabinet Mission 1946 (1)
- Independence (1)

(Each point to be explained in 2 or 3 sentences)

OR

Sir M. Vishweshwarayya is the maker of modern Mysore. Analyse.

Sir M Vishweshwaraiah maker of modern Mysore known as 'Father of Indian plannings' , 'Progenitor of Industries' served as Chief Engineer and Dewan of Mysore. (1)

Reforms

1. Administration – the membership of legislative council was increased from 18 to 24
2. Passed the Mysore Local Boards and Village Panchayat Act.
3. Budget session of the Assembly started. (1)

Agriculture and Irrigation

Mysore agricultural and economic conferences started established agricultural college at Hebbal. State Bank of Mysore established. Constructed Kannambadi Project in 1912. (2)

Industries:

His slogan was 'Industrialise or Perish'. Established many industries Iron works and wood distillation at Bhadravathi, Sandal Oil factory at Mysore, Government Soap Factory, Central Industrial Workshop and Metal Factory at Bangalore, Mysore Chamber of Commerce and Industries. (2)

Education

Compulsory Education Act passed- Female Education encouraged -Industrial and Technical Education encouraged. Established Mysore University 1916. Engineering College at Bangalore. Chamarajendra Technical Institute at Mysore. Silk Research Centre at Bangalore. Donated Rs. 2 lakhs to Benaras Hindu University. (2)

Established Kannada Sahithya Parishat -Century club at Bangalore. Wrote many books. (1)

Railways – Chitradurga- Chikkajajuru- Birur – Shimoga- Anandapura, Arasikere – Hassan – Mysore.

Awards – Sir, Bharata Ratna. (1)

Part - F

34. Arrange the following in chronological order:

- a) Palace Satyagraha
- b) Isur Tragedy
- c) Nagar Revolt
- d) Treaty of Srirangapattana
- e) Hyder Ali

Hyder Ali
Treaty of Srirangapattana
Nagar Revolt
Isur Tragedy
Palace Satyagraha

(1 mark for each correct answer)

35. Write about the role of Lenin in the Russian Revolution.

Role of Lenin in the Russian Revolution – 1917

Born in Simbirsk near Moscow. Studied in the University of St. Petersburg. Obtained a law degree. (1)

Greatly influenced by Marxism. Became a revolutionary. Published newspaper 'Iskra'/Spark. He was exiled to Siberia. Wrote 'Imperialism, the highest stage of capitalism', 'State and Revolution'. (1)

Fought against Tsarist regime. Participated in March and October Revolutions. Organized 20,000 Red Army under the leadership of Trotsky. (1)

He promised bread, land and peace to the people. He overthrew the Menshevik Government of Kerensky. (1)

Established soviet Republic First President of Communist Russia. (1)

Introduced NEP in 1921- The city of 'Petrograd' was renamed as 'Leningrad' in his memory (1)

(Brief explanation)

OR

Explain the literary contributions of Krishnaraja Wodeyar III.

Literary contributions of Krishnaraja Wodeyar III himself a scholar, patronized many scholars and writers. Well versed in Kannada and Sanskrit. (1)

Composed 59 books 'Sreetatva nidhi', 'Sri Krishnarayasara Kathasangraha', 'Dasharathanandana Charite', 'Chamundi Mangala Mahatme', 'Surya Chandra Vamshavali', 'Bhagavatha' important works. (2)

Other scholars of his court

1. Basavappa Shastri known as 'Abhinava Kalidasa' translated Shakespear's 'Othello' from English to Kannada, Kalidasa's 'Abhigna Shakuntala' from Sanskrit to Kannada.

2. Kempu Narayana – 'Mudramanjusha' (1)

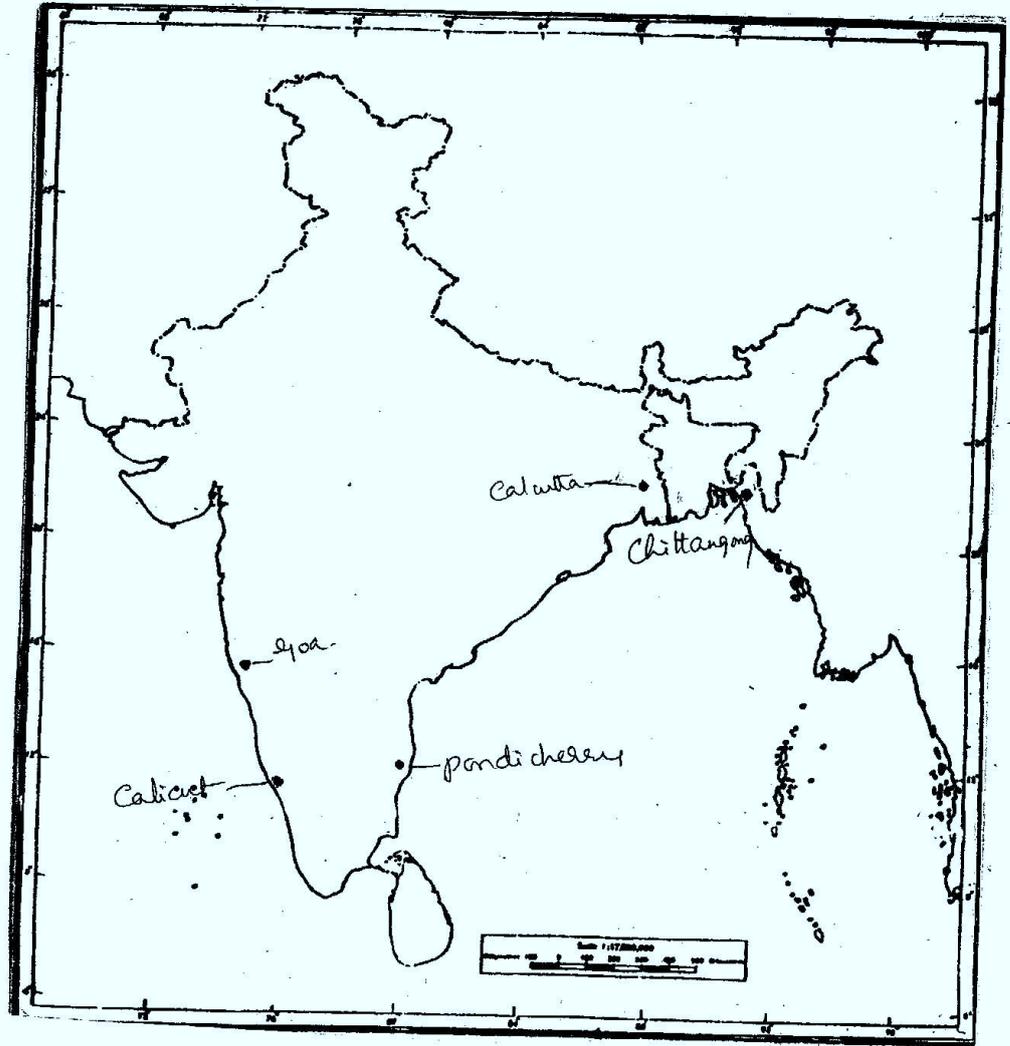
3. Lingaraja – 'Narapathi Charitre'

4. Devachandra – 'Rajavalikathe'

5. RamaKrishna Shastri – 'Bhuvana Pradeepika' (1)

(Brief explanation)

Q. NO. 31 - A . MAP - 1 . History



History

