

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 Cabinet Mission was sent to India because: [1]
- (a) The suppression of the INA was an urgent necessity.
 - (b) The British government was under pressure from the Muslim League to partition the country.
 - (c) The newly elected Conservative Party was sympathetic to the aspirations of the Indian people.
 - (d) It was imperative to work out a formula for a peaceful transfer of power from the British government to the people of India.
- (ii) Which one of the following describes the reason for adopting the policy of Perestroika? [1]
- (a) To revitalise, modernise and transform the stagnant Soviet economy.
 - (b) To give more control to the Centre over raw materials, production etc.
 - (c) To give greater freedom of speech, worship and control over individual lives.
 - (d) To provide competition against slow and inefficient services provided by the state.
- (iii) The primary objective of Détente was to: [1]
- (a) Establish a 'Hot line' telephone link between the USA and the USSR.
 - (b) Sign the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) between the USA and the USSR.
 - (c) Foster friendly relations between the USA and the Eastern European countries.
 - (d) Ensure permanent relaxation of international tensions between the USA and the USSR.
- (iv) Name the two US presidents credited with ending gender discrimination in the 1960s. [1]
- (P) Jimmy Carter
 - (Q) J.F. Kennedy
 - (R) D.D. Eisenhower
 - (S) Lyndon B. Johnson
- (a) Only (P) and (Q)
 - (b) Only (Q) and (S)
 - (c) Only (R) and (S)
 - (d) Only (P) and (R)

- (v) Which of the following ideals and beliefs of Subhash Chandra Bose was different from those followed by Gandhi during India's freedom struggle in the 1940s? [1]
- (a) Bose viewed British rule as exploitative, repressive and unjust.
 - (b) He wanted an immediate and total freedom from British rule.
 - (c) He stressed the importance of sacrifice and the willingness to die for the country.
 - (d) He believed that freedom from British rule could be achieved only through armed struggle.
- (vi) Identify the **SIMILARITY** between the Civil Rights Movement in the US and the Anti-Apartheid Movement in South Africa spearheaded respectively by Martin Luther King and Nelson Mandela. [1]
- (a) Martin Luther King was assassinated before he could witness the fulfilment of his goals.
 - (b) He led a Movement to end racial discrimination, injustice and inequality.
 - (c) He strictly followed the Gandhian principle of non-violence to achieve his goals.
 - (d) The Civil Rights Movement was a struggle of the Black minority to achieve equal legal and constitutional rights.
- (vii) Which one of the following was **NOT** the reason for the fall of Communism in Poland? [1]
- (a) Withdrawal of government subsidies
 - (b) Solidarity movement led by Lech Walesa
 - (c) Support of the Soviet Union to the Polish government
 - (d) Strong influence of Catholic Church on the Parliament
- (viii) Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the two statements carefully and choose the correct option. [1]
- Assertion:** The Quit India Movement is considered a major milestone in India's freedom struggle.
- Reason:** The Movement led to the end of the British rule in India.
- (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 Chairman of the Boundary Commissions, demarcated the boundaries between India and Pakistan in August 1947. [1]

- (x) The _____ Conference of 1945 was the last of the series of war time conferences of the Allied Powers. [1]
- (xi) What is the full form of MISA? [1]
- (xii) On what grounds in June 1975, did the Allahabad High Court declare Indira Gandhi's 1971 election to the Lok Sabha null and void? [1]
- (xiii) Why did the AASU want to postpone a by-election to the Lok Sabha? [1]
- (xiv) What compelled Japan to surrender unconditionally to the Allied Powers in 1945? [1]
- (xv) In the context of military strategy used during the Second World War, explain the term 'Island Hopping'. [1]
- (xvi) What is meant by the term *Intifada*? [1]

SECTION B - 32 MARKS

Question 2

- (i) "The mantra is: 'Do or Die'. We shall either free India or die in the attempt; we shall not live to see the perpetuation of our slavery."

(Source: Quote by Gandhi, www.archive.pib.gov.in)

In this context, discuss *any four* causes of the Movement that followed the above mentioned 'Do or Die' mantra by Gandhi.

OR

- (ii)



(Source: www.scroll.in)

With reference to the news extract given above, state *any four* provisions of the Mountbatten Plan intended to provide a 'way out' of the political deadlock.

Question 3

[4]

The first General Elections in India (1952) is considered a landmark event in the history of independent India.

Analyse the above statement with reference to the results and significance of India's first General Elections.

Question 4

[4]

Discuss *any four* steps taken by the Indian government in the 1960s to resolve Nagaland's demand for autonomy.

Question 5

[4]

Analyse *any four* causes of the Assam agitation (1979-85).

Question 6

[4]

- (i) Discuss *any four* foreign policy measures adopted by Hitler that violated the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.

OR

- (ii) Analyse *any four* reasons for the defeat of Axis Powers in the Second World War.

Question 7

[4]

The image given below reflects the implementation of the Commune System in China.



(Source: www.thecollector.com)

With reference to the image given above, explain *any four* characteristic features of the Commune System under the Great Leap Forward Policy introduced by Mao Zedong.

Question 8**[4]**

The image given below represents an international crisis during the Cold War. Observe it carefully and answer the question that follows:



(Source: www.sites.lsa.umich.edu)

Enumerate *any four* factors that led to this crisis in 1962.

Question 9**[4]**

The aggressive foreign policy of Japan made the Second World War more likely and worldwide in scope.

In this context, discuss *any four* reasons for Japan's invasion of Manchuria in 1931.

SECTION C – 32 MARKS**Question 10**

- (i) Enumerate *any four* major aims of the 'Towards Equality Report' (1974). **[4]**
- (ii) Analyse *any four* significant features of the American Civil Rights Act of 1964 passed during the Presidential tenure of Lyndon B. Johnson. **[4]**

Question 11

- (i) With reference to the JP Movement (1974-75), answer the following questions.
 - (a) Examine *any four* causes of the Movement. **[4]**
 - (b) Discuss *any four* developments during the course of the Movement. **[4]**

OR

- (ii) (a) Analyse *any four* reasons for the imposition of the Emergency in 1975. [4]
(b) Evaluate the negative impact of the Declaration of Emergency (1975) on *any four* aspects of the socio-political fabric of Indian society. [4]

Question 12

[8]

The first major crisis of the Cold War was the Berlin Blockade of 1948-49.
In this context, examine the causes and consequences of the Berlin Blockade.

Question 13

- (i) (a) Examine *any four* major events in the Middle East after the Second World War and show how it led to the outbreak of the first Arab-Israeli War in 1948. [4]
(b) Analyse *any four* significant consequences of the Arab-Israeli War in 1948. [4]

OR

- (ii) In the context of the Yom Kippur War (1973), discuss the following:
(a) *Any four* causes of the Yom Kippur War [4]
(b) *Any four* consequences of the Yom Kippur War [4]