

**DIRECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS, CHENNAI-06  
HIGHER SECONDARY SECOND YEAR PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS - MARCH 2018**

**HISTORY KEY ANSWER**

**Note:**

1. Answers written only in BLACK or BLUE should be evaluated.
2. Choose the correct answer and write the option code with corresponding answer.
3. If one of them (option or answer) is wrong, then award zero mark only.

**Max Marks: 200**

<b>PART -A</b>				<b>45 X 1 = 45</b>
<b>I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWERS</b>			<b>II. FILL IN THE BLANKS</b>	
1	d	Mangalore	21	Double batta/Batta
2	d	1835	22	Surjarjunkhan
3	b	Lord Cornwallis	23	Dr.B.R.Ambedkar
4	d	Col.Cambell	24	Karnatic Treaty
5	b	1878	25	Mangal Pandey
6	b	Sir Syed Ahmed Khan	26	Neelakanda Bramachari
7	a	Vadalur	27	Rajiv Gandhi
8	b	1906	28	Trombay
9	a	Peasants	29	Galileo
10	c	G.Subramanya Iyer	30	John Calvin
11	a	Act of 1909	<b>III.MATCH THE FOLLOWING</b>	
12	d	Dr.Rajendra Prasad	31	d)Fort.St.George
13	b	Hyderabad	32	a)General of Nepal
14	a	Morarji Desai	33	e)Thugs
15	d	V.O.Chidambram	34	c)Elias Howe
16	d	Francis Bacon	35	b)Morning Star of China
17	a	Thomas Paine		
18	c	Louis XVI		
19	a	Avanti		
20	a	NewYork		
<b>IV.FIND OUT THE CORRECT STATEMENT</b>				
36	D	Lord Hastings was the patron of the Hindu college of Calcutta.		
37	D	The doctrine of Lapse was withdrawn after the Mutiny of 1857		
38	B	YusufKhan was also known as Khan Sahib		
39	A	The first book published by John Gutenberg was "The Bible".		
40	A	Bakewell introduced scientific breeding of farm animals.		
<b>V. TRUE (or) FALSE</b>				
41	True			
42	True			
43	True			
44	False			
45	False			

**PART- B**

**VI Answer any 15 Question  
Any 3 points for each Question**

**15 X 3 = 45**

46	<b>Pitt's India Act</b>  1.1784-Pitt the Younger 2.Reformed the Regulating Act 3.A Board of Control -6 Members 4.The Court of Directors –Without any alteration 5.Governor General's Council member,4 to 3	<b>3 X 1 = 3</b>
47	<b>Raja Sarbhoji</b>  1 Lord Wellesley-treaty with Raja Sarbhoji 2.British take over the administration 3.Title of Raja, pension of 4 lakhs 4.Disciple of Schwarts 5.Saraswathi Mahal Library in Tanjore	<b>3 X 1 = 3</b>
48	<b>Gurkha war</b>  1. Nepal emerged as a powerful gurkha state in 1768. 2. In 1814, the gurkha attacked the British Police post and killed 18 policemen and the officer. 3.Hastings declared war on Nepal(1814) 4. Amarsingh Thapa-the general of Nepal Army was forced to Surrender. 5. In 1817 the Treaty of sagauli was concluded. 6. After his victory in the gurkha war Hastings was honoured with English peerage and he became Marquis of Hastings.	<b>3 X 1 = 3</b>
49	<b>Woods Despatch</b>  1.1854- Dalhousie evinced in the development of education- Sir, Charles wood. 2. The intellectual charter of India. 3. Provided an outline for comprehensive scheme of Education at primary, secondary and collegiate levels. 4. Dalhousie fully accepted the view of Charleswood and took steps to carryout the New Schemes. 5. Departments of Public Instructions were organized. 6. The Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were founded in 1857.	<b>3 X 1 = 3</b>

50	<b>Mahalwari Settlement</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1833 - introduced in Punjab, the Central Provinces and Parts of North Western Provinces.</li> <li>Under this system the basic unit of revenue settlement was the village or the Mahal.</li> <li>As the village lands belonged jointly to the village community</li> <li>Entire land of the village was measured at the time of fixing the revenue.</li> <li>Eliminated middlemen</li> <li>Improvement in irrigation facility.</li> </ol>	3 X 1 = 3
51	<b>Female Infanticide</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>19th century-Rajputana, Punjab, Malwa, Cutch-killing female infants</li> <li>Saugar island-prevent the ritual of child sacrifice(Bentinck)</li> <li>Punishable crime</li> <li>Colonel Todd, Johnson Duncan, Malcom</li> <li>1795, 1802, 1804, 1870-some laws against this practice</li> <li>This practice came to be done away through education and public opinion</li> </ol>	3 X 1 = 3
52	<b>Palayakkarar System</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vijayanagar rule in Tamilnadu-Palayakkarar system.</li> <li>Palayam (consisting of a few villages)-holder palayakkarar.</li> <li>Military service and tribute</li> <li>Palayakkarar-sovereign authorities respective palayams.</li> <li>Marava, telugu palayakkarar –two blocs</li> </ol>	3 X 1 = 3
53	<b>Sir John Cradock</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The commander-in-chief of the Vellore fort.</li> <li>With the approval of Lord William Bentinck, the governor of Madras introduced a new form of turban.</li> <li>Resembling a European hat.</li> <li>Wearing ear rings and Caste marks were also prohibited</li> <li>The sepoys were asked to shave the chin and to trim the moustache.</li> <li>The Sepoys insult them and their religious and social traditions.</li> <li>It leads to Vellore Mutiny.</li> </ol>	3 X 1 = 3
54	<b>Rani Lakshmi Bai</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi, the widowed queen of Gangadhar Rao</li> <li>She was affected by Dalhousie's Doctrine of Lapse.</li> <li>So, She played a heroic role in 1857 revolt.</li> <li>Tantia Tope, Jhansi Rani combined effort to capture of Gwalior.</li> <li>Meanwhile Sir Hugerose defeated Tantia Tope, stormed Jhansi captured Gwalior.</li> <li>The Rani of Jhansi died a soldier's death on 1858.</li> </ol>	3 X 1 = 3

55	<p><b>ILBERT BILL</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lord Ripon - Two kinds of Law prevalent in India.</li> <li>2. An European could be tried only by an European judge not by an Indian Judge.</li> <li>3. The Law member ilbert introduced the bill in 1883.</li> <li>4. Abolish this discrimination in judiciary.</li> <li>5. But Europeans opposed strongly.</li> <li>6. Ripon amended the bill to satisfy the English.</li> <li>7. This bill controversy helped the cause of Indian Nationalism.</li> </ol>	3 X 1 = 3
56	<p><b>Dadabhai Naoroji</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The grand old men of India.</li> <li>2. India's unofficial Ambassador in England.</li> <li>3. The first Indian to became a Member of the British House of commons.</li> <li>4. His famous book <b>poverty and unbritish Rule in India</b> wrote his Drain Thoery.</li> <li>5. The first Indian member of Welby commission.</li> </ol>	3 X 1 = 3
57	<p><b>Partition of Bengal</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 1905, Bengal-two provinces</li> <li>2. Lord Curzon-action on administrative lines</li> <li>3. Partition divided the Hindus and Muslims.</li> <li>4. The anti Partition agitation all over the country</li> <li>5. Intensified the national movement</li> <li>6. Provide as park for the rise of extremism in the Indian National Moment</li> </ol>	3 X 1 = 3
58	<p><b>Dandi March</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. On 12<sup>th</sup> March 1930 Gandhi began his famous March to Dandi.</li> <li>2. His chosen 79 followers reached the coast of Dandi.</li> <li>3. He launched the civil Disobedience Movement by breaking the salt laws.</li> <li>4. Gandhi laid out the programme of the movement.</li> <li>5. The people not to pay taxes to the government.</li> <li>6. The movements spread to all parts of the country.</li> <li>7. The British Government arrested important leaders of the congress and imprisoned them.</li> </ol>	3 X 1 = 3

59	<p><b>Subramaniya Bharathi</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. One of the leader who fought for the swadesi movement in Tamilnadu.</li> <li>2. Bharathi brought Bipin Chandra Pal one of the leaders of extremists in the congress of Madras city.</li> <li>3. Bharathi was a non-conformist, unorthodox and a revolutionary in social and political ideas.</li> <li>4. He edited the Tamil Weekly India.</li> <li>5. He wrote nationalist songs called the "Swadesa Geethangal".</li> </ol>	3 X 1 = 3
60	<p><b>ISRO</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. ISRO - Indian Space Research Organisation.</li> <li>2. The activities in space science technology and applications.</li> <li>3. The Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre at Trivandrum, the largest of the ISRO centres.</li> <li>4. Bangalore is the satellite technology base of the Indian Space programme.</li> <li>5. Sriharikota Island is the satellite launching area.</li> </ol>	3 X 1 = 3
61	<p><b>Henry, The Navigator</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Portugal ruler</li> <li>2. The Navigator</li> <li>3. He discovered Medeira, Azores islands</li> <li>4. Africa- Exploration of west coast</li> <li>5. His sailors discover the Cape Verde Islands.</li> </ol>	3 X 1 = 3
62	<p><b>Society of Jesus</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ignatius Loyola founded the Society of Jesus.</li> <li>2. It was recognized by the Pope.</li> <li>3. The aim of the society was to reform and restore the glory of the Catholic church.</li> <li>4. The members of the society were known as "Jesuits".</li> <li>5. They established schools and colleges in several parts of the world</li> </ol>	3 X 1 = 3
63	<p><b>Rousseau</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. One of the French Philosopher</li> <li>2. Social Contract-the bible of the French Revolution</li> <li>3. Real sovereignty rests with the people</li> <li>4. "Man Is born free and is everywhere in chains "</li> </ol>	3 X 1 = 3
64	<p><b>Townshend Laws</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Charles Townshend –finance minister of England</li> <li>2. 1767-fresh taxes on glass, paper, tea, paints etc.,</li> <li>3. Americans protested it and boycotted the goods.</li> <li>4. Americans were killed at Boston during the protest-laws were repealed.</li> </ol>	3 X 1 = 3

65	<b>Bloody Sunday</b> 1.The working classes St.Petersburg went on strike 2.Tsar's palace to present a petition to redress the grievances 3.Father- Gapon 4.Workers reached Tsar's palace fired on the unarmed crowd 5. This event On Sunday 1905 Jan-22	3 X 1 = 3
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**PART - C**

**VII. Answer any 10 questions ,  
Q.No. 77 is compulsory**

10X6 = 60

66A	<b>Causes for the Third Mysore War</b> 1. Tipusultan strengthened his position by undertaking various internal reforms. This created worries to the British, the Nizam of Hyderabad and Marathas. 2. Moreover, Tipu made attempts to seek the help of France and Turkey by sending envoys to those countries. 3. He also expanded his territories at the cost of his neighbours, particularly the Raja of Travancore, who was an ally of the British. 4. In 1789, the British concluded a tripartite alliance with the Nizam and the Marathas against Tipu	4x1½= 6
66B	<b>The main provisions of the Regulating Act</b> 1.The members of court of directors extended 1-4,to retire every year ¼ 2.The Governor of Bengal –Governor General of Ft.William,period 5 years 3.The council of 4 members appointed to assists 4.Governor General had a casting vote in case of a tie. 5.Governor General, Council-supreme over the other presidencies in matters of war and peace 6.Supreme court at Calcutta-one Chief Justice ,three junior Judges 7. Governor General, council members, supreme court judges – any gifts, cash- this act prevented.	6
67A	<b>The measures taken by reformers to eradicate discrimination under caste system.</b> 1. 19 <sup>th</sup> century – the major issue abolition of untouchability 2. Gandhiji – a paper 'Harijan' – Harijan sevak sangh 3. Ambedkar – dedicated his entire life welfare of downtrodden. 4. Bahiskrit hitakarini sabha, Akhil Bharatiya Dalit Varg sabha 5. Jothirao Phule – Satya Sadhak Samaj 6. Sri NarayanaGuru – Sri Narayana Dharma Paribalana Yogam 7. Periyar – self respect moment 8. This evil practice many other individual and institutional efforts	6

67B	<p><b>Main features of the Subsidiary system</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Any Indian ruler who entered into the subsidiary alliance with the British had to maintain a contingent of British troops in his territory.</li> <li>2. It was commanded by a British Officer.</li> <li>3. India – Protected state, British – Paramount Power.</li> <li>4. It was the duty of the British to safeguard that state from external aggression and to help its ruler maintain internal peace.</li> <li>5. The protected state should cut off its connection with European powers other than the English and with the French in particular.</li> <li>6. The state was also forbidden to have any political contact even with other Indian powers without their permission of the British .</li> <li>7. The ruler of the protected state should keep a British Resident at his court and disband his own army.</li> <li>8. The Paramount power should not interfere in the internal affairs of the protected state.</li> </ol>	6
68A	<p><b>The Salient features of Permanent Land Revenue Settlement:-</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Zamindars of Bengal were recognized as the owners of land as long as they paid revenue to the East Indian Company regularly.</li> <li>2. The amount of revenue that the Zamindars had to pay the Company was firmly fixed and would not be raised under any circumstances. In other words the Government of the East India Company got 89% leaving the rest to the Zamindars.</li> <li>3. The ryots became tenants since they were considered the tiller of the soil.</li> <li>4. This settlement took away the administrative and Judicial functions of the Zamindars.</li> </ol>	4x1½= 6
68B	<p><b>South Indian Rebellion of 1801</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. British records categorized as the Second Palayakkara war.</li> <li>2. Confederacy consisting of Marudupandiyan of Sivaganga, Gopala Nayak of Dindugal, Kerala Varma of Malabar and Krishnappa Naiyak .</li> <li>3. Marudupandian and Melappan provided the leadership.</li> <li>4. Oomathurai, the brother of Kattabomman emerged as a key leader.</li> <li>5. In February 1801, Oomathurai and two hundred men by a cleverly move took control of Panchalamkurchi fort.</li> <li>6. British forces quickly asserted itself. The Palayakkar forces based at Panchalamkurchi were crushed.</li> <li>7. The Marudu brothers and their sons were put to death.</li> <li>8. Oomathurai and Sevathiah were beheaded at Panchalamkurchi .</li> <li>9. Palayakkarar system came to a violent end.</li> </ol>	6

69A	<b>Results of the Great Revolt of 1857</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fundamental changes in the Character of Indian Administration.</li> <li>2. Company rule came to an end.</li> <li>3. Transferred from East India Company to the crown by the queen's proclamation. (1858)</li> <li>4. Lord Canning became the governor-general as well as the first Viceroy to the act of 1858.</li> <li>5. Lord Canning proclaimed the new Government at Allahabad on 1<sup>st</sup> November 1858.</li> <li>6. The letter has been called the Magna Carta of the Indian people.</li> <li>7. Guaranteed the rights of Indian Princes and pledged.</li> <li>8. Promised religious toleration.</li> <li>9. Equal treatment to her subject Indians and Europeans.</li> </ol>	6
69B	<b>Famine Policy by Lord Lytton</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The failure of two monsoons.</li> <li>2. 1876 -78 heavy Famine</li> <li>3. The worst affected areas – Madras, Mysore, Hyderabad, Bombay, Punjab</li> <li>4. Affected 58 million people</li> <li>5. A toll of 5 million lives in a single year</li> <li>6. 1878-80 Famine commission – Sir Richard Strachey</li> <li>7. Provision of funds for famine relief and construction work in annual budget</li> <li>8. Famine code came in to existence in 1883</li> </ol>	6
70A	<b>Jallianwala Bagh Massacre</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. On 13<sup>th</sup> April Baisakhi day public meeting at Jallianwala Bagh.</li> <li>2. In Punjab-Unprecedented support to Rowlatt Satyagraha.</li> <li>3. Government of Punjab handed over the administration to General Dyer.</li> <li>4. They banned public meetings</li> <li>5. Dyer marched – without warning opened fire on the crowd.</li> <li>6. 379 people were killed – 1137 wounded.</li> <li>7. Nation wide protest against it.</li> <li>8. Tagore renounced his knighthood.</li> <li>9. This massacre gave a tremendous impetus to the freedom struggle.</li> </ol>	6
70B	<b>Significance of the Non –Co-Operation Movement</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Peasants, workers, students, teachers, women – the real mass movement</li> <li>2. It witnessed the spread of Nationalism</li> <li>3. Hindu – Muslim Unity as a result of the merger of Khilafat movement</li> <li>4. The willingness , ability, sacrifices of the masses</li> </ol>	4x1½= 6



71A	<p><b>The Role of V.O.C in the Indian National Movement</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. V.O.C (lawyer) joined the nationalist movement in 1905.</li> <li>2. He was a follower of Tilak.</li> <li>3. 1906 he launched the Swadeshi steam navigation company (Kappalottiya Tamilan)</li> <li>4. He led the coral Mill Strike(1908, Tuticorin)</li> <li>5. Tirunelveli uprising (1908)-assisted by Subramania Siva</li> <li>6. Both were arrested and imprisoned</li> <li>7. V.O.C is known as Chekkilutta Chermal.</li> </ol>	6
71B	<p><b>The Educational reforms of the Justice party</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Free and compulsory education was introduced for the first time in Madras.</li> <li>2. Nearly 3000 fisher boys and fisher girls were offered free special instruction by the Department of Fisheries.</li> <li>3. Midday Meals was given at selected corporation schools in Madras.</li> <li>4. The Madras Elementary Education Act was amended in 1934 and in 1935 to improve elementary education.</li> <li>5. The education of girls received encouragement during the Justice rule in Madras.</li> <li>6. Education of the Depressed Classes was entrusted with Labour Department.</li> <li>7. Encouragement was given to Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani medical education.</li> </ol>	6
72A	<p><b>Charter Act of 1833</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The English East India Company ceased to be a commercial agency in India. In other words, it would function hereafter as a political agent for the crown.</li> <li>2. The Governor-General of Fort William was hereafter called 'the Governor – General of India'.- Lord Bentinck</li> <li>3. A Law member was appointed to the Governor-General's Council.- T.B.Macaulay</li> <li>4. The Act categorically stated " that no native of India nor any natural born subject of His Majesty, should be disabled from holding any place, office, or employment , by reason of his religion, place of birth, descent or colour"- the Indianisation of Public service</li> </ol>	4x1½= 6

72B	<b>Government of India Act of 1858</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. East India Company's rule came to an end.</li> <li>2. Indian Administration under the direct control of the Crown</li> <li>3. Abolished – Court of Directors , Board of Control</li> <li>4. Established - The Secretary of state for India, India council</li> <li>5. Sir Charles wood – First Secretary of state for India</li> <li>6. India council – 15 members</li> <li>7. Governor General made the Viceroy of India, First viceroy lord canning.</li> <li>8. Previous treaties were accepted this act.</li> </ol>	6
73A	<b>Salient features of the Indian Constitutions</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The constitution of India - adopted effect on 26<sup>th</sup> January 1950 Celebrated Republic Day.</li> <li>2. Adult suffrage.</li> <li>3. Parliamentary system Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles.</li> <li>4. Federal and Unitary form of Government – Central State.</li> <li>5. The President – Constitutional head.</li> <li>6. Prime Minister is the head of the Executive.</li> <li>7. Two houses – Rajya Sabha – Lok Sabha.</li> <li>8. State Govt- Chief Minister Governs.</li> <li>9. The Judiciary – up holder of the constitution.</li> </ol>	6
73B	<b>India's Foreign policy:-</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. After 1947 – Independent Foreign Policy.</li> <li>2. It was designed by Nehru.</li> <li>3. He was Architect of non – aligned movement.</li> <li>4. Panch sheel.</li> <li>5. Common wealth – U.N.O</li> <li>6. Emergence of Bangladesh .</li> <li>7. SAARC.</li> </ol>	6
74A	<b>Results of the Renaissance</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The symbol of the beginning of the modern age</li> <li>2. spirit of enquiry – scientific Inventions</li> <li>3. Mariner's compass , astronomical faiths – Geographical discoveries</li> <li>4. Discoveries – impact in the political and economical life</li> <li>5. Reasoning spirit – Reformation</li> <li>6. Change the outlook of people towards religion.</li> </ol>	6

74B	<p><b>Causes for the Geographical discoveries</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In 1453, the Ottoman turks captured Constantinople. They imposed heavy duties on the goods.</li> <li>2. The Europeans were forced to find an alternative route to the east.</li> <li>3. The art of ship-building developed along with the invention of Mariner's compass.</li> <li>4. The astronomical and other scientific discoveries raised the hope of the adventures to explore new sea routes.</li> <li>5. The travel accounts of Marco Polo and Nicholo Polo about China and India. A merchants hand Book described all known trade routes between Europe and the far East. Similarly the secrets of the faithful crusader told about Asiatic cities.</li> <li>6. Other factors such as the spirit of adventure desire for new lands and competition for exploration stimulated the explorers venturing into the sea.</li> </ol>	6
75A	<p><b>Role of John Calvin in the Reformation</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. John Calvin's teachings are that the bible alone is the final authority for matters of faith.</li> <li>2. Salvation is attained purely through grace.</li> <li>3. He determines the power of god.</li> <li>4. Calvin published a book called "The institutes of Christian religion".</li> <li>5. His religious sect known as "Calvinism".</li> <li>6. He became the head of the Church in Geneva.</li> <li>7. Established several schools for the spread of education</li> <li>8. He was the founder of the "University of Geneva".</li> <li>9. Calvinism spread in many parts of Europe.</li> </ol>	6
75B	<p><b>The Effects of the Reformation</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Two major divisions in Christianity-Catholics and protestants.</li> <li>2. People were encouraged to read the Bible and ponder on religion.</li> <li>3. It encouraged the development of art, literature and science.</li> <li>4. The democratic church system paved the way for the growth of democracy and nationalism</li> <li>5. The rapid progress of the protestant religion and the Counter Reformation ultimately resulted in the purification of the church.</li> <li>6. Both Catholics and protestants.</li> <li>7. Purified their church establishments and this in turn improved the values in the society.</li> </ol>	6

76A	<b>Fundamental Causes for the American war of Independence</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Policy of mercantilism.</li> <li>2. The British Govt. enacted laws to implement mercantilism.</li> <li>3. Navigation acts-Control the trade of the American colonies.</li> <li>4. Sugar can Act</li> <li>5. Trade Act</li> <li>6. Hat Act</li> <li>7. Iron Act</li> <li>8. These Acts war opposed by colonies.</li> <li>9. Bitterness between Home Govt.-American colonies.</li> <li>10. They were looking for opportunity to free themselves.</li> </ol>	6
76B	<b>The contribution of the French Philosophers to the French Revolution:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Montesquieu- The Sprit of Laws-separation of powers</li> <li>2. Voltaire – essays, Poems and dramas creating awareness- he stood for a benevolent despotism</li> <li>3. Rousseau – Social contract- The Bible of the French Revolution-The Real sovereignty rests with the people</li> <li>4. Diderot and D' Alembert published the Encyclopedia The French intellectuals gave the motto "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.</li> </ol>	4x1½= 6
77A	<b>Functions of the UNESCO</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Part of UNO</li> <li>2. United Nation Education Scientific and Cultural Organization</li> <li>3. This organ great services to the mankind and world peace.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(Give marks for relevant information about UNESCO )</b></p>	6
77B	<b>Beginning of the Cold War</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The continued tensions and conflicts between the western world and the communist countries.</li> <li>2. East Germany – Soviet Union , West Germany- USA</li> <li>3. Berlin Blockade</li> <li>4. Marshall plan</li> <li>5. Molotov plan</li> <li>6. Truman Doctrine</li> </ol>	6

## PART-D.

VIII. Answer any five  
Q.NO.84 is compulsory.

5 X 10 = 50

78A	<b>The reforms of CornWallis</b> <b>(With Explanation)</b> 1. Administrative Reforms 2. Revenue Reforms 3. Judicial Reforms 4. Police Reforms 5. Other Reforms	10
78B	<b>Bentinck inaugurated an era of social reforms</b> <b>(With Explanation)</b> 1. Abolition of Sati 2. Suppression of Thugs 3. Female infanticide 4. Introduction of English Education	4 X 2½ = 10
79A	<b>Reforms of Lord Dalhousie</b> <b>(With Explanation)</b> 1. Non- Regulation system 2. Railways 3. Telegraph 4. Postal Reforms 5. Education 6. Public Works Department	10
79B	<b>Socio-religious reform movements in 19 th century</b> <b>(With Explanation)</b> 1. Brahmo samaj 2. Young Bengal Movement 3. Arya samaj 4. Prarthana Samaj 5. Theosophical society 6. Ramakrishna Mission 7. Muslim reforms movements 8. Ramalingar 9. Vaikunda swamigal 10. Periyar E.V.R. 11. Other reforms movement	10
80A	<b>1857 Revolt</b> <b>(With Explanation)</b> 1. Political Causes 2. Economic Causes 3. Social Causes 4. Military Causes 5. Immediate Cause	10

80B	<p><b>The Role of Mahatma Gandhi in the Freedom Struggle</b> (With Explanation)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Satyagraha at Champaran, Kheda and Ahmedabad</li> <li>2. Rowlatt Act</li> <li>3. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre</li> <li>4. Khilafat Movement</li> <li>5. Non-Cooperation Movement</li> <li>6. The Dandi March</li> <li>7. Round Table Conference</li> <li>8. Poona Pact</li> <li>9. The Government of India Act, 1935</li> <li>10. Individual Satyagraha</li> <li>11. Cripps Mission</li> <li>12. Quit India Movement</li> <li>13. Indian National Army</li> <li>14. Cabinet Mission</li> <li>15. Independent India</li> <li>16. End of Mahatma Gandhi</li> </ol>	10
81A	<p><b>Jawaharlal Nehru is the architect of Modern India</b> (With Explanation)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Growth of Science and Technology</li> <li>2. Planned Economy</li> <li>3. Mixed Economy</li> <li>4. Foreign policy</li> <li>5. Panch Sheel</li> <li>6. Non-Aligned Movement</li> </ol>	10
81B	<p><b>The Economic progress through five year plans</b> (With Explanation)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. First five year plan</li> <li>2. Second five year plan</li> <li>3. Third five year plan</li> <li>4. Fourth five year plan</li> <li>5. Fifth five year plan</li> <li>6. Sixth five year plan</li> <li>7. Seventh five year plan</li> <li>8. Eighth five year plan</li> <li>9. Ninth five year plan</li> </ol>	10

82A	<p><b>Merits of Industrial Revolution</b> (With Explanation)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Urbanisation</li> <li>2. Machinery</li> <li>3. Intellectual movement</li> <li>4. Large Employment</li> </ol> <p><b>Demerits of Industrial Revolution</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. New Social Problems</li> <li>2. Capitalism</li> <li>3. Class Division</li> <li>4. Growth of Colonialism and Imperialism</li> </ol>	10
82B	<p><b>1789- The causes of the French Revolution</b> (With Explanation)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Political Causes</li> <li>2. Social Causes</li> <li>3. Economic Causes</li> <li>4. Role of French Philosophers</li> <li>5. Impact of the American War of Independence</li> <li>6. Convening of the State General</li> </ol>	10
83A	<p><b>The Causes for the Russian Revolution of 1917</b> (With Explanation)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Political causes</li> <li>2. Economical causes</li> <li>3. Rise of socialist party</li> <li>4. First world war</li> </ol>	4 X 2½ = 10
83B	<p><b>Role of U.N.O in maintaining the world peace</b> (With Explanation)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The problem of Iran</li> <li>2. Syria and Lebanon.</li> <li>3. Indonesia.</li> <li>4. The Palestine Problem.</li> <li>5. The Kashmir Problem.</li> <li>6. The problem of Korea.</li> <li>7. Other important problem.</li> </ol>	10
84A	<p>(I) Marking 5 Places. (5)          (II) Possession of Lord Dalhousie in India.(5)  <b>(OR)</b></p>	5 + 5 = 10

84B	<p><b>Time Line 1920 to 1950</b></p> <p>1920 – Non-cooperation movement.  1921- Prince of Wales during his tour of India  1922 - Chauri Chaura  1923 – Swaraj Party  1927 – Simon Commission  1928 – Nehru report  1929 – Lahore congress  1930 – Dandi March / Civil Disobedient Movement/ First round table conference  1931 – Gandhi Irwin Pact/ Second round table conference  1932 – Poona pact/ Third round table conference  1935 - Government of India Act  1937 – First General Election  1939 – Congress Ministers resigned  1940 - Individual Sathyagraha  1942 – Cripp’s Commission / Quit India movement  1946 - Cabinet Mission / Interim Government  1947 – India Independence / Mount batten plan  1948 – Death of Gandhiji  1950 – India became Republic.  <b>(Marks should be given only for Indian history events.)</b>  <b>(OR)</b></p>	<b>5 X 2 = 10</b>
84C	<p><b>Second World War – Time Line</b></p> <p>1939-Out break of the second world war  1941- Japan attacked the Pearl Harbour  1942-Fall of Algeria  1943-Surrender of Italy  1945-Surrender of Germany/U.S.A dropped atom bombs on Hiroshima &amp; Nakasagi/Surrender of Japan/End of II World War / Formation of U.N.O</p> <p><b>(If more than one event in same year are mentioned, mark will be awarded for each events separately )</b></p>	<b>5 X 2 = 10</b>