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## HISTORY & CIVICS

Time Allowed :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Hours ]

[ Maximum Marks : 100

- I. Fill in the blanks, choosing the correct answers from the options given in the brackets : 10 × 1 = 10

1. The British Prime Minister who played a determining role in the Peace Conference after the World War I was .....

( Lloyd George, Winston Churchill, George Mayor )

2. Hitler became the President and Chancellor of Germany in .....

( 1932, 1933, 1934 )

3. .... was called the 'Child of the UNO'.

( Indonesta, Singapore, Malaysta )

4. .... became the first President of Ghana.

( Kofi Annan, Arafat, Kwame Nkrumah )

5. Tamil Vyasa is the name given to .....

( Manicka Vasagar, Nambiandar Nambi, Jeyam Kondar )

6. Nana Sahib led the revolt at .....  
( *Kanpur, Lucknow, Delhi* )
7. The partition of Bengal took place during the Governor Generalship of .....  
( *Lord Hastings, Lord Canning, Lord Curzon* )
8. .... means placing one's own community above others, even above the nation.  
( *Casteism, Communalism, Nationalism* )
9. UNO declared ..... as the International Women's Year.  
( *1978, 1979, 1968* )
10. The Cabinet meeting is presided over by the .....  
( *Prime Minister, President, Speaker* )

II. Answer the following in a word or a sentence each :

10 × 1 = 10

11. Who was the Father of British Socialism ?
12. What was the motto of every member state in the League ?
13. What was known as OGPU ?
14. What is Mau Mau ?
15. Who translated Mahabharata in Tamil ?
16. Who founded the Ramakrishna Mission ?

17. What has SAARC dedicated the last decade of the 20th Century to ?
18. Who founded the Indian Association in Bengal ?
19. Who carried on vigorous agitation for remarriage of widows ?
20. Under which Article can President's rule be imposed on a state ?

III. Match the following :

A) 5 × 1 = 5

- |                               |                       |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 21. Duma                      | a) Surgery            |
| 22. The Khedive               | b) Depressed classes  |
| 23. Poona Pact                | c) Nelson Mandela     |
| 24. Susruta                   | d) Russian Parliament |
| 25. African National Congress | e) Ruler of Egypt.    |

B) 5 × 1 = 5

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|-----------------------|----------|
| 26. Paris Commune     | a) 1789  |
| 27. Gandhi-Irwin Pact | b) 1949  |
| 28. French Revolution | c) 1929  |
| 29. NATO              | d) 1871  |
| 30. Sarda Act         | e) 1931. |

IV. Choose any *four* of the following topics and answer all the questions given under each topic :

4 × 5 = 20

31. The British in South Africa :

- a) When did Britain get Cape Colony from the Dutch ?
- b) Who were called 'Uitlanders' ?
- c) What was the immediate cause of the Second Boer War ?
- d) What were the places united to form the Union of South Africa ?
- e) Why did Gandhiji go to South Africa ?

32. The League of Nations :

- a) Name the organs of the League.
- b) Which organ of the League looked after administrative duties of the League ?
- c) Who was the administrative head of the Secretariat ?
- d) How many permanent members were there in the Council of League of Nations ?
- e) Where was the League of Nations' Headquarters established ?

33. Hitler's Russian Campaign :

- a) When did Hitler attack Russia and why ?
- b) Why was this attack a mistake on Hitler's part ?
- c) What was the policy adopted by the Russians ?
- d) How long did the German army beset Stalingrad ?
- e) Earlier, against which European ruler did the Russians adopt the Scorched earth policy ?

34. Sanchi Stupa :

- a) Where is Sanchi ?
- b) Who built Sanchi Stupa ?
- c) Who replaced the wooden railings at Sanchi with stone railings ?
- d) What was carved on the stone railings ?
- e) What are Jataka tales ?

35. Theosophical Society :

- a) Who founded the Theosophical Society ?
- b) Where is the headquarters of this Society in India ?
- c) Who founded the Central Hindu School at Benaras ?
- d) Name the National Movement she organised in India.
- e) What position did she hold in the Indian National Congress ?

## 36. Swadeshi Movement :

- a) Who organised the first movement for boycotting foreign goods ?
- b) Name the paper Tilak wrote in Marathi.
- c) Who was the leader of the Moderates ?
- d) Name the song that became the slogan of the freedom movement.
- e) Who is the author of the song ?

## 37. Supreme Court :

- a) Where is the Supreme Court situated ?
- b) Why is the Supreme Court considered as the guardian of the Constitution ?
- c) At what age does a Supreme Court Judge retire ?
- d) What advice can the President seek from the Supreme Court ?
- e) What is a Court of Record ?

## 38. India and Disarmament :

- a) What is the basis of India's foreign policy ?
- b) Name the Indian leader who first called for the banning of nuclear tests.
- c) Why did India not sign the CTBT ?
- d) When was the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty signed ?
- e) What did India assure the world leaders ?

- V. Answer any *four* of the following in a page each :  $4 \times 5 = 20$
39. Write a note on Taff Vale case.
  40. Write a note on the First International.
  41. Write a note on Hitler's Aggressive Acts.
  42. Describe the Western Influence on vernacular literature.
  43. Briefly account for the failure of the revolt of 1857.
  44. Describe the main features of the Government of India Act, 1919.
  45. How can we overcome poverty in India ?
  46. What are the measures taken by the Government to raise the status of women after independence ?
- VI. Answer any *two* of the following in not less than 2 pages each :  $2 \times 10 = 20$
47. Give an account of the Russian Revolution.
  48. Give an account of Fascism in Italy.
  49. What is cold war ? Describe any two areas of conflict.
  50. Give an account of the North Indian Art and Architecture.
  51. Enumerate the factors that led to the growth of Nationalism in India.
  52. Explain how the princely states of India were integrated.

VII. 53. Mark the following places on the outline map of World provided :

5 × 1 = 5

- a) The country which was ruled by Ismail Pasha as the Khedive.
- b) The country with which the Treaty of Sevres signed.
- c) The country where Apartheid was practised.
- d) The city where first atom bomb was dropped.
- e) The capital of Italy.

54. Mark the following places on the outline map of India provided :

5 × 1 = 5

- a) The place where Vivekananda Rock is situated.
  - b) The Headquarters of French possessions in India.
  - c) The place where Gandhiji ended his Salt March.
  - d) The place where Raja Rammohan Roy started the Hindu College.
  - e) The place where the Congress decided in favour of complete Independence.
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