

DIRECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS – CHENNAI - 6
HIGHER SECONDARY SECOND YEAR EXAMINATIONS – MAY 2022

HISTORY – ANSWER KEY

Marks : 90

Use **Blue** or **Black** ink to write and underline and pencil to draw diagrams.

PART – I				
Answer all the questions:				20×1=20
Q. No	ANSWER			MARKS
Answer all the questions. Choose the most appropriate answer from the given four alternatives and write the option code and the corresponding answer.				
A TYPE			B TYPE	
1.	(a)	Vinobha Bhave	(a)	William Howe
2.	(d)	Lord Linlinthgow	(b)	Bala Gangadar Tilak
3.	(c)	W.C.Bannerjee	(b)	(A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
4.	(b)	December 31, 1929	(b)	Yamamoto
5.	(b)	Yamamoto	(b)	Bankim Chandra Chatterjee – Anandmath
6.	(c)	Gournay	(c)	Persian
7.	(c)	(1) – (iv),(2) – (iii),(3) –(ii),(4) – (i)	(c)	Gournay
8.	(a)	S.A. Dange	(c)	W.C.Bannerjee
9.	(a)	Andhra	(b)	(2), (1), (4), (3)
10.	(b)	Bala Gangadar Tilak	(b)	December 31, 1929
11.	(b)	Bankim Chandra Chatterjee – Anandmath	(b)	2005
12.	(b)	(A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)	(a)	S.A. Dange
13.	(c)	Tuileries	(d)	Japan
14.	(b)	2005	(d)	Annie Besant
15.	(d)	24 th October 1945	(c)	(1) – (iv),(2) –(iii),(3) –(ii),(4) – (i)
16.	(c)	Persian	(a)	Andhra
17.	(d)	Japan	(d)	Lord Linlinthgow
18.	(a)	William Howe	(a)	Vinobha Bhave
19.	(d)	Annie Besant	(d)	24 th October 1945
20.	(b)	(2), (1), (4), (3)	(c)	Tuileries

PART – II

Explain any SEVEN questions briefly. Question No. 30 is Compulsory (7×2=14)

Q.NO.	ANSWER	MARKS
21.	Nationalism: <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Nationalism means loyalty and devotion to a nation.❖ It is a consciousness or tendency to exalt and place one nation above all others.❖ Emphasizing promotion of its culture and interests as opposed to those of other nations.	
22.	The Mendicant policy of the Moderates: <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ The cautious approach of the moderates over the British.❖ The “Mendicant policy” of appealing to the British by way of prayers and petitions.	
23.	The book and weekly published by Annie Besant: <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ She started a weekly “The Commonwealth in 1914”.❖ She published a book “ How India Wrought for freedom in 1915”, a daily news paper-New India.	
24.	The Local leaders to accompany Gandhiji to Champaran: <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Rajendra Prasad❖ Mazharul Hug❖ 3.Acharya Kripalane❖ 4. Mahadeva Desai.	
25.	J.N. Tata – The Father of Indian Modern Industry: <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata popularly known as J.N.Tata born in Baroda.❖ He came from a parsi business family.❖ He was the first successful India entrepreneur.❖ So he is called the “Father of the Indian Modern industry”.	Any Two
26.	Main features of August offer: <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Dominion status at some at unspecified future.❖ Expansion of the viceroy’s council to accommodate more Indians.❖ Setting up a war advisory council with Indians.❖ Recognition of the rights of the minority.	Any Two
27.	The Significance of Article 370 of the Constitution: <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ To provide for autonomous status to the state of Jammu and Kashmir under article 370 of the constitution.❖ Maharaja Harisingh of Kashmir signed with India in the instrument of Accession.❖ The leaders of Independent India to the concerns of the people of Kashmir to provide for autonomous status.	Any Two
28.	Impact of the European settlement in North America make on the indigenous population: <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Spreading disease was one of the strategies adopted by the Europeans to exterminate the native people.❖ Smallpox was spread to the Native Americans by distributing blankets previously used by infected patients.❖ Colonists in search of gold staged violent ambushes on tribal villages.	Any Two

29.	The essence of the Munich Agreement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ A conference held at Munich where the British, French, German and Italian premiers agreed that the German army should occupy the Sudetenland, as demanded by Hitler. ❖ The part of Czechoslovakia should go to Poland and Hungary. 	
30.	The countries which remained as Central Powers during the World War I : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Germany ❖ Austria -Hungary ❖ Bulgaria ❖ Turkey. 	

PART – III

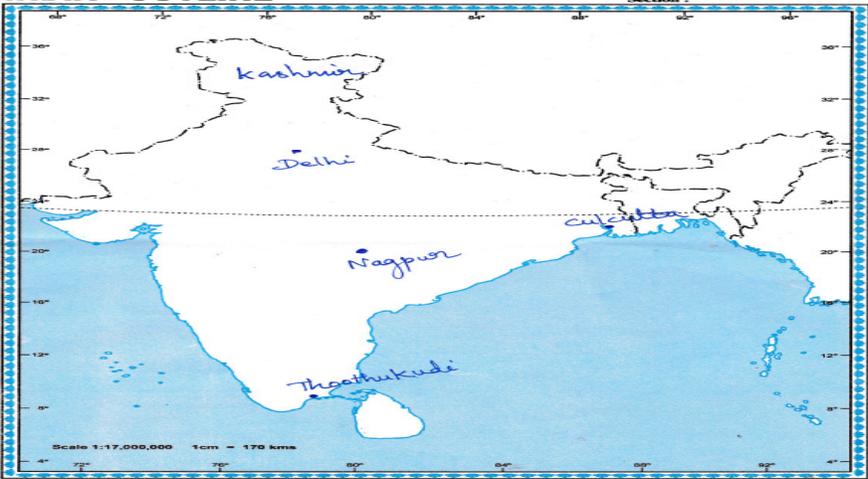
Explain any **SEVEN** questions Shortly. Question No. **40** is Compulsory (7×3=21)

Q.No.	ANSWER	Marks
31.	Macaulay’s “Minute on Indian Education”: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Macaulay wrote his famous “Minute on Indian Education” in 1835. ❖ Macaulay argued on the side of Anglicists. ❖ He wanted to create a class of persons from within India who would “ Be Indian in blood and colour, but English in taste, in opinion, in morals and in intellect. 	
32.	The Proceedings of Surat session: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Fearing a repeat of the Calcutta session, the moderates shifted the venue to Surat. ❖ The militants proposed Lala Lajpat Rai’s name for the next congress presidency opposing the moderates candidate Rash Behari Ghosh. ❖ Lala Lajpat Rai, however turned down the offer to avoid the split. ❖ Finally the session ended in chaos. 	Any Three Points
33.	The difference between pro-changers and no changers: Pro-changers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ They wanted to return to active politics. They wanted to enter the legislative Assembly. ❖ Chittaranjan, Motilal Nehru and Satyamurti proposed a new line of activity. Changers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ There was another group which opposed council entry and wanted to continue the Gandhian line. ❖ This team led by Rajagopalachari Vallabhai Patel and Rajendraprasad was called no changers. 	
34.	Chittagong Armoury Raid: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ They planned a rebellion to occupy Chittagong in a guerrilla style operation. ❖ The Chittagong armouries were raided on the night 18 April, 1930. ❖ Simultaneously, attaches were launched on telegraphy offices, the armoury. ❖ The Police barracks to cut off all communications network including the railways to isolate the region. 	
35.	The Context in which Gandhi thought of Quit India Movement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The Colonial government’s adamant stand against any assurance of Independence. ❖ Subhas Chandra Bose’s campaign to join hands with the Axis powers in the fight for independence. ❖ Bose had addressed the people of India on the Azad Hind Radio broadcast. ❖ This was the context in which Gandhi thought of the Quit India Movement. 	

36.	<p>The reasons for agricultural backwardness in India:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The backwardness of agriculture could be attributed to two factors. ❖ Institutional and technological. ❖ Institutional factors refer to the social and economic relations that prevailed. Particularly between the land-owning classes and the cultivating classes. ❖ Technological factors relate to use of better seeds. Improved methods of cultivation, use of chemical fertilizers use of machinery like tractors and harvester combines and provision of irrigation. 	Any Three Points
37.	<p>Long before the revolution of 1789, there was a revolution in the realm of ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The writings of Voltaire and Rousseau, Montesquieu acted as an impetus to the revaluation. ❖ Rousseau in his social contract, argued that. If the ruler ruled the country in a just manner, he would be respected by his subjects. If he ruled in an unjust manner, in violation of the contracts, he should be punished. ❖ Montesquieu in his The spirit of Lauiis, argued for the division of power among the legislative, executive and Judiciary and opposed the concentration of power in a single hand. ❖ Voltaire in his The Age of Louis XIV, opposed the religious superstitious of the French and criticized the French administration under the rule of the monarchs. 	Any Three Points
38.	<p>Trench warfare :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ First world war compelled soldiers to burrow into the soil to obtain shelter and survive. ❖ The typical trench system in world war consisted of two to four trench lies running parallel to each other. ❖ The main line of trenches were connected to each other and to the rear by a series of linking. ❖ Treanches through which food, ammunition fresh troops, mail and orders were delivered. 	Any Three Points
39.	<p>Results of the Second World War:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The majority of parts in Europe and many in Asia were destroyed or badly damaged. ❖ The second world war caused unprecedented hardship. As many as 60 millions died. ❖ Germany ceased to be a great power. Europe lost its status and prestige. ❖ The second world war was fatel to many European monarchies. ❖ It was clear that the two dominating powers in the world were the united states and soviet Russia. 	Any Three Points
40.	<p>The achievements of the first two Five Year plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The Expansion of the economy. ❖ The Significant growth in national and percapita income. ❖ Increase in industrial production ❖ Increased use of modern inputs in agriculture and increase in agricultural production ❖ A more diversified economy. 	Any Three Points

PART- IV**Answer all the questions.****(7×5 = 35)**

41. (a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Memories of 1857 ❖ Racial Discrimination ❖ Repressive as well as Exploitative Measures ❖ Ilbert Bill 	Explain
41. (b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Tilak's Home Rule League ❖ Besant's Home Rule League 	Explain
42. (a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Ambedkar's educational service ❖ Ambedkar's Activism towards Social justice 	Explain
42. (b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Bhagat Singh's Background ❖ Bhagat Singh's Bomb Throwing ❖ Lahore conspiracy case ❖ Bhagat Singh hanged 	Explain
43.(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ A post-war commission to be formed to demarcate the contiguous districts where the muslim were in absolute majority. ❖ A plebiscite of the adult population there to ascertain whether they would prefer Pakistan. ❖ In case of partition there would be a mutual agreement to run certain essential services, like defence or communication. ❖ The implementation of the scheme would wait till after full transfer of power. ❖ After his release from prison, Gandhi in July 1944, proposed talks with Jinnah based on what come to be the 'Rajaji formula' ❖ The talks did not go anywhere. 	
43. (b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Merge of Hyderabad ❖ Merge of Junagadh ❖ Merge of Kashmir 	Explain
44. (a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Impact of commercial Revolution. ❖ Supremacy of Britain over colonies ❖ Expansion of Market. ❖ The Drain of wealth from colonies ❖ The availability of coal and Iron deposits. ❖ The geographical Location of England ❖ Climatical conditions of England ❖ Political stability ❖ Establishment of ports ❖ Agricultural growth 	
44. (b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Treaty of Versailles ❖ The unjust nature of the Peace Treaty 	Explain
45. (a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Incorporation of 'Saar' into Germany ❖ Annexation of Rhine Land ❖ Forcible Merger of Austria ❖ Occupation of Sudan Land ❖ Aggression against Czechoslovakia ❖ Invasion of Poland. 	Explain
45. (b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Partition of Palestine ❖ Israel Declared Independence ❖ Intervention of U.N. ❖ Providing missiles by United states of America ❖ Arab – Israeli War 	Explain

46. (a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The Swadeshi Movement ❖ The Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company (SSNC) ❖ The Coral Mill strike ❖ Lokmanya Tilak's View about V.O.C. 	Explain
46. (b)	<p>46(b)</p>  <p>FOR SCHOOL USE ONLY</p>	
47. (a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Navigation acts ❖ The seven years war ❖ Taxes on Sugar and molasses. (1764) ❖ Stamp Act (1765) ❖ Boston Massacre (1770) ❖ Boston Tea Party (1773) 	Explain
47. (b)	<p>Give any FIVE important events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1920 - Non cooperation Movement / Khilafat Movement 1922 - Chauri Chaura incident 1927 - Simon commission 1928 - Nehru Report 1929 - Central Assembly bombed by Bhagat Singh 1930 - Salt sathyagraha, Civil disobedient Movement First Round Table Conference. 1931 - Second Round Table Conference. Gandhi Irwin pact. Bhagat singh – Sukhdev, Rajguru were martyred 1932 - Third Round Table Conference. Pooha pact Communal Award 1935 - The Indian Government Act 1935 1940 - Individual Satyagraha, Lahore Resolution, August Offer 1942 - Quit India Movement, Cripps Mission 1947 - India got freedom 1948 - Gandhi assassinated. 1950 - India became Republican Government. 	