

DIRECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT EXAMINATION, CHENNAI - 600006
HIGHER SECONDARY EXAMINATION, MARCH-2024
PART – III + 2 HISTORY - ANSWER KEY

NOTE:

1. Answer written only in BLACK or BLUE should be evaluated.
2. Choose the most suitable answer in part A from the given alternatives and write the option code and the corresponding answer.
3. If one of the answer option code or answer is wrong 0 marks to be awarded
4. Appropriate marks can also be given to the relevant answers in the textbook along with the answer key given below.

PART – I**Maximum marks : 90****Answer all the questions.****20×1=20**

Q. No	option	A TYPE	option	B TYPE
1.	a)	Bharati's Gurumani was Swami Vivekananda	a)	(iii) , (iv) , (i) , (ii)
2.	a)	(iii) , (iv) , (i) , (ii)	d)	1952
3.	b)	Both (A) and (R) are correct, (R) Explains (A)	a)	Syed Ameer Ali
4.	c)	W.C.Banerje	d)	1- (iv), 2- (iii) 3-(i), 4-(ii)
5.	d)	1952	c)	W.C.Banerje
6.	b)	2015	b)	Mac Arthur
7.	a)	Syed Ameer Ali	b)	Elba
8.	a)	Mediterranean Sea	b)	Both (A) and (R) are correct, (R) Explains (A)
9.	d)	1- (iv), 2- (iii) 3-(i), 4-(ii)	b)	(i) and (ii)
10.	a)	Andhra	c)	de Gournay
11.	b)	Usha Mehta	a)	Bharati's Gurumani was Swami Vivekananda
12.	b)	Rajaji	a)	Bombay – Thane
13.	b)	(i) and (ii)	a)	Andhra
14.	b)	Elba	d)	Valentine Chirol
15.	b)	Mac Arthur	b)	5
16.	d)	Valentine Chirol	d)	Annie Besant
17.	c)	de Gournay	b)	Usha Mehta
18.	a)	Bombay – Thane	a)	Mediterranean Sea
19.	d)	Annie Besant	b)	Rajaji
20.	b)	5	b)	2015

PART -II**Answer any 7 questions No. 30 compulsory****7×2=14**

Q.No	Answer	Marks
21	INDIGO REVOLT 1859-60 ❖ The farmers paid less than the market price for indigo cultivation. ❖ The peasants rebelled against this (1859-60). ❖ As a result the planters were expelled from North Bengal (Any Two points)	2
22.	Nationalism ❖ Nationalism Means loyalty and devotion to a nation . ❖ It is a consciousness or tendency to exalt and place one nation above all other. ❖ Emphasizing promotion of its culture and interests as opposed to those of other nations. (Any Two points)	2
23	Rowlatt Act ❖ This Act empowered the government to imprison any person without trial. ❖ The Elected central Legislature Members also opposing this bill. ❖ So the Gandhiji 'Satyagraha sabha' pledged to disobey the Act first. (Any Two points)	2
24	Separate Electorate ❖ Under this arrangement only Muslims could vote for the muslim candidates. ❖ Minto – Morley reforms act granted separate constitutional identity to the Muslims.	2
25	Poor Laws ❖ In Britain the Poor Laws, as codified during Elizabethan Period. ❖ This Act Provided a relief for the aged, sick and poor infants. ❖ This act also provided a relief for the capable unemployed in work houses. (Any Two points)	2
26	Lahore Resolution-1940 ❖ The Demand for a separate nation for Muslims. ❖ The Muslim league and its associates proposed this demand. ❖ The resolution gave the british an opportunity to reject the litigations with congress. (Any Two points)	2
27	Star Chamber ❖ Henry VII decided to remove the threat of the nobles to his rule. ❖ So he created a special court in the star chamber to put the rebellious nobles on trial . ❖ In this court palace ceiling were stars painted. So it was called Star Chamber. (Any Two points)	2
28	Boston Tea Party - 1773 ❖ Following the Boston Massacre, about 100 activities dressed like Native Americans. ❖ They boarded the three ships at Boston Harbour. ❖ 342 Tea boxes were thrown into the sea.	2
29	Leaders of the epicenters of Militant nationalism ❖ Bal Gangadhara Tilak ❖ Bipin Chandra pal ❖ Lala Lajpat Rai	2

30	Long March-1934 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ In 1934 the communist army then carried out the 'Long March'. ❖ As a result of the Long March, Mao became the ruler of the people in China. ❖ Mao organised workers and peasants, councils and laid the foundations for communists to form a government in China. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Two points)</p>	2
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PART -III

Answer any 7 questions No 40 compulsory.

7×3=21

Q.No	Answers	Marks
31	“TISCO” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Tata Iron and Steel company (Tisco) was set up by Dorabji Tata in 1907 at Sakchi, Bihar. ❖ It was set up by a part of swadeshi effort. ❖ In 1912- 13 its Production was 31,000 tons. ❖ Its Production increased to 1,81,000 tons in 1917 – 18. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Three points)</p>	3
32	Principles of PanchSheel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and Sovereignty. ❖ Mutual non – aggression . ❖ Mutual non interference in each other's internal affairs. ❖ Equality and co –operation for mutual benefit ❖ peaceful co – Existence. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Three Points)</p>	3
33	Tenancy reforms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To Regulate the rent. ❖ To secure the rights of the tenant. ❖ Expropriating the land of the land owners. ❖ To confer ownership rights on the tenants. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Three points)</p>	3
34	U - Boats and Q - Ships <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ During the first world war Germany's most fearsome weapon was the submarine or U-Boat. ❖ The Germans adopted a strategy to starve Britain by sinking every ship it could. ❖ The Q-Ships were Britains answer to the Germany. ❖ Britain provoked the attack on Germany through these ships and then resorted to retaliation. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Three points)</p>	3
35	SEATO - NATO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ SEATO is seen as an Asian-Pacific Verson of NATO. ❖ Only two south east Asian Countries, the Philippines and Thailand, were members of the Organization. ❖ SEATO only for consultation. ❖ Leaving each individual Nation to react individually to internal threats. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Three points)</p>	3

36	Swadeshi Venture of VOC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ He opposition to the Monoply of the British in navigation through the Coast. ❖ So he registered a joint Stock company called the Swadeshi Steam Navigation company. ❖ V.O.C Purchased two steamships, S,S Gallia and S.S.Lawoe. ❖ He used the maritime glory of Indis's past for the swadeshi venture in the sea. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Three points)</p>	3
37	Poona Pact <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The Poona pact signed between Gandhiji and Ambedkar. ❖ The Communal award was motified. ❖ The Poona Pact took away separate electorates. ❖ Reservation of seats was guaranteed. ❖ This reservation seats was incorporated in the constitutional changes which were made. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Three points)</p>	3
38	Significance of American Revolution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The concepts of democracy and Republic became widespread. ❖ The political and social changes were on the lines of democracy and equality. ❖ Education gained Prominence. ❖ The Principle of Federalism became widespread. ❖ The American revolution was setback for colonialism. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Three points)</p>	3
39	The Voyage of Columbus in 1492 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ In 1492 columbus sailed from the harbour of Palos, with three small ships. ❖ After a voyage of two months, he came to a land which he believed to be India. ❖ But It was really a new continent, America ❖ They were called Indians because, he believed that the Land he had discovered was India. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Three points)</p>	3
40	Partition of Bengal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ in 1905, Bengal was Partitioned into two. ❖ Lord Curzon was the one who divided Bengal into two. ❖ Curzon's aim was to separate Hindus and Muslims. ❖ Swadeshi Movement was formed to oppose the partition of Bengal. ❖ The partition of Bengal united the people against the British rule. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Three Points)</p>	3

PART -IV

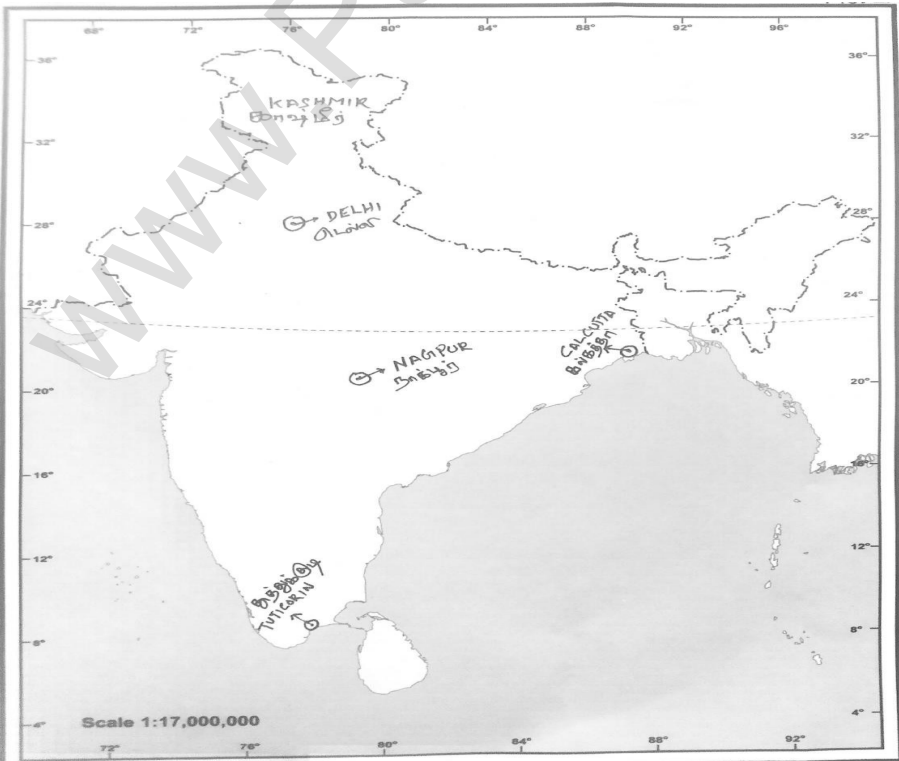
Answer all the questions.

7X5=35

Q.No	Answers	Marks
41 a)	Impact of the western education – Indian society <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Impact of the western education on Indian Middle class. ❖ Reforming Indian Society. ❖ Regenerating Indian Society. <p style="text-align: right;">Explain</p>	5
(OR)		

b)	<p>Rajaji Formula</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ In April, 1944 C.Rajaji put out a proposal to resolve issues. ❖ A post war commission to be formed to demarcate the contiguous districts where the Muslims 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. ❖ Defence and communication should be in this mutual agreement. ❖ The border districts could choose to join either of the two sovereign states. ❖ The implementation of the scheme would wait till the full transfer of power. ❖ Gandhiji proposed talks with Jinnah based on what came to be the Rajaji's formula. ❖ But no decision has been reached in this speech. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any five Points)</p>	5
42 a)	<p>Dr.B.R.Ambedkar – Educational career – social justice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Bahishkrit Hitakarni Sabha - 1923 ❖ Mahad Sathyagraha ❖ Poona pact-1932 ❖ Separate Electorate for Untouchables. <p style="text-align: right;">Explain</p>	5
(OR)		
b)	<p>Royal Indian Navy Revolt:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ B.C Dutt a in the HMIS Talwar was arrested for scribbling 'Quit India' on the panel of the ship. ❖ This provoked a strike by the 1,100 ratings on the ship. ❖ The condemned racist behaviour and abuses that were the norm of the English commanders. ❖ There were strikes, expressing support to the rating in the Royal Indian Air force stationed in Bombay Poona, Calcutta Jessore and Ambala units. ❖ There were strikes, expressing support to the rating in the Royal Indian Air Force stationed in various places. ❖ Sardar Vallabhai Patel then in Bombay took the initiative to bring the revolt to an end. ❖ The colonial government's response was brutal repression. 	5
43 a)	<p><u>Basic principles of India's foreign policy:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Anti-colonialism, and anti-racism. ❖ Non-alignment with the super powers. ❖ Afro-Asian Unity. ❖ Non-aggression. ❖ The Promotion of world peace and security. <p><u>Role of Nehru in organising the Afro-Asian countries into a non-aligned movement:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Nehru said we object to forging the new nations of Asia and Africa into their Cold War machine. ❖ The Bandung conferences laid the foundation for the non-aligned movement. ❖ The importance of non-alignment and its essence in such a world is best explained Nehru 	5

(OR)		
b)	<p>Integrated Rural Development Programme:1980-1999</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The objective of the scheme is to improve the economic status of rural families. ❖ In this plan, Govt supply of cows or goats for dairying. ❖ This plan also help to setup small shops or other trade-related businesses. ❖ The subsidy varied according to the economic situation of the family receiving assistance. <p><u>Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (2005):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ In this scheme Govt giving atleast 100 days of wage employment. ❖ In the absence of agricultural services for three months every year, other jobs were provided. ❖ Accordingly, roads, canals, small irrigation works and construction work were provided in rural areas. ❖ No contractors are to be involved. ❖ One-third of the workers would be women. ❖ Men and women would be paid the same wage. 	5
44 a)	<p>American war of independence</p> <p>Causes:</p> <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) ❖ Townshend Act ❖ Intolerable Acts <p>Course:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ On 4th July, 1776 all the 13th colonies declared Independence ❖ The Battle of Saratoga ❖ York Town <p>Results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The Treaty of Paris was signed between Britain and the United States. ❖ Britain recognised the freedom of the United States of America. ❖ George Washington became the first President of the United States of America. <p style="text-align: right;">Explain the any Five Points</p>	5
(OR)		
b)	<p>Industrial development – During depression</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The Industrial growth in the Madras presidency was substantial . ❖ The objective conditions created by the Depression like fall in prices of land ,labour where available at cheaped. ❖ Low interest rates led to the expansion of textile industry in Coimbatore. ❖ 29 mills and ginning factories were floated in the Coimbatore area ❖ A cement factory started at madukkarai. ❖ The number of sugar factories increased from two to eleven. ❖ The number of rice mills, oil mills and cinema enterprise increased. 	5

45 a)	<p>UNO Resolving Global disputes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Problem of Palestine ❖ Recognition to Nationalist China ❖ The Korean war (1950-53) ❖ SUEZ Crisis (1956) ❖ Hungarian crisis (1956) ❖ Arab – Israeli war . <p style="text-align: right;">(Explain any Five)</p>	5
(OR)		
b)	<p>Bismarck – True Architect – Unified Germany</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Bismarck ❖ blood and iron policy ❖ Schleswig – Holstein question ❖ Austro – Prussian war of 1866 ❖ Franco – Prussian War of 1870- 71 ❖ Unification of Germany <p style="text-align: right;">(Explain any Five)</p>	5
46 a)	<p>Consequences of the First World War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The Evolution of the system of Alliances ❖ Marocco crisis ❖ Bosnian crisis ❖ The Balkan wars ❖ Immediate cause ❖ Results <p style="text-align: right;">(Explain any Five)</p>	5
(OR)		
b)	<p>Map</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Calcutta ❖ Nagpur ❖ Delhi ❖ Tuticorin ❖ Kashmir  <p style="text-align: right; vertical-align: middle;">5</p>	5

47 a)	Second world war - Hitler and Germany <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Annexation of SAR and Rhineland ❖ Annexation of Austria ❖ Occupation of Sudetenland ❖ Munich Agreement ❖ Attack on Czechoslovakia. ❖ Nazi-Soviet Pact. ❖ Attack on Poland 	5
Explain Any Five		
(OR)		
b)	Important events of Indian National Movement 1900 -1930 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 1905 – Partition of Bengal / Swadeshi movement ❖ 1906 – Muslim league ❖ 1907 – Surat Split ❖ 1909 – Minto – morely Reforms ❖ 1911 –Ashe murder ❖ 1915 – Gandhi Came to India ❖ 1916- Home rule/ Lucknow pact ❖ 1917 – Champaran Movement ❖ 1918-Kheda Struggle ❖ 1919 – Rowlatt Act / Jallian wala bagh massacre /Khilafat movement ❖ 1920 – Non Co-operation Movement ❖ 1921 – Malabar Rebellion /Visit of prince Wales ❖ 1922 – Chauri Chaura incident ❖ 1923-Formation of Swaraj Party ❖ 1927-Formation of Simon commission ❖ 1928-Nehru Report ❖ 1929-Lahore Resoultion ❖ 1930 – Dandi March/First Round Table Conference 	5
(Any Five Events)		