

M.VENKATESAN.,M.A.,M.Phil.,B.Ed., PG ASSISTANT, (HISTORY) GBHSS AYAPPAKKAM.

HSE SECOND YEAR PUBLIC EXAMINATION, MAY – 2022

HISTORY

TOTAL MARKS : 90

20 X 1 = 20

I. Answer all the question.

A	B
1. a) Vinobha Bhave	1. a) William Howe
2. d) Lord Linlithgow	2. b) Bala Gangadhar Tilak
3. c) W.C. Banerjee	3. b) (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
4. b) December 31, 1929	4. b) Yamamoto
5. b) Yamamoto	5. b) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee - Anandmath
6. c) Gournay	6. c) Persian
7. c) 4, 3, 2, 1	7. c) Gournay
8. a) S.A. Dange	8. c) W.C. Banerjee
9. a) Andhra	9. b) 2, 1, 4, 3
10. b) Bala Gangadhar Tilak	10. b) December 31, 1929
11. b) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee - Anandmath	11. b) 2005
12. b) (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	12. a) S.A. Dange
13. c) Tuileries	13. d) Japan
14. b) 2005	14. d) Annie Besant
15. d) October 24, 1945	15. c) 4, 3, 2, 1
16. c) Persian	16. a) Andhra
17. d) Japan	17. d) Lord Linlithgow
18. a) William Howe	18. a) Vinobha Bhave
19. d) Annie Besant	19. d) October 24, 1945
20. b) 2, 1, 4, 3	20. c) Tuileries

II. Explain any seven questions briefly. Question No. 30 is compulsory.

7 X 2 = 14

21. What is nationalism ?

- Nationalism means loyalty and devotion to a nation.
- It is a consciousness or tendency to exalt and place one nation above all others.
- Emphasising promotion of its culture and interests in a nations.

22. What was called the mendicant policy of the Moderates?

- Cautious approach, prayers , petitions.

23. Name the book and weekly published by Annie Besant.

- Name the book : How India Wrought for Freedom
- Name the book weekly magazine : Commonweal

24. Who were the local leaders to accompany Gandhiji to Champran ?

- Rajendra Prasad, MazharulHuq, AcharyaKripalani , Mahadeva Desai.

25. Why is J.N. Tata called the father of Indian modern industry?

- He was the first successful Indian entrepreneur, so he called the father of Indian modern industry.
- His trading company evolved into the Tata Group.
- He called one of his factories established in Bombay as "Swadeshi".

26. State the main features of August Offer.

- Dominion status at some unspecified future.
- Setting up a War Advisory Council with Indians in it.
- Recognition of the rights of the minority.

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27. What is the significance of article 370 of the Constitution?

- Autonomous status was given to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.
- During the partition of India, Kashmir too became an integral part of the Indian Union.
- This status was given by the promise of the Indian leaders during the partition of India.
- Now the Government of India has enacted a law removing this special section

28. What impact did the European settlement in North America make on the indigenous population?

- The island's indigenous population, forced to mine for gold.
- They were devastated by European diseases and brutal working conditions.
- By the end of the sixteenth century it had virtually vanished.

29. What was the essence of the Munich agreement?

- In the Munich conference, the premiers of Britain, France, Germany and Italy joined the meeting.
- The German army should occupy the Sudetenland, as demanded by Hitler.
- Parts of Czechoslovakia should go to Poland and Hungary.

30. Name the countries which remained as central powers during the World War I.

- ❖ Germany, Austrian – Hungary, Turkey, Bulgaria.

III. Explain any seven questions shortly. Question No. 40 is compulsory.

7 X 3 = 21

31. Analyse Macaulay's 'Minute on Indian Education'.

- English education system was introduced in India drafted by T.B. Macaulay.
- Macaulay wrote his famous 'Minute on Indian Education' in 1835.
- He wanted the Indians to be English in will, morals and in intellect'.
- Consequently, the government started schools, colleges in English.

32. Give an account of the proceedings of Surat session that ended in the split of the Congress.

- The question of four resolutions passed at the Calcutta Conference intensified.
- The Pherozeshah Mehta group sought removal of those items from the agenda.
- So the militants decided to oppose the election of Rash Behari Gosh as president.
- The session ended in chaos. Now INC split into two groups – militant and moderate.

33. Point out the difference between pro-changers and no changers.

Pro-changers	No changers
They proposed a new line of activity.	They wanted to continue the Gandhian line.
They wanted council entry.	They opposed council entry.
They wanted to activate entry into electoral politics.	They argued that electoral politics would divert the attention of nationalists.

34. Explain how Surya Sen organised the Chitagong Armoury Raid.

- He planned a rebellion to occupy Chittagong in a guerrilla-style operation.
- They planned to cut off all communication networks to isolate the region.
- Simultaneous attacks were launched on telegraph offices, the armoury and the police barracks.
- Finally the Chittagong armouries were raided on the night of 18 April 1930.

35. What was the context in which Gandhi thought of Quit India Movement?

- The proposals of the Cripps made Gandhiji lose faith in the British.
- The colonial government's adamant stand against any assurance of independence.

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- Subhas 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 from Germany in 1942.
- This was the context in which Gandhi thought of the Quit India movement.

36. What were the reasons for agricultural backwardness in India?

- 1. Institutional factors and 2. Technological factors.
- Institutional factors refer to the social and economic relations between the land-owners and the cultivators.
- Technological factors relate to did not use of better seeds, use of chemical fertilizers, use of machinery.

37. Long before the revolution of 1789, there was a revolution in the realm of ideas. Explain.

- Intellectuals played a key role in preparing the soil for the outbreak of the French Revolution.
- The writings of Voltaire and Rousseau acted as an impetus to the revolution.
- Montesquieu, argued for the division of power among the legislative, executive and judiciary.
- Rousseau, argued that the relationship between the rulers and ruled should be bound by a contract.

38. How was Trench Warfare fought?

- First World War compelled soldiers to burrow into the soil to obtain shelter and survival.
- The Trench system is the two to four trenches that go parallel to each other.
- The trenches were dug in a zigzag manner.
- So that no enemy, could fire for more than a few yards down its length.

39. Highlight the important results of the Second World War.

- Germany ceased to be a great power.
- Europe lost its status and prestige.
- The economy was in a shambles.
- The U.S and Soviet Russia were emerged the two dominant powers of the world.

40. What are the achievements Five year of plan.

- The expansion of the economy
- The significant growth in national and per capita income
- Increase in industrial production
- Increased use of modern inputs in agriculture and increase in agricultural production
- A more diversified economy

IV. Answer all the question.

7 X 5 = 35

41. a) To what extent the repressive and racist policy measures of the British were responsible for the national awakening in India.

- The systematic exclusion of the Indians from higher official positions came to be looked upon as an anti-Indian policy measure.
- When civil service examinations were introduced the age limit was fixed at 21.
- To debarring the Indians from entering the civil services, the age limit was reduced to 19.
- Section 124A of the I.P.C (1870) and The Vernacular Press Act (1878) provoked protests.
- The Indian judges were empowered through the Ilbert Bill to try Europeans.
- But the Bill was amended at the will of the Europeans.
- Abolition of custom duty on cotton manufactures imported from England.
- But same time in India the excise duty on cotton fabrics manufactured.

41.b) Narrate the work done by two Home Rule Movements one under Tilak and another under Annie Besant.

Home Rule Movement under Tilak :

- Tilak inaugurated the Home Rule League at Belgaum in April 1916.
- Tilak's League was organised as six branches.
- Tilak popularised the demand for Home Rule through his lectures.
- On 23 July 1916 Tilak was arrested for propagating the idea of Home Rule.

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Home Rule Movement under Annie Besant:

- Besant inaugurated the Home Rule League at Madras in September 1916.
- She made an extensive tour and spread the idea of Home Rule.
- She declared that "the price of India's loyalty is India's Freedom".
- As Besant's Home Rule Movement became very popular in Madras, So the Government of Madras decided to suppress it.

42.a) Sketch the educational career of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar with particular focus on his activism to secure social justice to the depressed classes?

- Ambedkar was always concerned about the education and employment of Dalits.
- Ambedkar believed that education was the most important means of raising the dalit's standard of living.
- He fought for the education of masses without discrimination of caste and sex.
- His famous slogan was "Educate, unite, struggle".
- He wanted to use education to establish justice, equality, fraternity, in society.
- He said, the scheduled castes will benefit more by advanced education in science and technology."
- He also demanded scholarships for Dalit students.
- He raised the issue of representation of SCs in the Central Education Advisory Board.

42.b) Discuss Bhagat Singh's radical strand of nationalism, and his revolutionary activism that led to his hanging.

- He was one of the leader in the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association.
- The image that comes to our mind at the very mention of Bhagat Singh's name is that of the bomb he threw in the Central Legislative Assembly.
- They chose the day on which the Trade Disputes Bill, an introduced in the assembly.
- Bhagat Singh and his comrades were arrested in Saunders murder case.
- He said, 'the days of capitalism and imperialism are numbered.
- He also said, Revolution is the inalienable right of mankind.
- In 1931, Bhagat Singh was hanged in the Lahore Jail.
- Until his last breath, he shouting Inquilab Zindabad.

43.a) Write a paragraph about the Rajaji Formula.

- 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 a 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.
- Gandhi, proposed talks with Jinnah based on what came to be the 'Rajaji formula' .
- But no decision has been reached in this speech.

43.b) What were the problems in the merger of princely states with the Indian Union and how they were ably handled by Patel and Nehru.

The problems in the merger of princely states with the Indian Union

- The ruler of Hyderabad, Nizam declaring his kingdom as independent.
- The ruler of Junagadh wanted to join Pakistan, much against the wishes of the people.
- Similarly, the Hindu ruler of Kashmir, Maharaja Hari Singh, declared that Kashmir would remain independent.
- These activities delayed the complete attainment of the Indian Union.

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The role of Nehru and Patels in the incorporation of the princely states in the Indian Union

- Nehru announced, that there will be offer for generous privy purse to the princes.
- India had taken military action with in 48 hours and annexed Hyderabad with the Indian Union .
- Patel held a public referendum on the Junagadh people and annexed with Indian Union.
- Maharaja Hari Singh could not stop the Marauders from Pakistan raided Kashmir.
- When Hari Singh sought India's help, Patel said he should sign the annexure.

44.a) Why did Industrial revolution start in England first? What impact did it make on modern society?

Causes of Industrial Revolution in England:

- Provided the capital necessary for investment in industries.
- Political stability also provided objective conditions for industrial development.
- The availability of coal and iron deposits in large quantities.
- The British had well established ports all across the coast which enabled easy internal and external trade.

Impact of Industrial Revolution :

- Production and wealth increased enormously.
- Thousands of artisans and weavers lost their jobs.
- Labour was obtained from women and children at a cheap errand.
- Two classes were formed, the factory owners and the factory workers.

44.b) The Treaty of Versailles was harsh and humiliating for Germany. Substantiate the statement.

- Germany handed over Alsace and Lorraine to France.
- The coal mines in the Saar Valley were to be ceded to France.
- All German colonies became mandated territories under the League of Nations.
- Germany was disarmed and was forced to give up practically all of its submarines and battleships.
- Germany was forbidden to have any airplanes, either military or naval.
- Its army was to be limited to 100,000 .
- The union of Austria and Germany was forbidden .
- Germany was to acknowledge and respect the Independence of Austria.
- Germany and its allies were held responsible for the loss and damage suffered during the war.

45.a) Examine to what extent Germany and Hitler were responsible for the outbreak of Second World War.

- Hitler held a general referendum in the SAR area and annexed it with Germany.
- In 1936 Hitler flouted the Treaty of Versailles by sending troops to occupy Rhineland.
- The Nazi state was established in Austria by the pressure of Hitler.
- Then the German forces entered Vienna and began to establish control over the country.
- Before the referendum was held in the Sudetenland, Hitler occupied it with his army.
- Using the conflict in Czechoslovakia, Hitler sent German forces to occupy the conflict zone.
- Hitler, who was aiming to occupy the whole of Europe, On september 1, 1939, the attack on Poland was held.
- The reason for the Second World War was the rejection of Britains ultimatum to leave Germany in Poland.

45.b) Discuss the origin of Arab-Israeli conflict and show how subsequent developments caused a major war between the two in 1967.

- As the United Nations voted to partition Palestine into a Jewish state and an Arab state in November 1947.
- So conflict broke out almost immediately between Jews and Arabs in Palestine.
- On the eve of the British forces' withdrawal , Israel declared independence.
- From the start, when Israel was created, there was little involvement of the UN in making political decisions.
- By 1966 the U.S. providing began to Israel with advanced planes and missiles.
- In April 1967 there were artillery exchanges between Israel and Syria.
- The U.S. Sixth Fleet remained off the Syrian coast.
- Egypt closed the Straits of Tiran to Israeli shipping. In early June Israel attacked Egypt.

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46.a) Write about the role played by V.O. Chidambaram in Indian National Movement.

- He opposition to the monopoly 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 India's past for the Swadeshi venture in the sea.
- The Coral mill workers, who were inspired by the v.o.c speeches, went on strike.
- As a result the factory owners decided to accept the demands of the workers.
- He planned to celebrate the day of Bipin Chandra Pal's release as 'Swarajya Day' in Tirunelveli.
- As a result, he was arrested and sentenced to double life imprisonment.

47. Discuss the causes for the American War of Independence

- The UK imposed its US settlements on the Navigation Acts , the Sugar Tax Stamp Act, the Townshend Act, the tea tax, and The Intolerable Acts.
- Americans were shot at for criticizing The English troops marching in Boston.
- In the wake of the Boston Massacre, around 100 activists dressed like Native Americans, boarded the three ships carrying tea and threw 342 boxes into sea at Boston.
- The governments of New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia were outraged by the Quebec Act passed by the Parliament of England in 1774.
- So representatives of the colonies appealed for the intolerated laws to be removed.
- They sent a request to the King of England, George III, with an olive branch.
- But the demand was rejected. This was followed by the American War of Independence.

47.b) Draw a time-line from 1920 to 1950 and mark any five important events of indian national Movement.

1920 - Non-cooperation movement.

1921 - The visit of Prince of Wales was boycotted.

1922 - Chauri Chaura incident/ suspension of non-cooperation movement.

1923 - The Swaraj Party was founded.

1924 - Kanpur conspiracy case.

1927 - Simon Commission was formed

1928 - Simon Commission visits India, Nehru Report.

1929 - Lahore Resolution, Meerut conspiracy case.

1930 - Dandi March, Civil Disobedience Movement, First Round Table Conference.

1931 - Gandhi-Irwin Pact, Second Round Table Conference.

1932 - Communal Award, Poona Pact, Third Round Table Conference.

1935 - Government of India Act.

1937 - The first Congress cabinet in the provinces.

1939 - Bose is expelled from the Congress, The Congress cabinet resigns.

1940 - Individual Satyagraha, August Offer, Lahore Resolution (Pakistan Resolution).

1942 - Cripps Mission arrives, Quit India Movement.

1943 - Formation of the provisional government of Free India.

1944 - Rajaji Formula.

1945 - Wavell Plan, Simla Conference.

1946 - Cabinet mission, Direct Action day, Provisional Government, Royal Navy Rebellion.

1947 - Partition of India and Pakistan, Independence of India.

1948 - Assassination of Gandhiji.

1949 - Adoption of the Constitution of India.

1950 - India Becomes a republic