

**VI/HIST (xii) (c)**

**2014**

**( 6th Semester )**

**HISTORY**

**TWELFTH PAPER**

**( History of Modern China )**

*Full Marks : 75*

*Time : 3 hours*

**( PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE )**

**( Marks : 50 )**

*The questions are of equal value*

**Answer any five questions**

1. Briefly discuss the central government organizations and local administration of China.
2. Write a detailed note on the Chinese social stratification during the 19th century.
3. Write an essay on the 'Open Door' policy.
4. Trace the causes and consequences of the First Opium War.

(c) (xii) TATH / VI ( 2 )

5. What were the causes of the Taiping Rebellion? Why did it failed?
6. Write a detailed note on the reform of the Hundred Days.
7. What was the origin of Boxer Rebellion?
8. Describe Dr. Sun Yat-sen's role for the outbreak of the Revolution in China.
9. Write a note on the birth of the Communist Party in China.
10. Briefly discuss the military modernization of China.

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**2014**  
( 6th Semester )

**HISTORY**

TWELFTH PAPER

( **History of Modern China** )

( PART : A—OBJECTIVE )

( Marks : 25 )

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

SECTION—A

( Marks : 10 )

Put a Tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided : 1×10=10

1. The largest items of debit during the Ching period were

- (a) officials' salaries and repairs of rivers and ponds ( )
- (b) military expenditures and promoting education ( )
- (c) military expenditures and officials' salaries and allowances ( )

2. Gentry status was conferred on one's winning a literary degree in the Civil Service Examinations called

(a) seven-legged essay ( )

(b) nine-legged essay ( )

(c) eight-legged essay ( )

3. A set of Five Regulations was set for foreigner at Canton by

(a) Lao Tse ( )

(b) Chien-lung ( )

(c) Li Ssu-yao ( )

4. Which treaty was concluded after the end of the First Opium War?

(a) Treaty of Nanking ( )

(b) Treaty of Peking ( )

(c) Treaty of Paris ( )

5. The Nien Rebellion, which broke out in 1853, focussed its activities in the

- (a) northern part of China ( )
- (b) eastern part of China ( )
- (c) southern part of China ( )

6. Who came to be known as the father of modern China after the collapse of Reform Movement?

- (a) Liang Chi-chao ( )
- (b) K'ang Yu-wei ( )
- (c) Veng Tung ( )

7. Boxer Revolt of 1899 emerged in

- (a) Shantung ( )
- (b) Peking ( )
- (c) Manchuria ( )

8. Which of the following was responsible for the failure of the Revolution of 1911?

(a) Yuan Shikai ( )

(b) Li Yuan ( )

(c) Sun Yat-sen ( )

9. The Chief leader of Kuomintang Party was

(a) Lin Tsu ( )

(b) Dr. Sun Yat-sen ( )

(c) Yuan Shikai ( )

10. Who of the following persons was called 'father of the Chinese Revolution'?

(a) Yuan Shikai ( )

(b) Chen Tu-hsiu ( )

(c) Dr. Sun Yat-sen ( )

( 5 )

SECTION—B

( Marks : 15 )

Answer any *five* of the following :

3×5=15

1. Who were the Manchus?

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2. Describe the tributary system in China.

Answer any two of the following:

(a) Li Yuan

(b) Sun Yat-sen

9. The Chief Minister of Hunan was

(a) Lin Tzu

(b) Dr. Sun Yat

(c) Yuan Shikai

10. Who of the following persons was called Father of the Chinese Revolution?

(a) Yuan Shikai

(b) Chen Duxiu

(c) Sun Yat-sen

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( 7 )

3. Write about a foreigner's life at Canton.

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( 8 )

4. What do you know about Arrow War?

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( 9 )

5. Give some points of the causes of the failure of the Reform Movements in China.

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( 10 )

6. Write the limitations and repercussions of self-strengthening movement.

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( 11 )

7. Write a short note on the civil war among the Warlords.

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( 12 )

8. What do you know about the nationalization of railways?

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9. Write the contributions of Mao Zedong.

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( 14 )

10. What are the internal reforms of Chiang Kai-shek?

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