

MAY 2016
AM

2 MAY 2016
AN

HIST/VI/09

2016

(6th Semester)

HISTORY

NINTH PAPER

(Modern World History)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The questions are of equal value

1. Discuss the changes in the production of coal and iron with the onset of the Industrial Revolution.

Or

Describe the role of the working women after the Industrial Revolution.

2. Give an account for the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte to power.

Or

Discuss the Unification of Italy.

Signature of the Candidate

Semester

Science / Commerce /

) Exam., 2016

Signature of the Examiner

Signature of the Examiner

3. What was the nature of the French Colonialism in North Africa?

Or

Why did the working-class movements grow so dramatically in the late 19th century? What was their goals?

4. Critically discuss the Treaty of Versailles 1919.

Or

Describe the rise of the Nazis in Germany.

5. Give an account of the Spanish Civil War, 1936.

Or

What were the consequences of the Second World War?

Subject C

To be filled

DEGREE

(Arts / S)

Subject

Paper ..

INSTR

1. The Book quoted described versa.

2. This part and sum of the Exam

3. While a booklet writing answer if require the mark given follow only.

Signature
Scrutiniser

Govt. J. Thanking College

2016

(6th Semester)

HISTORY

NINTH PAPER

(Modern World History)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

(Marks : 10)

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided

1×10=10

1. The British 'Navies' built

- (a) railways ()
- (b) shipyards ()
- (c) hospitals and schools ()

2. Middle-class respectability required all but which of the following?

- (a) Financial independence ()
- (b) Living modestly and soberly ()
- (c) Conspicuous consumption ()

3. The Revolution of 1830 in France was led by
- (a) workers, artisans, students and writers ()
 - (b) middle-class Jacobins ()
 - (c) the nobility of the army ()
4. As a result of the Congress of Vienna, Poland
- (a) was left as it was in 1795 ()
 - (b) joined the Quadruple Alliance with Britain, Austria and Prussia ()
 - (c) became a nominally independent kingdom ruled by Tsar Alexander I ()
5. In 1905, the Russian Navy was defeated by
- (a) Germany ()
 - (b) Britain ()
 - (c) Japan ()
6. The building of the Suez Canal resulted from the economic and political involvement of
- (a) France and Italy ()
 - (b) Russia and France ()
 - (c) Britain and France ()

7. In general, the primary interest of the United States' involvement in World War I was
- (a) maintaining an international balance of power ()
 - (b) cruelly punishing the central powers ()
 - (c) forcing huge reparations from Germany at War's end ()
8. On November 9, 1918
- (a) the German Kaiser was assassinated ()
 - (b) Hitler took over the leadership of the German Workers' Party ()
 - (c) the German Republic was declared ()
9. World War II began on 1st September, 1939 with the German invasion of
- (a) Poland ()
 - (b) Soviet Union ()
 - (c) Belgium ()
10. Josip Broz or Tito was a
- (a) Hungarian leader who created a Nazi puppet state ()
 - (b) leader of the Ustasha, the Croatian fascist guard ()
 - (c) Communist leader of the Yugoslav resistance movement ()

SECTION—B
(Marks : 15)

Give short answers to any five of the following questions :

3×5=15

1. What were the revolutionary breakthrough in the textile industries that were accomplished by the end of the eighteenth century?

Govt. J. Thankima College

2. How did Balzac portray the corruption of modern life?

3. What was the importance of Edmund Burke's Reflections on the Revolution in France?

14. Why were the revolutionary leaders in the 1790s in France that were successful in the end of the eighteenth century?

4. Why were the Corn Laws repealed in 1846?

Govt. J. Thankima College

(8)

5. Who were the Boxers?

They were a group of Chinese nationalists who were active in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. They were known for their anti-foreign and anti-Christian activities, and they were eventually suppressed by the Chinese government and foreign powers.

(9)

6. What was Zionism about?

It was a movement for the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine, which was then part of the Ottoman Empire. It was founded by Theodor Herzl in the late 19th century and gained momentum in the early 20th century. It was a response to the persecution of Jews in Europe and the desire for a Jewish homeland.

Govt. J. Thankima College

7. What new weapons were added during the course of the Great War?

8. What do you know about Wilson's Fourteen Points?

Govt. J. Thankima College

(12)

9. The 1930s brought three crucial tests for the League of Nations. Elaborate.

(13)

10. How did Hitler take advantage of international tolerance and war-weariness to advance his ambitions?

Govt. J. Thankima College