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( CBCS )

( 6th Semester )

**HISTORY**

NINTH PAPER

**( Modern World History )**

*Full Marks : 75*

*Time : 3 hours*

**( SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE )**

( Marks : 10 )

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

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. The first steam engine used for pumping water from mine shafts was invented in 1711 by  
(a) William Blake ( )                      (b) Matthew Boulton ( )  
(c) James Watt ( )                      (d) Thomas Newcomen ( )
2. By 1817, which country was one of the core nations of industrial Europe?  
(a) France ( )                      (b) Russia ( )  
(c) Italy ( )                      (d) Germany ( )
3. The architect of peace and commanding figure at the Congress of Vienna was  
(a) Tsar Alexander I ( )  
(b) Klemens von Metternich ( )  
(c) Alexis de Tocqueville ( )  
(d) Sir Robert Peel ( )

4. Cavour prepared for the first conflict between Italy and Austria by diplomatic agreements with
- (a) France ( ) (b) Russia ( )
- (c) Britain ( ) (d) Prussia ( )
5. Which of the following did not embrace 'scientific racism'?
- (a) Hubertine Auclert ( )
- (b) Francis Galton ( )
- (c) John Stuart Mill ( )
- (d) Houston Stewart Chamberlain ( )
6. Germany was particularly receptive to social democracy because of which key factor?
- (a) A lengthy and profound tradition of liberal reform ( )
- (b) A large urban working class ( )
- (c) The national government was sympathetic to organize labor ( )
- (d) The slow and erratic development of industry ( )
7. The first nation to grant the right to vote to all men and women over the age of thirty was
- (a) The United States ( ) (b) France ( )
- (c) Britain ( ) (d) Russia and Germany ( )
8. Which of the following was not one of the 'Big Four' who dictated the Peace Settlement in 1918 and 1919?
- (a) Winston Churchill ( ) (b) Woodrow Wilson ( )
- (c) Vittorio Orlando ( ) (d) Georges Clemenceau ( )
9. Which of the following countries did not experience authoritarian regimes in the 1930s?
- (a) Yugoslavia ( ) (b) Czechoslovakia ( )
- (c) Hungary ( ) (d) Romania ( )
10. On June 6, 1944
- (a) France was liberated by the Allies ( )
- (b) the Soviet Army marched into Berlin ( )
- (c) the Allies crossed the Rhine ( )
- (d) the Allies landed at Normandy ( )

**( SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWERS )**

( Marks : 15 )

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

Give short answers of the following questions :

3×5=15

**UNIT—I**

1. With reference to the Industrial Revolution, it is suggested that we should also speak of an 'industrious revolution'. Why?

**OR**

What values constituted middle class 'respectability' in the early mid-19th Century?

**UNIT—II**

2. What were the three components of Liberalism?

**OR**

What were the demands of the Chartists?

**UNIT—III**

3. What do you know of the First International?

**OR**

What was social Darwinism?

**UNIT—IV**

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

**OR**

What was the New Economic Policy (NEP)?

**UNIT—V**

5. Why would you consider the Second World War a 'total war'?

**OR**

What came to be known as the 'Rape of Nanjing'?

**( SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE )**

( Marks : 50 )

*The questions are of equal value*

UNIT—I

1. What are the innovations introduced in the textile industries after the Industrial Revolution?

**OR**

What were the effects of Industrial Revolution?

UNIT—II

2. Critically examine the principles on which the peacemakers of the Congress of Vienna bring about the Territorial Settlements.

**OR**

Discuss the Unification of Italy.

UNIT—III

3. Discuss the Women's Suffrage Movement in the 19th Century.

**OR**

Discuss the reorganization of the Indian Empire by the British after the Mutiny of 1857.

UNIT—IV

4. Discuss the causes of Russian Revolution.

**OR**

Discuss the circumstances leading to the outbreak of the World War I.

UNIT—V

5. Describe the significance of the World War II.

**OR**

Discuss the Manhattan Project and its effect on the Second World War.

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( CBCS )

( 6th Semester )

**HISTORY**

TENTH PAPER

**( Contemporary World )**

*Full Marks : 75*

*Time : 3 hours*

**( SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE )**

( Marks : 10 )

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

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. NATO is the formation of

- (a) communist countries ( )
- (b) non-communist countries ( )
- (c) neutral countries ( )
- (d) developed countries ( )

2. The two decades after the World War II, Western Europe underwent an atmosphere termed as the

- (a) Dark Age ( )
- (b) Reformation Period ( )
- (c) Golden Years ( )
- (d) Industrial Revolution ( )

3. Who wrote the book, *Der Judenstaat* ?

- (a) Theodor Herzl ( )
- (b) Adolf Hitler ( )
- (c) Alfred Dreyfus ( )
- (d) Charles Darwin ( )

- 4.** Korea was divided temporarily at the  
 (a) 22nd Parallel ( ) (b) 19th Parallel ( )  
 (c) 17th Parallel ( ) (d) 38th Parallel ( )
- 5.** The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was founded in  
 (a) 1954 ( ) (b) 1955 ( )  
 (c) 1958 ( ) (d) 1961 ( )
- 6.** The 'Alliance of Progress' was  
 (a) the American Assistance Programme for Latin America ( )  
 (b) the American Economic Aid to European countries ( )  
 (c) Russia's Assistance Programme for Eastern Europe ( )  
 (d) Russia's Economic Aid to Cuba ( )
- 7.** The Solidarity Movement in Poland played a major role in  
 (a) the establishment of communist rule ( )  
 (b) the end of communist rule in Poland ( )  
 (c) the fall of Lech Walesa as head ( )  
 (d) the end of democracy in Poland ( )
- 8.** The most dramatic and far-reaching social change of the second-half of the 20th Century, according to Eric Hobsbawm, was  
 (a) death of the peasantry ( )  
 (b) boom in production ( )  
 (c) cultural revolution ( )  
 (d) social movements ( )
- 9.** Who among the following is one of the foremost scholars in the fields of network and information society, and of communications research?  
 (a) Anthony Best ( ) (b) Eric Hobsbawm ( )  
 (c) Manuel Castells ( ) (d) Joseph A. Maiolo ( )
- 10.** The term 'Fourth World' originated with a remark made by  
 (a) Mbuto Milando ( )  
 (b) George Manuel ( )  
 (c) Dr. M. P. Parameswaran ( )  
 (d) Robert Mugabe ( )

**( SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWER )**

( Marks : 15 )

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

Answer the following questions in not more than 5 sentences each :

3×5=15

UNIT—I

1. (a) What was the COMECON?

**OR**

- (b) Write what you know of the European Economic Community.

UNIT—II

2. (a) Write a short note on apartheid.

**OR**

- (b) Write a note on the PLO.

UNIT—III

3. (a) What do you know about the Chinese Red Army?

**OR**

- (b) What do you know of the Khmer Rouge?

UNIT—IV

4. (a) What is meant by perestroika?

**OR**

- (b) Write a note on the Irish Republican Army.

UNIT—V

5. (a) What is 'checkerboard of poverty and affluence'?

**OR**

- (b) What is jihad?

**( SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE )**

( Marks : 50 )

*The questions are of equal value*

UNIT—I

1. (a) Write an essay on the Cuban Missile Crisis.

**OR**

- (b) Discuss the economic recovery of Europe during the post-War period.

UNIT—II

2. (a) Examine the Vietnam War of 1961–75.

**OR**

- (b) Write on the development and the end of apartheid in South Africa.

UNIT—III

3. (a) How would you explain the origins of the Third World in the years after 1945?

**OR**

- (b) Critically examine China under Mao Zedong.

UNIT—IV

4. (a) Discuss the collapse of Communism in Eastern Europe and the end of the Soviet Union.

**OR**

- (b) Enumerate on the Social Movements during the 1960's.

UNIT—V

5. (a) 'War' and 'Terrorism' are a common phenomenon in the 21st Century. Discuss.

**OR**

- (b) Illustrate the nature of a network society and how this has become the foundation of our society in the 21st Century.

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( CBCS )

( 6th Semester )

**HISTORY**

ELEVENTH PAPER

( **Modern India—II** )

*Full Marks : 75*

*Time : 3 hours*

( **SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE** )

( *Marks : 10* )

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

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. The author of the book, *Poverty and Un-British Rule in India* was  
(a) Dadabhai Naoroji ( ) (b) G. K. Gokhale ( )  
(c) R. C. Dutt ( ) (d) B. G. Tilak ( )
2. The Indian nationalist, known as 'Grand Old Man of India' was  
(a) Aurobindo Ghose ( )  
(b) Surendranath Banerjee ( )  
(c) Dadabhai Naoroji ( )  
(d) B. G. Tilak ( )
3. In which year did the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre happen?  
(a) 1921 ( ) (b) 1920 ( )  
(c) 1919 ( ) (d) 1918 ( )

4. The chief method of the early Indian national leaders was  
 (a) revolutionary terrorism ( )  
 (b) constitutional agitation ( )  
 (c) to include the masses in their political agitation ( )  
 (d) to alienate the Muslim from Indian national movement ( )
5. Simon Commission was appointed by the Government of India to  
 (a) frame the Constitution of India ( )  
 (b) study the working of the reforms introduced by the Act of 1919 ( )  
 (c) settle the Indian political deadlock ( )  
 (d) pacify the extremist leaders ( )
6. Which period is known as 'Gandhian Era' or 'Age of Gandhi'?  
 (a) 1885–1905 ( ) (b) 1905–1919 ( )  
 (c) 1919–1947 ( ) (d) 1930–1947 ( )
7. Who was the first President of the Muslim League?  
 (a) Liaquat Ali Khan ( ) (b) M. A. Jinnah ( )  
 (c) Hasrat Mohani ( ) (d) Aga Khan ( )
8. The integration of princely states with free India was the work of  
 (a) Sardar V. Patel ( ) (b) Rajendra Prasad ( )  
 (c) Jawaharlal Nehru ( ) (d) Lala Lajpat Rai ( )
9. "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it." Who said this?  
 (a) Lala Lajpat Rai ( )  
 (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak ( )  
 (c) Aurobindo Ghose ( )  
 (d) Jawaharlal Nehru ( )
10. The princely states were permitted to join either India or Pakistan or remain independent by the  
 (a) Wavell Plan ( )  
 (b) Government of India Act, 1935 ( )  
 (c) Independence of India Act, 1947 ( )  
 (d) Mountbatten Plan ( )

**( SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWER )**

( Marks : 15 )

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

Answer the following questions in not more than 5 sentences each :

3×5=15

UNIT—I

1. Who was W. C. Bonnerjee?

**OR**

2. What is the 'Safety Valve Theory'?

UNIT—II

3. What do you know about the Rowlatt Act?

**OR**

4. Write a note on Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.

UNIT—III

5. What were the suggestions of the Simon Commission?

**OR**

6. What do you know about the 'Breakdown Plan'?

UNIT—IV

7. What was the Akali Dal Movement?

**OR**

8. Who were the RSS?

UNIT—V

9. Who was Subhas Chandra Bose?

**OR**

10. What do you mean by the 'Two Nation Theory'?

**( SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE )**

( Marks : 50 )

*The questions are of equal value*

**UNIT—I**

1. Analyze the pre-Congress political associations of India.

**OR**

2. Analyze the historiography of Indian nationalism.

**UNIT—II**

3. How did Gandhi transform Indian National Congress into a mass-based organization?

**OR**

4. Why was the Quit India Movement launched? What were its outcomes?

**UNIT—III**

5. Discuss the main features of the Government of India Act of 1935.

**OR**

6. Mention the main provisions of the Morley-Minto Reform. What were its shortcomings?

**UNIT—IV**

7. Narrate the objectives and ideas of the Hindu Mahasabha.

**OR**

8. What was the Muslim League? Examine its demands.

**UNIT—V**

9. Discuss the integration of princely states into the Indian Union.

**OR**

10. Was the partition of India inevitable? Give reasons.

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( 6th Semester )

**HISTORY**

TWELFTH (C) PAPER

**( History of Modern China )**

*Full Marks : 75*

*Time : 3 hours*

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

**( SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE )**

( Marks : 10 )

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. The Chinese emperor made offering to heaven, in times of
  - (a) natural calamities (    )
  - (b) war (    )
  - (c) victory (    )
  - (d) rites (    )
2. After the first Ming emperor abolished the office of Prime Minister in 1380, the most important organ in the Central Government before 1729 was
  - (a) The Grand Council (    )
  - (b) The Grand Secretariat (    )
  - (c) Governor (    )
  - (d) Civil Office (    )

- 3.** A set of Five Regulations was set for foreigners at Canton by  
 (a) William C Hunter ( ) (b) Li Ssu-Yao ( )  
 (c) Lao Tse ( ) (d) Chian-Lung ( )
- 4.** Which treaty was concluded after the end of the Opium War?  
 (a) Treaty of Tientsin ( )  
 (b) Treaty of Paris ( )  
 (c) Treaty of Peking ( )  
 (d) Treaty of Nanking ( )
- 5.** The Nien Rebellion which broke out in 1853, focused its activities in the  
 (a) Northern part of China ( )  
 (b) Eastern Part of China ( )  
 (c) Southern part of China ( )  
 (d) Western part of China ( )
- 6.** Who came to be known as 'Father of Modern China' after the collapse of Reform Movement?  
 (a) Liang Chi-Chao ( ) (b) K'ang Yu-wei ( )  
 (c) Veng Thung ( ) (d) Yuan Shi-K'ai ( )
- 7.** Boxers was the name given by the foreigners to a Chinese secret society called  
 (a) White Lotus Society ( )  
 (b) Taiping Society ( )  
 (c) I-He-Chuan Society ( )  
 (d) Big Sword ( )
- 8.** The Reform Movement failed because of  
 (a) Lack of Royalists ( )  
 (b) Lack of fore-sightedness ( )  
 (c) Lack of sagacity ( )  
 (d) All of the above ( )

9. What system did Dr. Sun use in the reorganization of Kuomintang?

- (a) Russian system ( ) (b) German system ( )  
(c) English system ( ) (d) Italian system ( )

10. Under the Agrarian Reform Law in June 1950, the agrarian population was classified into

- (a) three parts ( ) (b) four parts ( )  
(c) five parts ( ) (d) six parts ( )

**( SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWER )**

( Marks : 15 )

Give short answer of the following :

3×5=15

UNIT—I

1. Mention the status of the merchants in the Chinese society.

**OR**

2. What is the Six Board in the Ching Government?

UNIT—II

3. Write a short note on the problem of jurisdiction.

**OR**

4. Point out the specific precautionary approach to Lord Napier.

UNIT—III

5. Describe the Taiping Land System in brief.

**OR**

6. Give some points for the causes of the failure of reforms movement in China.

UNIT—IV

7. Mention the role of Liang Chi Chao in the constitutional movement.

**OR**

8. Why was London Kidnap considered as a blessing in disguise for Dr. Sun Yat-sen?

UNIT—V

9. Discuss economic development after the Chinese Communist Revolution.

**OR**

10. What was a Great Leap Forward Movement?

**( SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE )**

( Marks : 50 )

Answer the following questions :

10×5=50

UNIT—I

1. Throw light on the Land and Taxation systems of China.

**OR**

2. What were the causes for the downfall of the Manchu Dynasty?

UNIT—II

3. Write a detailed note on the British attempts to change the Canton system of trade.

**OR**

4. Trace the causes and consequences of First Opium War.

UNIT—III

5. What were the causes of the Taiping Rebellion?

**OR**

6. Write a detailed note on the Reform of Hundred Days.

UNIT—IV

7. What do you know about the May Fourth Movement?

**OR**

8. Describe the role of Sun Yat-sen for the outbreak of revolution in China.

UNIT—V

9. Write the causes and effects of the Second Sino-Japanese War.

**OR**

10. Discuss the KMT-CCP relations between 1923–24.

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