

Madhyamik Suggestion

2015

History

Categorywise Probable Questions

➤ Map Pointing (For 1 Marks)

➤ Scoring 10 Marks

- (a) Aligarh (b) Amritsar (c) Goa (d) Meerat (e) Murshidabad (f) Ahmedabad (g) Bombay
(h) Manglore (i) Varanasi (j) Dandi (k) Nagpur (l) Gwalior (m) Calcutta (n) Mysore (o) Surat (p) Madras
(q) Kohima (r) Allahabad (s) Varanasi (t) (u) Chauri Chaura (v) Madras (w) Panipat (x) Oudh

OR

➤ Objective Type (For 1 Marks)

➤ Scoring 10 Marks

- (a) Where was the first session of the Indian National Congress held ?
(b) Who was the author of 'Poverty and Un-British Rule in India' ?
(c) In which year was the Partition of Bengal annulled ?
(d) Where was the Weimer Republic set up ?
(e) In which year was the Treaty of Salbai signed ?
(f) Name the founder of the Faraizi Movement.
(g) Who is the leader of the Lok Sabha ?
(h) At what age are Indian citizens allowed to vote ?
(i) Which year is regarded as 'Africa Year' ?
(j) In which year was the Double Government in the Bengal Presidency abolished ?
(k) By which Act was the Supreme Court set up in Calcutta ?
(l) In which year was the Widow Remarriage Act passed ?
(m) Who began the 'Shuddhi Movement' in the 19th century ?
(n) Name a 'Swadeshi' industry set up in the early 20th century.
(o) What was the German Parliament known as ?
(p) According to the Indian Constitution can President's rule be imposed upon the government in the centre, as it can in the states ?
(q) By which Act did India gain independence ?
(r) By which treaty did the Peshwa accept the Subsidiary Alliance ?
(s) Who was the founder of the Wahabi Movement in India ?
(t) Who was the first Viceroy of the British empire in India ?
(u) Who wrote Satyarth Prakash ?
(v) Name a newspaper of the late 19th century which supported nationalist ideas.
(w) Where did Gandhiji organise his first Satyagraha in India ?

- (x) Name a woman leader of the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- (y) Which country other than Germany and Italy was part of the Axis group of nations ?
- (z) Name one of the founders of the Congress Socialist Party.
- (aa) In which year did the Cripps Mission visit India ?
- (ab) Who was the first President of independent India ?
- (ac) Which day is celebrated as U. N. Day ?
- (ad) Who were criticised as 'political mendicants' ?
- (ae) Which day was observed as Raksha Bandhan ceremony in protest against the Partition of Bengal ?
- (af) Who founded the Gadar Party ?
- (ag) Which country declared war on Serbia in 1914 ?
- (ah) When was founded the League of Nations ?
- (ai) When was signed the Munich Pact ?
- (aj) Who is known as 'Frontier Gandhi' ?
- (ak) What is the name of Hitler's autobiography ?
- (al) Name a centre of popular uprising during the Great Revolt of 1857.
- (am) Who was the first secretary of the Congress Socialist Party ?
- (an) Who was the first chairman of the Constituent Assembly ?
- (ao) In which year did Indonesia achieve independence ?
- (ap) Name the treaty which ended the Second Anglo-Mysore war.
- (aq) With whom did the British conclude the Treaty of Sagauli ?
- (ar) When was the treaty of Bassein signed ?
- (as) Who introduced the Ryotwari Settlement ?
- (at) Name a leader of the Kol Rebellion.
- (au) Who led the Barasat Uprising ?
- (av) In which year was the Calcutta Asiatic Society founded ?
- (aw) By which name were the followers of Derozio known ?
- (ax) Who was the first president of the Indian National Congress ?

➤ **For 2 Marks**

➤ **Scoring 20 Marks**

- (a) What were the two main objectives of the Indian Association ?
- (b) Mention any two objectives of the Prarthana Samaj.
- (c) What were Lord Curzon's real motives behind the Partition of Bengal ?
- (d) In what two ways did Revolutionary Terrorism leave an impact on the national movement ?
- (e) When and where did the Revolt of 1857 break out ?
- (f) What do you mean by Anglicist-Orientalist controversy ?
- (g) What was the political significance of the Treaty of Salbai ?
- (h) Which Indian ruler first signed the 'Subsidiary Alliance' of Lord Wellesley and in which year ?
- (i) What was Mahalwari settlement ?
- (j) Who was defeated and killed in the Battle of Balakot (1831) ?
- (k) Which philosophy did Swami Dayananda preach ?
- (l) What was the significance of the Surat Session (1907) of the National Congress ?
- (m) When was the Rowlatt Act passed ? What were the recommendations made by Rowlatt ?
- (n) When was the Russo-German Non-aggression pact signed ? Mention one of the terms of the pact.
- (o) What do you mean by the Cornwallis Code ?
- (p) When and why was the Fort William College set up ?
- (q) State one positive and one negative effect of the Permanent Settlement in Bengal.
- (r) What was Economic Drain ?
- (s) Why is Dudu Mian remembered ?
- (t) What is 'Carridor warfare' ?
- (u) What is the name of the Upper House of the Indian Parliament ? Who presides over it ?
- (v) What is the Non-Alignment Policy ?

- (w) Name the leaders who constituted the Extremist trio in the early years of the twentieth century.
- (x) Why was the Rowlatt Act (1919) passed ?
- (y) Mention two important consequences of the First World War.
- (z) Why and when was the Simon Commission appointed ?
- (aa) Name two prominent leaders of the Congress Socialist Party.
- (ab) Who wrote Anandamath ? What is the message of this book ?
- (ac) What is meant by 'swadeshi' and 'boycott' ?
- (ad) What were the terms of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931) ?
- (ae) What was the Communal Award of 1932 ?
- (af) Through which military campaigns did Mussolini try to fulfil his imperial ambitions ?
- (ag) Why did Subhas Chandra Bose leave India in 1940 ?
- (ah) Mention any two fundamental rights of the Indian citizen.
- (ai) What is the function of the Supreme Court as advisor to the executive ?
- (aj) Why is Ho Chi Minh remembered ?
- (ak) Why is Derozio remembered ?
- (al) Why did the Muslim League reject the Cripps Proposal ?
- (am) What are the aims of the Directive Principles of the Indian Constitution ?
- (an) Why were Indians not appointed to high positions in the East India Company's government ?
- (ao) Who, according to you, were the real enemies of the tribals ? Name a leader of the Kol Revolt.
- (ap) Why is Jyotiba Phule remembered ?
- (aq) Mention any two administrative demands of the Moderates.
- (ar) What was the Serajevo Incident ?
- (as) What was the name of Hitler's autobiography ? State any one aim of Hitler's foreign policy.
- (at) Mention any two ways in which the Quit India Movement was different from earlier mass movements.
- (au) What is the importance of the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution of India ?
- (av) Who founded Fort William College and why ?
- (aw) In what way did the Charter Act of 1813 affect the English East India Company's trade?
- (ax) What was the immediate cause of the Great Revolt of 1857 ?

➤ **For 4 Marks**

➤ **Scoring 20 Marks**

- a) Briefly state the proposals of the Cabinet Mission, and the reaction of the Indian political parties to these proposals.
- b) Write a short note on the Subsidiary Alliance.
- c) Write a note on the Ryotwari Settlement in the Madras Presidency.
- d) Write a short note on Wood's Dispatch..
- e) Why were the Indian Sepoys aggrieved at the introduction of the Enfield Rifle ?
- f) What led to the rise of Hitler in Germany ?
- g) What led to the rise of the Fascist Party in Italy ?
- h) Write a short note on the Atlantic Charter.
- i) What were the objectives behind the formation of the United Nations ?
- j) State the reasons for the rise of Militant Nationalism.
- k) Briefly describe the reasons for the rise of the Nazis to power.
- l) What difficulties did the European countries face after the end of the First World War?
- m) Mention any two causes that led to the Second World War ?
- n) Briefly describe the causes for the failure of the League of Nations.
- o) Discuss the influence of western education which spread in the nineteenth century.
- p) Write a note on the 'Ilbert Bill Controversy'.
- q) What was the role of Anushilan Samiti as a revolutionary organisation ?
- r) Why are Prafulla Chaki and Kshudiram remembered ?
- t) Discuss the role of Vidyasagar as a social reformer.

- u) Discuss the role of the middle class to the emergence of nationalism.
- v) Discuss the role of Cornwallis as a founder of the British administrative system in India.
- w) Assess the role of Wellesley as an imperialist.
- x) What was the impact of the introduction of Western education in India ?
- y) In what way did Imperialism contribute towards the outbreak of the First World War ?
- z) According to you, was the Non-Co-operation Movement a success or a failure ? Give reasons for your answer.
- aa) Why is Rammohan Roy regarded as the 'first modern man of India'?
- bb) What was the contribution of Swami Vivekananda to the social life and political movements of the nineteenth century ?
- cc) What was the impact of the new British revenue settlement on the economy of rural India in the nineteenth century ?
- dd) Explain why Indian industries declined in the nineteenth century.
- ee) Briefly describe the causes and effects of the Revolt of the Royal Indian Navy (1946).
- ff) Analyse the achievements of the Non-Alignment Movement.
- gg) What were the reasons for the rise of Nazism in Germany ?
- hh) In what way were the ideals of Nazism and Fascism similar ?
- ii) Write a short note on the Chittagong Armoury Raid.
- jj) Write a note on the Tripuri Congress (1939).

➤ **For 6 Marks**

➤ **Scoring 30 Marks**

- (a) Mention any two aims of the Indian Association. Name a political leader associated with this body. What role did the Indian Association play with regard to the Ilbert Bill Agitation ? 2+1+3
- b) Why did Gandhiji link the Khilafat issue with the Non-Co-operation Movement ? What were the aims of the Non-Co-operation Movement ? How did this movement come to an end ? 1+3+2
- (c) Why was the Rowlatt Act called the 'Black Act' ? What incident took place at Jallianwala Bagh, and what was its impact ? 2+4
- (d) Why did Gandhi begin the Civil Disobedience Movement with a 'Salt Satyagraha' ?
- (e) What was the impact of the Dandi March ? How was the first phase of the Civil Disobedience Movement brought to an end ? 2+2+2
- f) What were the main features of the Permanent Settlement ? What effect did this settlement have on the economic life of the peasants of Bengal ? 3+3
- g) Explain the causes of the decline of indigenous industries in the nineteenth century. What was the economic effect of deindustrialisation ? 4+2
- h) How did the vernacular press influence the rise of nationalism in India ? Briefly mention the role of Vivekananda in the spread of Indian nationalism. 3+3
- i) When and where was the first session of the Indian National Congress held ? Indicate the part played by Allan Octavian Hume in founding the Indian National Congress. 1+1+4
- j) When and between whom was the Treaty of Amritsar signed ? After which battle was Punjab incorporated into the British Empire ? Who was then the Governor-General of India ? 1+1+3+1
- k) When and by which Act was founded the Supreme Court at Calcutta ? What is meant by 'Rule of Law' ? 1+1+4

- l) What is Panchasheel ? When was the Bandung Conference held ? What was the importance of this conference ? 3+1+2
- m) Where and between whom was the Atlantic Charter signed ? What is the composition and role of the General Assembly of the United Nations Organisation ? What is the function of the Security Council ? 2+2+2
- n) Who founded the Non-Aligned Movement ? Who was Marshal Tito ? What were the aims of the Non-Aligned Movement ? 1+1+4
- o) Name a leader of the Swarajya Party. Why did the Simon Commission visit India ? How did the Indians react to this Commission ? 1+2+3
- p) What is meant by the policy of appeasement ? Why did England and France adopt this policy ? Why did Hitler and Stalin sign the Russo-German Non-aggression Pact ? 2+2+2
- q) Explain the main principles of Hitler's foreign policy. How did the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis come into being ? 4+2
- r) Who was known as Netaji ? In which year he formed the Provisional Government of Free India at Singapore ? What was the battle-cry of the INA ? Name three officers of the INA who were prosecuted for treason by the British. 1+1+1+3
- s) When was the Muslim League founded ? Why did Sir Syed Ahmad Khan advised the Muslims not to join the Congress ? Why did the Muslim League observe the Direct Action Day ? 1+2+3
- t) When was the UNO established and where ? Name any two organs of the UNO Mention any two principles of the UNO. 2+2+2
- u) Name the founder of the Non-Alliance Movement — Explain the main principles of the movement. What was its contribution to international politics after the Second World War ? 1+2+3
- v) In the nineteenth century what changes took place in the nature of the trade between England and India ? Give two reasons for these changes. What was the effect of these changes on India's handicraft industry ? 2+2+2
- w) How did Britain cripple Indian cotton industry ? What was the Industrial Revolution ? 3+3
- x) State three reasons for failure of the Revolt of 1857. 2+2+2
- y) What was the main aim of social reform movements in the nineteenth century ? Who founded the Brahmo Samaj ? What goals of social reform did it pursue ? 2+1+3
- z) Who started the Aligarh movement ? What did the movement achieve in the field of education and social reform ? What role did the Aligarh movement play in the political field ? 1+3+2
- aa) Where did the IA Trials take place ? Name two INA officers under trial. What effect did these trials have on the contemporary political situation ?
- bb) What were the reasons for the success of the nationalist movements in Asia and Africa after the World War II ? What new political system was introduced in China as a result of this movement ? Who was the leader of this movement in China ? 4+1+1
- cc) Give three reasons for the outbreak of the Cold War. 2+2+2

➤ **For 10 Marks**

➤ **Scoring 10 Marks**

- (a) Discuss the activities of the National Congress from 1885 to 1905.
- (b) Write the causes of the First World War.
- (c) Discuss the causes and results of Swadeshi Movement.
- (d) Discuss two reasons for the rise of nationalism among Indians in the nineteenth century.
- (e) What were the causes of the Cold War.
- (f) Analyse briefly the causes of evolution of the middle class in India in the nineteenth century and the role it played in the national movement.
- (g) Discuss the causes for the rise of Extremism.
- (h) Briefly describe the influence of the First World War on the economy and on the political field of India.

(For Best Results Follow Your Text Book & Your Teacher's Guidance)

By

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*** Good Luck ***