

HISTORY

Maximum Marks: 80

Time Allowed: Three hours

*(Candidates are allowed **additional 15 minutes for only** reading the paper.*

*They must **NOT** start writing during this time).*

*Answer **all** questions from Section A, Section B and Section C.*

The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [].

SECTION A – 16 MARKS

*Answer **all** questions.*

Question 1

- (i) Name one of the founders of the Congress Socialist Party from within the Congress. [1]
- (ii) _____ was one of the two policies introduced by Mikhail Gorbachev. [1]
- (iii) The paramilitary forces created in Hyderabad in 1946-47 were known as _____. [1]
- (iv) _____ organised the Sampurna Kranti Movement (Total Revolution) in Bihar in 1974 – 75: [1]
- (a) Kanu Sanyal
- (b) V. V. Giri
- (c) Jai Prakash Narayan
- (d) K. Kamaraj
- (v) Which one of the following is **NOT** a provision of the Simla Agreement of 1972? [1]
- (a) Pakistan agreed to respect the existing LOC.
- (b) India retained all the occupied territories.
- (c) India and Pakistan agreed to settle all their disputes bilaterally.
- (d) Both countries agreed on a mutual exchange of prisoners.

- (vi) The term *lebensraum* means: [1]
- (a) lightning speed.
 - (b) living space.
 - (c) anti-communist.
 - (d) conscription.
- (vii) Which event completed the Iron Curtain? [1]
- (a) Berlin Blockade
 - (b) Communist takeover of Czechoslovakia
 - (c) Churchill's Iron Curtain speech
 - (d) Creation of NATO
- (viii) State the significance of the defeat of Germany in the Battle of Stalingrad. [1]
- (ix) What was the aim of the *Hundred Flowers* campaign? [1]
- (x) Name one women's organisation that led the anti-dowry movement in the 1970s and 1980s in India. [1]
- (xi) State the main objective of the *Food for Work* programme. [1]
- (xii) Why did the Congress split into two factions in 1969? [1]
- (xiii) Why was Direct Action launched in 1946? [1]
- (xiv) Who wrote the book *The Feminine Mystique*? [1]
- (xv) State one offer made by the Peel Commission. [1]
- (xvi) Who were the *fedayeen*? [1]

SECTION B – 32 MARKS

Question 2 [4]

Comment on the role of Potti Sriramalu in the demand for a separate state of Andhra.

Question 3 [4]

- (i) Discuss the main issues that led to the agitation in Assam in 1980s.

OR

- (ii) Explain *any four* main terms of the Rajiv-Longowal Accord (Memorandum of Settlement on Punjab) signed in 1985.

Question 4 [4]

Examine the role of Indira Gandhi in the creation of Bangladesh in 1971.

Question 5 [4]

What problems did Indian women experience, according to the *Towards Equality Report* of 1974?

Question 6 [4]

Define Britain and France's policy of Appeasement towards Germany and Italy between 1935 and 1939. Give *any three* examples of Appeasement.

Question 7 [4]

Account for the Communist victory over the KMT in 1949.

Question 8 [4]

What were the main grievances of the black Africans against the white settlers in Kenya?

Question 9 [4]

- (i) Briefly trace the events that led to the transition to black majority rule in South Africa in the 1990s.

OR

- (ii) Analyse the socio-cultural impact of the Second Wave Feminist Movement in the USA.

SECTION C – 32 MARKS

Question 10

[8]

- (i) Trace the development of the Kisan Sabha Movement and the trade union movement in India in the 1930s and 1940s.

OR

- (ii) Examine the controversy between the Congress and the Muslim League in 1946 over the question of: (a) being part of the Constituent Assembly (b) being part of the Interim Government.

Question 11

[8]

“The President has proclaimed an emergency. This is nothing to panic about.” Indira Gandhi.

In the context of this quote, evaluate the positive as well as the negative aspects of the Emergency of 1975-77.

Question 12

[8]

- (i) The basic causes of conflict during the Cold War lay in the differences of principles between communist and democratic states. In this context, explain the following:

- (a) The Truman Doctrine
- (b) The Marshall Plan

OR

- (ii) Communism was swept away by a rising tide of popular opposition and mass demonstrations. In this context, answer the following:

- (a) Why did Mikhail Gorbachev introduce reforms in the USSR?
- (b) Briefly discuss the events that led to the end of Communism in East Germany.

Question 13

[8]

“The area known as the Middle East has been one of the world’s most troubled regions, especially since 1945.” Norman Lowe.

In the context of this quote, answer the following:

- (i) What was the impact of the increased immigration of Jews into Palestine in the 1930s and 1940s?
- (ii) What were the causes and consequences of the first Arab-Israeli War of 1948-49?

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