

HISTORY

(Three hours)

(Candidates are allowed additional 15 minutes for **only** reading the paper.
They must **NOT** start writing during this time)

Answer **Question 1** (Compulsory) from **Part I** and **five** questions from **Part II**,
choosing **two** questions from **Section A**, **two** questions from **Section B**
and **one** question from **either Section A or Section B**.

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

PART I (20 Marks)

Answer **all** questions.

Question 1

[20 x 1]

- (i) When was the Quit India Resolution passed?
- (ii) Name the Maharaja of Kashmir who signed the Instrument of Accession with India.
- (iii) With struggle for which linguistic state would you associate Potti Sriramulu?
- (iv) When and under whose leadership was the JP Movement started?
- (v) Who was the first Chief Election Commissioner of India?
- (vi) State *any one* reason why Indira Gandhi imposed the emergency in 1975.
- (vii) Who became the first ever Non-Congress Prime Minister in 1977?
- (viii) Name the signatories of the Assam Accord of August 1988.
- (ix) Where in India has Dalai Lama been given asylum?
- (x) State *any one* cause for the India-Pakistan war of 1971.
- (xi) Mention *any one* feature of the Sykes- Picot Agreement.
- (xii) Give *one* reason why Britain and France followed a policy of appeasement towards Nazi Germany.
- (xiii) State *any one* reason for the defeat of the Axis Powers in the Second World War.
- (xiv) What was the Marshall Plan?
- (xv) State *any one* reason for the formation of NATO.
- (xvi) What do you understand by Zionism?

- (xvii) Name the Israeli and the Egyptian leaders who signed the Camp David Accords of 1979.
- (xviii) Under which US president was the Civil Rights Act of 1964 introduced?
- (xix) When and by which American leader was the campaign for civil rights started?
- (xx) Name the two radical economic policies launched by Gorbachev that led to the decline of the USSR.

PART II (60 Marks)

*Answer **five** questions in all, choosing **two** questions from **Section A**, **two** questions from **Section B** and **one** question from **either Section A or Section B**.*

SECTION A

Question 2

- (a) What were the proposals of the Cripps Mission? State *two* reasons why the proposals were rejected by almost all the Indian political parties. [6]
- (b) Discuss the contribution of the INA to India's struggle for freedom under the leadership of Subhash Chandra Bose. [6]

Question 3

- (a) What role did the students play in the Naxal Movement? [6]
- (b) Outline the main causes of the rise of the Naxal Movement in the late 1960s. [6]

Question 4

- (a) What was the Syndicate? Discuss its role in the Congress. [6]
- (b) How did Indira Gandhi overcome the opposition from the Syndicate? [6]

Question 5

- (a) What were the reasons for the formation of NAM? [6]
- (b) Evaluate the role of NAM during the era of the Cold War. [6]

Question 6

Discuss *two* main features of the Towards Equality Report (1974) which reflected Women's Movement in India in the 1970's and 1980's. [12]

SECTION B

Question 7

- (a) Discuss the main features of Nazi Germany's Foreign Policy (1933-39). [6]
- (b) Give the significance of the following battles: [6]
- (i) El Alamein
 - (ii) Midway Island

Question 8

- (a) Explain *any three* major causes which led to the Cold War. [6]
- (b) How and why was Germany divided after the World War II? [6]

Question 9

- (a) What is meant by the term '*Apartheid*'? How was it implemented in South Africa? [6]
- (b) Trace the events leading to the end of '*Apartheid*'. [6]

Question 10

Outline the problems faced by Mao Zedong on coming to power in China in 1949. Critically explain the steps that Mao took to bring about agricultural and industrial changes in China. [12]

Question 11

- (a) Trace the origin of the Arab-Israeli conflict from 1916-1947 prior to the formation of the state of Israel. [6]
- (b) What were the causes and consequences of the First Arab-Israeli conflict (1948-49)? [6]