

2019

( 4th Semester )

HISTORY

Paper : His-401

( Indian Nationalism )

*Full Marks : 70*

*Pass Marks : 45%*

*Time : 3 hours*

( PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE )

( Marks : 45 )

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

1. Describe the causes and the nature of the Indigo Revolt. 9

Or

Discuss the main causes of the Revolt of 1857.

2. Discuss the aims, methods and achievements of the moderate nationalists. 9

*Or*

Account for the rise of extremists in the Indian National Movement.

3. Narrate the circumstances that led to the passing of the Indian Councils Act, 1909. What were its reforms? 3+6=9

*Or*

Describe the salient features of the Government of India Act, 1935. 9

4. Examine how Mahatma Gandhi was able to transform the INC into a mass movement. 9

*Or*

Give an account of the Quit India Movement.

5. Discuss the factors responsible for the rise and growth of communal politics in India. 9

*Or*

Describe the process of integration of the Princely States with the Union of India.

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2019

( 4th Semester )

**HISTORY**

Paper : His-401

( **Indian Nationalism** )

( PART : A—OBJECTIVE )

( Marks : 25 )

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

SECTION—I

( Marks : 10 )

**A.** Write short notes on the following :

2×5=10

1. Moplah Uprising

Or

Rani Laxmi Bai of Jhansi

2. Origin of INC

Or

Partition of Bengal

( 4 )

3. Two provisions of the Government of India Act,  
1919

*Or*

The Revolt Act, 1919

( 5 )

4. C. R. Das

*Or*

Subhash Chandra Bose

( 5 )

4. C. R. Das

*Or*

Subhash Chandra Bose

5. The Cabinet Mission Plan  
Or  
Indian Independence Act, 1947

SECTION—II

( Marks : 10 )

- B. Choose the correct answer by putting a Tick (✓) mark in the brackets provided : 1×10=10

1. The play *Nil Darpan* was written by

(a) Harish Chandra Mukhopadhyaya ( )

(b) Dinbandhu Mitra ( )

(c) Dadabhai Naoroji ( )

2. The first martyr of the Revolt of 1857 was

(a) Mangal Pandey ( )

(b) Rani Laxmi Bai ( )

(c) Kunwar Singh ( )

3. "Political freedom is the life breath of a nation."  
Who said this?

(a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak ( )

(b) Surendranath Banerjee ( )

(c) Aurobindo Ghosh ( )

4. Who among the following was called "the Grand  
Old Man of India" ?

(a) Aurobindo Ghosh ( )

(b) Dadabhai Naoroji ( )

(c) Pheroz Shah Mehta ( )

5. The Government of India Act, 1919 is also  
known as

(a) Rowlatt Act ( )

(b) Minto-Morley Reforms ( )

(c) Montague-Chelmsford Reforms ( )

6. The system of dyarchy at the Centre was established by the

(a) Indian Councils Act, 1909 ( )

(b) Government of India Act, 1919 ( )

(c) Government of India Act, 1935 ( )

7. The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, 1919 occurred at

(a) Ambala ( )

(b) Amritsar ( )

(c) Amber ( )

8. Who organized the Indian National Army (INA)?

(a) Rashbehari Bose ( )

(b) Subhash Chandra Bose ( )

(c) Captain Mohan Singh ( )

9. The Indians boycotted the Simon Commission because

(a) it refused to accept the Congress demand for transfer of power ( )

(b) there was not a single Indian representative in it ( )

(c) it came to make a thorough investigation of the Indian political situations ( )

10. Who among the following propounded the 'Two Nation Theory'?

(a) Sayyid Ahmed Khan ( )

(b) Md. Ali Jinnah ( )

(c) Muhàmmad Iqbal ( )

SECTION—III

( Marks : 5 )

C. State whether the following statements are *True (T)* or *False (F)* by putting a Tick (✓) mark : 1×5=5

1. The Santhals rose in rebellion in 1852.

( T / F )

2. The founder of INC was W. C. Banerjee.

( T / F )

3. The Act of 1935 was a great advancement as compared to the Act of 1919.

( T / F )

4. The historic 'Dandi March' was led by M. K. Gandhi.

( T / F )

5. The last Viceroy of British India was Lord Mountbatten.

( T / F )

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