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(CBCS)

(6th Semester)

HISTORY

NINTH PAPER

(Modern World History)

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. John Kay's invention of the 'flying shuttle' in 1773 revolutionized the process of cotton

(a) spinning ()

(b) weaving ()

(c) carding ()

(d) combing ()

2. The 'new cathedrals' of the industrial age were

(a) museums, opera houses and city halls ()

(b) textile factories ()

(c) railway stations ()

(d) suburban middle class homes ()

3. Who among the following was regarded as the father of modern socialism?

(a) Jeremy Bentham ()

(b) Rousseau ()

(c) Karl Marx ()

(d) Montesquieu ()

4. *The Wealth of Nations* (1776) is authored by

(a) Karl Marx ()

(b) Adam Smith ()

(c) Jeremy Bentham ()

(d) Martin Luther ()

5. The man widely assumed to be Lenin's successor was

- (a) Trotsky ()
- (b) Bukharin ()
- (c) Stalin ()
- (d) Rasputin ()

6. The Europeans turned their attention towards Africa in the later part of the

- (a) 16th century ()
- (b) 17th century ()
- (c) 18th century ()
- (d) 19th century ()

7. The Freikorps were

- (a) German communist war veterans ()
- (b) anti-Marxist, anti-liberal, and anti-Semitic ()
- (c) the personal army of Weimar government ()
- (d) German Bolsheviks ()

8. The first nation/nations to grant the right to vote to all men and women over the age of thirty was/were

(a) Britain ()

(b) France ()

(c) The United States ()

(d) Russia and Germany ()

9. The largest Jewish resistance of Nazis came in the springs of 1943 at

(a) Lodz ()

(b) Auschwitz ()

(c) The Warsaw Ghetto ()

(d) Prague ()

10. Overall, the Battle of Britain is considered to be

(a) a victory for Germany ()

(b) a minor conflict ()

(c) a victory for neither ()

(d) a victory for Britain ()

(SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWERS)

(Marks : 15)

Answer the following questions in not more than *five* sentences each : 3×5=15

UNIT—I

1. What were the revolutionary breakthroughs in the textile industries that were accomplished by the end of the 18 century?

OR

2. How did Balzac portray the corruption of modern life?

UNIT—II

3. What was the 'Communist Manifesto' about?

OR

4. Who was Garibaldi?

UNIT—III

5. Who were the Boxers?

OR

6. What was Zionism about?

UNIT—IV

7. What new weapons were added during the course of the Great War?

OR

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

UNIT—V

9. Why did thousands of foreign fighters join the Spanish Civil War?

OR

10. How did Hitler take advantage of international tolerance and war weariness to advance his ambition?

(SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

Answer the following questions :

10×5=50

UNIT—I

1. Why did the Industrial Revolution originate in Britain?

OR

2. Describe the environmental pollution brought by the Industrial Revolution.

UNIT—II

3. What were the reforms introduced by Napoleon Bonaparte?

OR

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

UNIT—III

5. How did the 'New imperialism' come about?

OR

6. Discuss the reorganization of Indian Empire by the British after the mutiny of 1857.

UNIT—IV

7. Examine the formation and objectives of the League of Nations.

OR

8. Account for the rise of fascist state in Italy. What were its aims and objective?

UNIT—V

9. Describe the events that led to the outbreak of the Second World War.

OR

10. Write the circumstances leading to the birth of the United Nations Organization. What are its aims?
