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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 1733 revolutionized the process of cotton

(a) spinning ()

(b) weaving ()

(c) carding ()

(d) combing ()

2. Middle-class respectability required all, *except*

- (a) conspicuous consumption ()
- (b) merit and character ()
- (c) financial independence ()
- (d) living modestly and soberly ()

3. The Revolution of 1830 in France was led by

- (a) middle class Jacobins ()
- (b) students ()
- (c) the nobility and the army ()
- (d) workers, artisans, students and writers ()

4. Which ethnic language and group did not play a role in the Austrian Empire?

- (a) Czech ()
- (b) Magyar ()
- (c) French ()
- (d) Italian ()

5. The conflict in which radical Christian rebels challenged the authority of the Chinese emperor was called the

(a) Nanking Revolt ()

(b) Boxer Rebellion ()

(c) Taiping Rebellion ()

(d) Sepoy Rebellion ()

6. The Second Industrial Revolution relied on the innovation in

(a) steel ()

(b) electricity ()

(c) chemicals ()

(d) All of the above ()

7. In general, the primary interest of the United States involvement in the World War I was

(a) maintaining an international balance of power ()

(b) cruelly punishing the central powers ()

(c) forcing huge reparations from Germany at the end of the War ()

(d) All of the above ()

8. The man most associated with the Bolshevik New Economic Policy (NEP) was

(a) Trotsky ()

(b) Lenin ()

(c) Stalin ()

(d) Bukharin ()

9. The Kellogg-Briand Pact

(a) attempted to end the naval arms race ()

(b) sought to outlaw war as an international crime ()

(c) forced the Soviet Union to leave the League of Nations ()

(d) admitted Germany and the Soviet Union into the League of Nations ()

10. The largest Jewish resistance to Nazis came in the spring of 1943 at

(a) Lodz ()

(b) Warsaw Ghetto ()

(c) Auschwitz ()

(d) Prague ()

(SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWER)

(Marks : 15)

Answer the following questions :

3×5=15

UNIT—I

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

OR

2. Historians now attribute the population growth of the nineteenth century to a rising fertility rather than to falling mortality. Why?

UNIT—II

3. Who was Garibaldi?

OR

4. What was *The Communist Manifesto* about?

UNIT—III

5. Who were the Boxers?

OR

6. What was Zionism about?

UNIT—IV

7. Explain the significance of the term 'total war'.

OR

8. Why did the League of Nations never achieve the aims of its founders?

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 ambitions?

(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 about by the Industrial Revolution.

UNIT—II

3. What were the reforms introduced by Napoleon Bonaparte?

OR

4. Discuss the unification of Germany.

UNIT—III

5. Define the meaning of colonialism and imperialism in the nineteenth century.

OR

6. Trace the growth of labour movements in the late nineteenth century.

UNIT—IV

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

OR

8. Give an account for the rise of fascism under Mussolini in Italy.

UNIT—V

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

OR

10. Discuss the circumstances leading to the birth of the United Nations Organization. What were its aims?

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