

2019

(CBCS)

(6th Semester)

HISTORY

NINTH PAPER

(Modern World History)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

(Marks : 10)

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. The British 'Navvies' built

(a) railway ()

(b) shipyards ()

(c) factories ()

(d) hospitals and schools ()

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.** German Unification was completed following
- (a) the Seven Weeks' War ()
 - (b) the deliberations of the Frankfurt Assembly ()
 - (c) the Franco-Prussian War ()
 - (d) the Danish War ()
- 4.** The emancipation of the Russian serfs in 1861
- (a) changed the lives of the peasantry ()
 - (b) caused decline of the village commune ()
 - (c) granted legal rights to 22 million serfs ()
 - (d) No compensation to landowners for lost of property ()
- 5.** The Boxer Rebellion of 1900 was ferociously repressed by the forces of
- (a) the United States ()
 - (b) Britain, France and Italy ()
 - (c) Japan, Russia and Germany ()
 - (d) All of the above ()
- 6.** The 'white man's burden' was a notorious concept popularised by
- (a) Rudyard Kipling ()
 - (b) Karl Pearson ()
 - (c) Cecil Rhodes ()
 - (d) Joseph Chamberlain ()
- 7.** The immediate cause of the World War I was
- (a) the German invasion of Belgium ()
 - (b) the assassination of Franz Ferdinand ()
 - (c) the sinking of Lusitania ()
 - (d) Kaiser Wilhelm's ultimatum to Russia ()

8. The Freikorps were

- (a) German Communist war veterans ()
- (b) Anti-Marxist, anti-liberal and anti-semitic ()
- (c) German Bolsheviks ()
- (d) the personal army of Weimar Government ()

9. The Einsatzgruppen

- (a) were Soviet Anti-Communists and Nazi sympathizers ()
- (b) was the name given to the resistance movement within Germany ()
- (c) were responsible for formulating operation Barbarossa ()
- (d) were death squads ()

10. The 'dance of millions' was a

- (a) celebration in Paris after the liberation of France ()
- (b) wave of Latin American prosperity due to wartime profits ()
- (c) dance craze that swept the continent after 1945 ()
- (d) special party rally held by Hitler to boost morale ()

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Give short answers to any *five* of the following questions :

3×5=15

1. Why would you consider the fact that Industrial Revolution lay in agriculture?

OR

What do you know of the great famine of 1845–1849?

2. Why was the Corn Law repealed in 1846?

OR

Who was Garibaldi?

3. Who were the Boxers?

OR

What was Zionism about?

4. "The Marne proved to be the most strategically important battle of the entire war." Why?

OR

Why did democracy decline during the inter-war period?

5. The 1930s brought three crucial tests for the League of Nations. Elaborate.

OR

What made the Second World War a horrifying event?

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The questions are of equal value

1. Why did the Industrial Revolution first take place in Britain?

OR

Explain the beginning of class consciousness in the 19th century.

2. Who was Napoleon Bonaparte? Discuss the various reforms introduced by him.

OR

Discuss the consequences of the French Revolution of 1848.

3. What were the causes of the new imperialism?

OR

What do you mean by 'Scramble of Africa'? Explain its effects.

4. How did the conflict in the Balkan lead to the First World War?

OR

What was Fascism and how did Mussolini come to power?

5. Give an account of the Spanish Civil War, 1936.

OR

Describe the circumstances leading to the birth of the UNO. What are its aims?
