

2 0 1 6

(6th Semester)

HISTORY

NINTH PAPER

(**Modern World History**)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks : 50*)

The questions are of equal value

1. Discuss the changes in the production of coal and iron with the onset of the Industrial Revolution.

Or

Describe the role of the working women after the Industrial Revolution.

2. Give an account for the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte to power.

Or

Discuss the Unification of Italy.

3. What was the nature of the French Colonialism in North Africa?

Or

Why did the working-class movements grow so dramatically in the late 19th century? What was their goals?

4. Critically discuss the Treaty of Versailles 1919.

Or

Describe the rise of the Nazis in Germany.

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

Or

What were the consequences of the Second World War?

Subject Code : HIST/VI/09

Booklet No. **A**

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Booklet No. B

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HIST/VI/09

2 0 1 6

(6th Semester)

HISTORY

NINTH PAPER

(Modern World History)

(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 'Navies' built

(a) railways ()

(b) shipyards ()

(c) hospitals and schools ()

2. Middle-class respectability required all but which of the following?

(a) Financial independence ()

(b) Living modestly and soberly ()

(c) Conspicuous consumption ()

- 3.** The Revolution of 1830 in France was led by
- (a) workers, artisans, students and writers ()
 - (b) middle-class Jacobins ()
 - (c) the nobility of the army ()
- 4.** As a result of the Congress of Vienna, Poland
- (a) was left as it was in 1795 ()
 - (b) joined the Quadruple Alliance with Britain, Austria and Prussia ()
 - (c) became a nominally independent kingdom ruled by Tsar Alexander I ()
- 5.** In 1905, the Russian Navy was defeated by
- (a) Germany ()
 - (b) Britain ()
 - (c) Japan ()
- 6.** The building of the Suez Canal resulted from the economic and political involvement of
- (a) France and Italy ()
 - (b) Russia and France ()
 - (c) Britain and France ()

- 7.** In general, the primary interest of the United States' involvement in World War I was
- (a) maintaining an international balance of power ()
 - (b) cruelly punishing the central powers ()
 - (c) forcing huge reparations from Germany at War's end ()
- 8.** On November 9, 1918
- (a) the German Kaiser was assassinated ()
 - (b) Hitler took over the leadership of the German Workers' Party ()
 - (c) the German Republic was declared ()
- 9.** World War II began on 1st September, 1939 with the German invasion of
- (a) Poland ()
 - (b) Soviet Union ()
 - (c) Belgium ()
- 10.** Josip Broz or Tito was a
- (a) Hungarian leader who created a Nazi puppet state ()
 - (b) leader of the Ustasha, the Croatian fascist guard ()
 - (c) Communist leader of the Yugoslav resistance movement ()

(4)

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

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

3×5=15

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

(5)

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

(6)

3. What was the importance of Edmund Burke's Reflections on the Revolution in France?

(7)

4. Why were the Corn Laws repealed in 1846?

(8)

5. Who were the Boxers?

(9)

6. What was Zionism about?

(10)

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

(11)

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

(12)

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

(13)

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

2 0 1 6

(6th Semester)

HISTORY

TENTH PAPER

(**Contemporary World**)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks : 50*)

The questions are of equal value

1. The Cuban Missile Crisis almost sparked 'a hot war' between the two rival blocs during the Cold War. Discuss.

Or

Discuss the dangers of nuclear proliferation.

2. How did the African states deal with the problems brought about by the end of the Colonial rule?

Or

Examine the Vietnam War of 1961–75.

3. How would you explain the origin of the Third World in the years after 1945?

Or

Write on the dominance of the United States on Latin America.

4. The collapse of the Cold War brought about the unipolar movement with America at the 'apex'. Explain.

Or

Write on the death of the peasantry during the second half of the twentieth century.

5. War and terrorism is a common phenomenon in the 21st century. Discuss.

Or

Write what you know about the Fourth World.

Subject Code : HIST/VI/10

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2 0 1 6

(6th Semester)

HISTORY

TENTH PAPER

(Contemporary World)

(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 Bay of Pigs invasion occurred in

(a) April 1961 ()

(b) August 1961 ()

(c) August 1916 ()

2. In April 1949, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was signed by

(a) Canada, US and Western European states ()

(b) Greece, US and Western European states ()

(c) Turkey, US and Western European states ()

- 3.** The First Congress of Ba'th was held in
- (a) Baghdad ()
 - (b) Amman ()
 - (c) Damascus ()
- 4.** The Organization of African Unity (OAU) was founded in Addis Ababa in the year
- (a) 1963 ()
 - (b) 1961 ()
 - (c) 1962 ()
- 5.** The group of 77 includes the countries belonging to the
- (a) developed states ()
 - (b) developing states ()
 - (c) underdeveloped states ()
- 6.** Which of the following countries is not a member of the Group of 7 (G-7)?
- (a) United States ()
 - (b) Germany ()
 - (c) Indonesia ()

7. Majority of Muslims belong to the

(a) Sunni Islam ()

(b) Shia Islam ()

(c) Calipha Islam ()

8. The First President of Russia after the breakup of the Soviet Union was

(a) Vladamir Putin ()

(b) Mikhail Gorbachev ()

(c) Boris Yeltsin ()

9. Intifada literally means

(a) throwing off ()

(b) embracing ()

(c) accepting ()

10. Al-Qaeda is established by

(a) Ayman Zawaheri ()

(b) Osama bin Laden ()

(c) Saddam Hussain ()

(4)

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

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

1. What was the COMECON?

(5)

2. What was the European Economic Community (EEC)?

(6)

3. What was the Vietminh?

(7)

4. What is Zionism?

(8)

5. What role did OPEC play in the early 1970s?

(9)

6. What do you mean by GATT?

(10)

7. Differentiate between Shia and Sunni islam.

(11)

8. Write a note on the Irish Republican Army.

(12)

9. What do you mean by 'globalization'?

(13)

10. What is Jihad?

2 0 1 6

(6th Semester)

HISTORY

ELEVENTH PAPER

(**Historiography**)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks : 50*)

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

1. Discuss the nature and scope of history. 10

Or

What is causation in history? Mention some theories of causation. 4+6=10

2. Discuss the relation of history with archaeology and geography. 10

Or

Discuss the relation of history with economics and political science. 10

3. What are the sources of history? 10

Or

What is the importance of evidence in historical writings? 10

4. What are the chief features of the Greco-Roman historiography? 10

Or

What are the characteristics of Christian historiography in Medieval period? 10

5. Discuss the influence of Marxist historiography on Indian history writing. 10

Or

What do you understand by the term 'subaltern'? How did the subaltern studies begin in India? 3+7=10

Subject Code : HIST/VI/11

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HIST/VI/11

2 0 1 6

(6th Semester)

HISTORY

ELEVENTH PAPER

(Historiography)

(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 word 'history' is derived from 'istoria' which means

- (a) past events ()
- (b) to enquire ()
- (c) contemporary events ()

2. Name the author of the book, *What is History*

- (a) R. G. Collingwood ()
- (b) E. H. Carr ()
- (c) Joh Seeley ()

3. What is the chief characteristic of modern scientific system?

(a) Objectivity ()

(b) Subjectivity ()

(c) Relativism ()

4. "Societies are the atom of which history is composed." Who said this?

(a) Arnold Toynbee ()

(b) E. H. Carr ()

(c) J. B. Bury ()

5. Text books are

(a) primary sources ()

(b) secondary sources ()

(c) None of the above ()

6. What is the greatest difficulty in collecting the historical data?

(a) Subjective writing ()

(b) Scattered materials ()

(c) None of the above ()

(3)

7. Who was associated with the Annales School?

(a) Thucydides ()

(b) Polybius ()

(c) Marc Bloch ()

8. Who revolutionized Roman historiography?

(a) Tacitus ()

(b) Liny ()

(c) Cato the Censor ()

9. *Indian Feudalism* was written by

(a) R. P. Dutt ()

(b) R. S. Sharma ()

(c) D. D. Kosambi ()

10. *Economic History of India* (1904) was written by

(a) R. P. Dutt ()

(b) Tapan Ray Chaudhuri ()

(c) R. C. Dutt ()

(4)

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Answer any *five* of the following questions : 3×5=15

1. What do you understand by the term 'subjectivity'?

(5)

2. What is linguistic turn?

(6)

3. What is the relation of history with philosophy?

(7)

4. What is the relation of history with sociology?

(8)

5. Write a note on archaeological sources.

(9)

6. What do you mean by 'oral tradition'?

(10)

7. Who was Auguste Comte?

(11)

8. What do you know about Itihasa Purana Tradition?

(12)

9. What do you mean by 'historical materialism'?

(13)

- 10.** Briefly highlight the contribution of Romila Thapar in Indian History.

2 0 1 6

(6th Semester)

HISTORY

TWELFTH (A) PAPER

[History of USA (1776–1945)]

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks : 50*)

The questions are of equal value

1. Discuss the circumstances leading to the Declaration of Independence (July 4, 1776).

Or

What do you understand by the Monroe Doctrine?

2. Discuss the 'Compromise of 1820'.

Or

Analyze the circumstances leading to the annexation of Texas in 1845.

3. Explain in brief the Abolition Movement.

Or

Analyze the factors that led to the outbreak of American Civil War.

4. Account for the rise of Progressive Movement and its impact on business in the USA.

Or

Examine the achievements and failure of Populist Movement.

5. Why did the USA join the First World War?

Or

Review the Great Depression of 1929.

★★★

Subject Code : HIST/VI/12 (a)

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HIST/VI/12 (a)

2 0 1 6

(6th Semester)

HISTORY

TWELFTH (A) PAPER

[History of USA (1776–1945)]

(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 First Continental Congress (1774) was held at

(a) New York ()

(b) Philadelphia ()

(c) Washington ()

2. The King of England during the American War of Independence was

(a) King George II ()

(b) King George III ()

(c) King George IV ()

- 3.** The outstanding Federalist leaders were
- (a) Patrick Henry and George Mason ()
 - (b) James Madison and Alexander Hamilton ()
 - (c) Andrew Jackson and Alexander Hamilton ()
- 4.** By this Treaty, Mexico recognized the Rio Grande Boundary and ceded New Mexico and California to USA.
- (a) Treaty of Guadalupe ()
 - (b) Treaty of Greenville ()
 - (c) Treaty of Nebraska ()
- 5.** The majority of the Southerners were
- (a) industrialists ()
 - (b) planters ()
 - (c) traders ()
- 6.** The fundamental cause of the American Civil War was
- (a) the question of slavery ()
 - (b) the agrarian revolution ()
 - (c) the populist movement ()

7. The Ku Klux Klan founded in Tennessee was an organization which

(a) promoted the welfare of the Red Indians ()

(b) terrorized the ambitious Negroes ()

(c) helped the Red Indians ()

8. Who introduced 'big stick diplomacy'?

(a) John F. Kennedy ()

(b) Franklin Roosevelt ()

(c) Theodore Roosevelt ()

9. Who was the President of USA who designed Fourteen-Points for just and lasting peace following the victory of the Allies in World War I?

(a) John F. Kennedy ()

(b) James Madison ()

(c) Woodrow Wilson ()

10. The New Deal was adopted by President

(a) Roosevelt ()

(b) Hoover ()

(c) Truman ()

(4)

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

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

3×5=15

1. What do you know about Federalist?

(5)

2. What do you understand by Oregon Question?

(6)

3. Write few sentences about the Kansas-Nebraska Question.

(7)

4. Who was Andrew Jackson?

(8)

5. What do you know about the 'Underground Railroad'?

(9)

6. What do you mean by Progressive Movement?

(10)

7. What do you mean by Presidential Reconstruction Plan?

(11)

8. What were the reasons for the expansion of the US industry after the Civil War?

(12)

9. What were the effects of technical innovation on the US industry?

(13)

10. Who were the Muckrakers?

2 0 1 6

(6th Semester)

HISTORY

TWELFTH (C) PAPER

(**History of Modern China**)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks : 50*)

The questions are of equal value

Answer **all** questions

1. Write a note on the Emperor and the Nobility of China.

Or

What were the causes of the downfall of the Manchu dynasty?

2. Trace the causes and consequences of the First Opium War.

Or

Write an essay on the struggle for concessions among the foreign powers in China.

3. Discuss the Nien and Moslem Rebellions highlighting its consequences.

Or

Examine the reforms of Hundred Days.

4. Trace the background and characteristics of the Revolution of 1911.

Or

What was the origin of the Boxer Rebellion? What were its consequences?

5. Write a note on the birth of the Communist Party in China.

Or

What were the roles played by Mao Tse-tung in shaping of China?

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Subject Code : HIST/VI/12 (c)

Booklet No. A

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HIST/VI/12 (c)

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(6th Semester)

HISTORY

TWELFTH (C) PAPER

(History of Modern China)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

(Marks : 10)

Put a Tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided : 1×10=10

1. Every three or five years during the early Ch'ing period, the Li-chia heads conducted a census of taxable adult males between the ages of

(a) 15 and 55 years ()

(b) 20 and 65 years ()

(c) 16 and 60 years ()

(2)

2. The gentry, who played a dominant role in the Chinese society and many unique privileges, were

(a) scholars, who had passed the government examinations ()

(b) clansmen, direct male descendants of Nurhaci ()

(c) Duke kings, direct male descendants of Confucius ()

3. Canton was located at the tip of the empire.

(a) Northern ()

(b) Eastern ()

(c) Southern ()

4. What was kowtow in China?

(a) Humiliating tax ()

(b) Humiliating way of salutation ()

(c) Both (a) and (b) ()

(3)

5. The initiating of the self-strengthening movement was through

(a) adoption of Western diplomatic practice ()

(b) adoption of military and technological devices ()

(c) Both (a) and (b) ()

6. Which of the following was/were responsible for the end of Hundred Days Reforms?

(a) Manchu officers ()

(b) Empress dowager Tz'u-hsi ()

(c) Manchu rulers ()

7. The warlords fought against each other for

(a) control over seas ()

(b) power and self-aggrandizement ()

(c) None of the above ()

(4)

8. The May Fourth Movement was

(a) cultural movement ()

(b) national movement ()

(c) Both (a) and (b) ()

9. Which of the following was the principle of Kuomintang party?

(a) Sun (nationalism) ()

(b) Min (political democracy) and Chuj (economic socialism) ()

(c) All of the above ()

10. The organic law of 1949 made it very clear that the Chinese People's Republic was not

(a) a dictatorship of the proletariat ()

(b) a dictatorship ()

(c) Both (a) and (b) ()

(5)

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Answer any *five* of the following :

3×5=15

1. Who were the Manchus?

(6)

2. Write about shortcomings of the Chinese government examination system.

(7)

3. Write a note on the problem of jurisdiction on Canton system of trade.

4. What do you know about Arrow War?

(8)

5. Discuss in brief the causes of the failure of Taiping Rebellion.

(9)

6. Give some points of the causes of the failure of the Reforms Movement in China.

(10)

7. Write the role of Liang Ch'i-Ch'ao in the Constitutional movement of 1905-1911.

(11)

8. Write a note on the Wuchang Revolution.

(12)

9. What do you know about Chiang Kai-shek?

(13)

10. What was the four main points of the Sun-Joffe manifestos?

2 0 1 6

(6th Semester)

HISTORY

TWELFTH (D) PAPER

(**History of Modern Japan**)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks : 50*)

The questions are of equal value

1. Describe the rise of Tokugawa Shogun with reference to their polity in Japan.

Or

How far the Satsuma-Choshu insurgency played significant role for the overthrow of the Tokugawa Shogun?

2. Examine the Meiji Restoration that brought out political unification and centralization of power in Japan.

Or

Write a note on compulsory education during the period of Meiji Restoration.

3. Discuss the economic transformation brought about by the Meiji leaders.

Or

What were the measures taken by the Meiji leaders to promote the Japanese culture and religion?

4. Discuss the causes and results of the First Sino-Japanese War, 1894–1895.

Or

Discuss Japanese participation in the World War I and its impact on Anglo-Japanese relations.

5. Examine the genesis of parliamentary government in Japan.

Or

Discuss the manner in which the foundation of democratic system was eroded by the rise of militarism in Japan.

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Subject Code : HIST/VI/12 (d)

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HIST/VI/12 (d)

2 0 1 6
(6th Semester)

HISTORY

TWELFTH (D) PAPER

(History of Modern Japan)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

(Marks : 10)

Put a Tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the
brackets provided : 1×10=10

1. The Tokugawa Shogun capital city was

(a) Osaka ()

(b) Kyoto ()

(c) Edo/Yedo ()

(2)

2. The code of samurai was called

(a) Bushido ()

(b) Bakafu ()

(c) Bakumatsu ()

3. The Charter Oath of 1868 promised for the establishment of

(a) Oligarchy system ()

(b) Parliamentary institution ()

(c) Nationalised bank ()

4. After the Meiji Restoration, the Japanese Army was categorised into

(a) regular, reserve and national army ()

(b) samurai, reserve and regular ()

(c) warlords, national army and reserve ()

(3)

5. For the success of modernisation in social life, Meiji rulers passed a Factory Act in 1911, the minimum age for employment was fixed at

(a) 14 ()

(b) 13 ()

(c) 12 ()

6. During the period of industrial progress in Japan, the most important industrial field was

(a) mineral ()

(b) textiles ()

(c) agriculture ()

7. The Treaty of Portsmouth, 1905 did not provide

(a) for recognition of Japan's 'paramount political, military and economic interests' in Korea ()

(b) for transfer of the rights of Russia in Liaotung Peninsula to Japan ()

(c) for annexation of Manchuria by Japan ()

(4)

8. Korea was finally annexed and renamed 'chosen' by Japan in

(a) 1910 ()

(b) 1911 ()

(c) 1912 ()

9. Where did a Conference of Greater East Asia Nation was convened?

(a) Tokyo ()

(b) Nanking ()

(c) Taipei ()

10. On September 2, 1945 the surrender document of Japan was signed aboard the US Battleship in Tokyo Bay. The name of the Battleship was

(a) Mississippi ()

(b) New Hampshire ()

(c) Missouri ()

(5)

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Answer any *five* of the following :

3×5=15

1. Who are the samurai?

(6)

2. Briefly describe Commodore Perry Mission to Japan.

(7)

3. Write a note on the Conscript Army.

4. Explain the Imperial Diet in Japan.

(8)

5. What do you understand by the Westernisation of Japan?

(9)

6. How did the Ministry of Education promoted Japanese nationalism?

(10)

7. Why did England enter into an alliance with Japan in 1902?

(11)

8. Discuss in brief the establishment of the new State of Manchukuo in 1932.

(12)

9. Briefly describe Marco Polo Bridge Incident, 1937
(Second Sino-Japanese War).

(13)

10. Who was General Douglas MacArthur?
