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(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. Write an essay on the Santhal uprising
of 1855-56.**

9

Or

**Examine the results of the Revolt of 1857.
Can the Revolt of 1857 be called the First
War of Indian Independence?**

6+3=9

2. Describe the factors that contributed to the growth of Indian Nationalism. 9

Or

Give an account of the anti-partition agitation and Swadeshi Movement. 9

3. Describe the main features of the Indian Councils Act of 1919. 9

Or

What were the important provisions of the Government of India Act of 1935? 9

4. Discuss in detail the Non-cooperation Movement (1920-1922). 9

Or

Give an account of the Civil Disobedience Movement and its importance in the history of India's freedom struggle. 9

5. Discuss the factors that led to the final partition of India. 9

Or

Describe the history of framing of the Constitution of India. 9

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(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. Answer/Write short notes on the following : 2×5=10

1. Indigo Revolt

Or

Why was the Revolt of 1857 unsuccessful?

2. Aims of the Moderates
Or
Methods of the Extremists

3. Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Or

Annie Besant

4. Champaran Satyagraha

Or

Indian National Army

5. Mountbatten Plan

Or

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

SECTION—II

(Marks : 10)

B. Choose the correct answer by putting a tick (✓) from the options provided : 1×10=10

1. The uprising of the Moplahs of Malabar was directed against the

(a) moneylenders (✓)

(b) Hindu landlords ()

(c) Christian Missionaries ()

2. The first Muslim President of the Indian National Congress was

(a) Syed Ahmed Khan ()

(b) Aga Khan ()

(c) Badruddin Tyabji ()

3. The Government of India Act, 1935 introduced

(a) provincial autonomy ()

(b) self-government ()

(c) dyarchy in the provinces ()

4. Hunter Committee was appointed to look into the

(a) Chauri Chaura incident ()

(b) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre ()

(c) Great Calcutta Killing ()

5. In which session of the Congress was the Purna Swaraj resolution passed?

(a) Lahore, 1929 ()

(b) Bombay, 1942 ()

(c) Nagpur, 1920 ()

6. The Simon Commission was appointed by the British Government in

(a) 1927 ()

(b) 1928 ()

(c) 1929 ()

7. Who was popularly known as 'Frontier Gandhi'?

(a) Lala Lajpat Rai ()

(b) Khan Bahadur ()

(c) Abdul Ghaffar Khan ()

8. The 'Do or Die' speech of Gandhi is associated with

(a) Non-cooperation Movement ()

(b) Quit India Movement ()

(c) Civil Disobedience Movement ()

9. The Chittagong Armoury Raid was organized under

(a) Jatin Das ()

(b) Surya Sen ()

(c) Bhagat Singh ()

10. The last Viceroy of British India was

(a) Rajagopalachari ()

(b) Lord Mountbatten ()

(c) Clement Attlee ()

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 Moderates were also known as Early Nationalists.

(T / F)

2. Lord Canning was the Governor General of India during the Revolt of 1857.

(T / F)

3. Dadabhai Naoroji was an Extremist.

(T / F)

4. The Montague Declaration promised self-government to India.

(T / F)

5. The Indian Independence Act was ratified by the British Parliament on 14th August, 1947.

(T / F)
