

## UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA

Notification No.CSR/91/10

### *Question Pattern in Honours*

- 4 Questions from Unit I  
20 × 3 4 Questions from Unit II  
} Taking not more than 1 question from  
any single module

*Students have to answer 3 questions taking  
at least 1 from each unit.*

- 10 × 1 3 Questions from Unit I  
10 × 1 3 Questions from Unit II  
5 × 2 5 Questions from Unit I  
5 × 2 5 Questions from Unit II

### *Question Pattern in General*

- 2 × 10 from 10 Questions  
5 × 4 from 8 Questions  
20 × 3 from 10 Questions

Above stated question patterns were included in the revised syllabus of B.A. (Hons. & General) courses of studies in History effective from the academic session 2010-2011. (vide Notification No. CSR/91/10 dated 30.06.2010)

## HISG PAPER – IV

Unit – I

2 Marks

1. When was the Indian Independence Act passed ?
2. Who was the last viceroy and last Governor General of India ?
3. Who was Lord Mountbatten?
4. Write the names of any two films based on the impact of Partition.
5. Write the names of any two literary works based on Partition.
6. What do you know about the origin of refugee problem?
7. Who is known as Chief Architect of the Indian Constitution?
8. Name two personalities engaged in preparing the draft of Indian Constitution.
9. When did the Constitution of India become effective?
10. Mention three chief characteristics of the Indian Constitution.
11. What are the fundamental rights enshrined in the Indian Constitution?
12. Who was the Chairman of the National Planning Committee ?
13. When was the Indian Planning Commission formed? Who was its leader?
14. When was the Hindu Code Bill passed ?
15. What is Hindu Code Bill?
16. When was the Untouchability Offences Act passed ?
17. What is the main cause of conflict between India & Pakistan?

18. Who was the exponent of India's policy of Non-Alignment?
19. When was the Bandung Conference held? How many countries joined the Conference?
20. What do you know of the Belgrade Summit of 1961?
21. What is the policy of Non-Alignment?
22. What is the Third World?

### Unit - II

2 Marks

23. What do you understand by the Cold War?
24. When and where did Winston Churchill deliver the Fulton Lecture?
25. What were the main centers of Cold War conflict in the third world?
26. What is North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)?
27. When was the NATO formed?
28. When was the Warsaw Pact Signed? Who were its signatories?
29. What is IMF?
30. What is WTO?
31. What is Truman Doctrine?
32. What is Marshall Plan?
33. What is Bipolarism?
34. When did the First Arab-Israel War take place?
35. What was the main cause of the Second Arab-Israel War?
36. Which war is known as the 'Six Days War'?
37. Under whose leadership the Peoples' Republic of China was established in 1949?

38. Who were the two main exponents of the Panchsheel doctrine?
39. What is Panchsheel?
40. In which year did the Sino-Indian differences over the frontier question take the shape of open hostilities?
41. Who was known as Bangabandhu and why?
42. Who was Shaikh Mujibur Rahman? Name the Political party led by him?
43. Who was the Prime Minister of India when Bangladesh became an Independent State?
44. When and between whom was the Shimla Agreement signed?
45. Who was the Prime Minister of Pakistan when Bangladesh became Independent?
46. Who was the leader of the anti-Imperialist struggle in Vietnam?
47. What were the foreign powers against whom the war of liberation was waged in Vietnam?
48. What is Glasnost?
49. What is Perestroika?
50. Who is Mikhail Gorbachev?

### Unit - I

5 Marks

1. What was the Mountbatten Plan of 1947?
2. How far Jinnah was responsible for the Partition?
3. Can partition violence be described as a "holocaust"?
4. What was the impact of Partition on Indian economy?
5. Briefly describe the Impact of Partition on society.

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6. How would you explain the impact of Partition on Indian Culture?
7. What do you understand by refugee problem?
8. Briefly discuss the salient features of the Indian Constitution.
9. Assess the contribution of Nehru in the development of Parliamentary democracy in India.
10. Write a note on the First Five Year Plan.
11. What were the objectives of the Second Five Year Plan?
12. What was the thrust area of the Third Five Year Plan?
13. What were the Social movements launched in post-independent India between 1947 and 1964 ?
14. Trace the genesis of Kashmir problem.
15. Briefly discuss Indo-Pak relation between 1947 and 1964.
16. Briefly review the role of Jawaharlal Nehru in the growth of Non-aligned movement.
17. What is the significance of Bandung Conference?
18. How did the Third World emerge?

### Unit- II

#### 5 Marks

19. What do you understand by Cold War?
20. Write a note on NATO.
21. What do you know about IMF ?
22. What is WTO ?
23. Write a note on Warsaw Pact
24. What is Truman Doctrine ?
25. Write a note on Marshall Plan.
26. What is bipolarism?

27. Briefly discuss the Korean War.
28. What do you know about crisis in the Middle East ?
29. How did the emergence of Peoples' Republic of China affect the world politics ?
30. What is the significance of Sino-Indian War of 1962.
31. What is Panchsheel ?
32. Briefly discuss the role played by India in the liberation struggle of Bangladesh.
33. Who was Ho-Chi-Minh? Briefly discuss his role in the liberation struggle of Vietnam.
34. Write a note on Glasnost.
35. What do you mean by Perestroika ?

### Unit- I

#### 20 Marks

1. Do you think Jinnah was solely responsible for the creation of Pakistan in 1947 ?
2. How far was the Congress Leadership responsible for the Partition of India in 1947 ?
3. Assess the impact of Partition on Indian polity, economy, society and culture.
4. How did the government of India tackle the rehabilitation problem of the refugees in post independent India?
5. Discuss the salient features of the Indian Constitution.
6. Assess the role of Jawaharlal Nehru in the development of Parliamentary democracy in India.
7. Discuss the first three Five Year Plans adopted in independent India to develop the Indian economy.
8. What were the objectives of the first three five year plans?

9. Throw light on the efforts taken in the Nehruvian period to remove caste injustice and for the empowerment of women.
10. Write an essay on the social movements launched in the 1950s and 60s in India.
11. Analyse the nature of Indo-Pakistan relation in the period 1947 to 1964 with special reference to the Kashmir Problem.
12. Do you think Kashmir problem was the only issue that prevented the development of a cordial India – Pakistan relation in the Nehruvian era ?
13. Discuss the role played by Nehru in the growth of Non-aligned movement.
14. Discuss the foreign policy of Nehru with special reference to the Non-aligned movement.
15. What were the objectives behind the adoption of the principle of Non-alignment by India.
16. Review the foreign policy of India with special reference to the Non-aligned movement in the Nehruvian period. How relevant was NAM in the era of Cold War ?

### Unit-II

20 Marks

17. What role did India play in the emergence of Third World politics in the post-war period ?
18. What do you understand by Cold War ? Discuss the causes of its origin in the post war period.
19. Discuss the debate on the origin of the Cold War.
20. Do you think the Cold War politics compelled USA and Soviet Union to form military alliances such as NATO and the Warsaw Pact?

21. Discuss the foreign policy of USA in the Post-war period with special reference to Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan.
22. Do you agree with the view that the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan had made the Cold War inevitable?
23. What is bi-polarism? Explain its impact on the war in Korea.
24. What was the impact of bi-polarism in World Politics after 1945?
25. What were the causes of conflict in the Middle East between 1948 and 1973?
26. Examine the impact of the three Arab – Israel Wars on the politics of West Asia.
27. How would you explain the impact of the emergence of Peoples' Republic of China on the World politics ?
28. Discuss the nature of Sino-Indian relation during the period 1947-1964.
29. Analyse the background of the liberation war of Bangladesh. What was the outcome of this war ?
30. Describe the Liberation war of Bangladesh with special reference to the role played by India.
31. Give a brief account of the anti-French struggle in Indo-China. How did the Geneva Accord try to solve the Vietnam problem?
32. Discuss the role played by Ho-Chi-Minh in the liberation struggle of Vietnam.
33. Discuss the impact of Cold War politics on Korea and Vietnam.
34. Discuss the stages of collapse of Soviet Union since Gorbachev's initiation of Glasnost and Perestroika.
35. Who was Mikhail Gorbachev? Assess his role in the history of world politics in the late 20<sup>th</sup> Century.

**IDS A**  
**Paper –V**  
**Unit –1: China**

Module – 1  
{20 Marks}

1. Discuss the nature and structure of the traditional Chinese society with special reference to the peasantry and gentry.
2. Analyse the pattern of central and local government under Ching rulers in China with special reference to their agrarian and social structure.

Or

Give an account of the central and regional administration of Ching rulers with special reference to its agricultural and revenue system.

3. Is it proper to call pre-modern China a gentry-State?
4. Would *it* be correct to argue that China's pre-modern economy was 'self-sufficient'?

Module – 1  
(10 Marks)

1. Discuss the patterns of the social-structure in pre-modern China.
2. Discuss in brief the structure of central and local government in pre-modern China under the Ching dynasty.
3. Discuss the characteristic of pre-modern economy of China.
4. How was the pre-modern Chinese agrarian economy organised?

Module – 1  
(5 Marks)

1. Who were the gentry in pre-modern China?

Or

Discuss the role of the gentry class in the pre-modern Chinese society.

2. What is Taoism?

3. What is Confucianism?

Or

Write a brief note on Confucianism

4. Discuss the role of the peasantry in the traditional Chinese society.
5. "The Chinese family was a laboratory of human relationship" Explain.
6. Discuss the status of women in the pre-modern Chinese society.

Module -2  
{20 Marks}

1. Trace the history of colonial penetration of China with special reference to the tribute system.
2. Explain Tribute System. What was its role in China's external trade?
3. What were the chief characteristics of the Canton Trade? Why did it break down in the period between 1834 and 1840?

Or

Explain the Canton system of trade. Why *did* the system collapse?

4. Explain the background and effects of the 1st Opium War.

Or

Was the Opium Question a major issue for the outbreak of the Opium War?

Explain the Role of Commissioner Lin in this regard.

5. Can the 1st Anglo-China War be called the Opium War? Analyse the impact of this war on China's polity, economy and society.
6. How did China enter into the 'treaty system'? What was its overall impact on China?
7. How did the treaty system create a coastal enclave economy in China? What was the importance of such enclaves for the Chinese economy as a whole?

8. What changes were visible in the Chinese foreign trade sector in the post-treaty system era? Discuss the role of Chinese comprador class in mobilising Chinese capital.
9. Discuss the role of the comprador class in the growth of early Chinese capitalism.

Module- 2  
(10 Marks)

1. Explain the origin of the 'Tribute System' in old China.
2. Briefly discuss the 'Canton System' of trade.  
What were the main features of China's Canton Trade?
3. Why did the Canton System collapse?
4. (a) Discuss the background of the 1st Opium War.  
(b) Discuss the effects of 1st Opium War.
5. Why *did* the Second Opium War breakout?  
What do you know about Second Opium War?
6. How did the Opium War lead to the opening of China?
7. To what extent did the 'Treaty System' affect the Chinese economy till 1858?
8. What were the different aspects of British mercantile and industrial interests in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century China?
9. Trace the rise of Chinese comprador class.
10. Give an estimate of Commissioner Lin Tse Hsu.

Or

Would you regard Commissioner Lin as the ideal scholar administrator of traditional China?

Module- 2  
(5 Marks)

1. What was Junk trade in China?
2. What is meant by 'Tribute System'?
3. What do you understand by Canton trade System?

4. What led to the disintegration of the Canton System?
5. Discuss the importance of the Treaty of Tientsin.
6. Discuss the importance of the Treaty of Nanking.
7. What do you understand by Extraterritorial Right and most favoured nation treatment?
8. Write a short note on emergence of a 'coastal enclave economy'?
9. Write a note on Comprador class in China.
10. Give a short note on Commissioner Lin.

Module 3  
(20 Marks)

1. (a) Explain the background of the Taiping Rebellion.

Or

Analyse the socio-economic context of the Taiping rebellion.

- (b) Do you think internal contradictions were responsible for the ultimate failure of the rebellion?

Or

Analyse the relative importance of the different factors in the failure of the Taiping rebellion.

2. (a) Analyse the nature of the Taiping rebellion.

Or

Would you prefer to call the Taiping rebellion a 'Revolution'?

- (b) How would you conclude that the social base of the Taiping rebellion was not restricted to peasantry alone?

Or

Discuss the significance of the Taiping Rebellion. Was it primarily a peasant uprising?

- (c) Discuss about the initial success and ultimate failure of the Taiping Rebellion.

Module 3  
(10 Marks)

1. Was the Taiping rebellion symptomatic of the crisis of the Ching monarchy?

2. Explain the long duration of the Taiping rebellion.
3. Discuss the main characteristics of Taiping social and economic system.
4. Account for the early success and ultimate failure of the Taiping rebellion.
5. Analyse the external and internal factors that led to the failure of the Taiping rebellion.
6. Briefly discuss the Taiping's near contemporary (Miao, Muslim and Nien) rebellions in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century China.

Module 3  
(5 Marks)

1. Was the concept of Taiping Kingdom a 'Peasant Utopia'?
2. What was the main cause of the Taiping rebellion?
3. Mention the main cause of the failure of the Taiping rebellion.
4. Do you think that the western intervention was a crucial factor in the collapse of the rebellion?
5. Discuss the position of women in Taiping Kingdom.
6. Write a note on Muslim rebellions (1855-1874).
7. Write a note on the Nien rebellions.
8. Write a note on the Miao insurrections.

Module 4  
(20 Marks)

1. Was the Tung-Chih Restoration a 'real restoration'?
2. Describe the nature and limitation of the Self-Strengthening Movement?  
Why did it fail against Japan?
3. Write a critical note on the Hundred Days' Reforms of 1898.
4. Discuss the ideological background behind the Hundred Day's Reform in 1898.  
Evaluate the role of Kang You Wei in the reform movement of 1898.

5. Analyse the complex social composition of the Boxer rebellion. How did the rebels view foreigners and Christian missions?

Or

1) Discuss the nature of the Boxer rebellion with special reference to the anti-foreigner attitude of the rebels.

6. Discuss the background of the Boxer rebellion and its consequences.
7. Make a comparative study of the Taiping rebellions and Boxer Uprising.

Or

Discuss the social and economic conditions behind the outbreak of the Boxer and Taiping rebellions.

8. Did the late Ching reforms hold out a genuine possibility of constitutional government in China?
9. (a) Discuss the ideological origin of the Republican Revolution of 1911 in China.

Or

Discuss the political alignment in China before the Republican Revolution of 1911.

- (b) What was the precise role of Sun Yat Sen in the Revolution of 1911?
10. Would you say that the Republican Revolution of 1911 was an inevitable outcome of the late Ching reforms?

Module-4  
(10 Marks)

- 1) Analyse the essential features of the Tung-Chih Restoration Movement.
2. Give an account of the Self-Strengthening Movement in China adding its distinctive elements.
3. Discuss the role of Kang You Wei in the Reform Movement of 1898 in China.
4. Do you agree with the view that the Boxer uprising was a direct reaction response to a deepening crisis in China?



5. Write a note on the secret societies in China.
6. Was the Boxer Rebellion purely anti-foreigner?  
How far did the Boxer Movement differ from the earlier protest movements?

Or

In what ways did the Boxer Movement constitute a departure from earlier protest movements?

7. Discuss the impact of the Ching Reform Movement between 1901 and 1908.
8. Analyse the social bases of the Revolution of 1911 in China.
9. Discuss the political alignment behind the Republican Revolution in China.
10. Write a short note on the role of Sun Yat Sen behind the Republican Revolution of 1911 in China.

Module –4

(5 Marks)

1. What was Tung Chi Restoration?
2. What do you mean by Self-Strengthening Movement?
3. Write a short note on the Hundred Days Reform.
4. What is the importance of the Hundred Days Reform?
5. Why did Hundred Days Reform fail to fulfill its aims/missions?
6. Write a short note on White Lotus Society.
7. What was the chief feature of the Boxer Revolt?
8. What are the conditions of Boxer Protocol?
9. What were the Three Principles of Sun Yat Sen?

Module 5

(20 Marks)

1. Account for the early success and ultimate failure of the leadership of Yuan Shi Kai.
2. What were the sources behind the rise of warlordism in China in early twentieth century?

1. Explain the background the May Fourth Movement.  
What were its far-reaching effects in Chinese history?
4. How would you explain the weakness in the process of Chinese industrialization in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century?
5. Evaluate the achievements of the Nanking Government 1928-37 under the leadership of Chiang Kai Shek.  
Why did the Government fail?  
(a) Why did Chiang Kai Shek fail to capitalize the formation of Nanking Government?
7. Trace the history of the rise of the Communist Party in China. What was the role of Mao Tse Tung in popularising the Communist Party in China?  
(a) Explain Yanan experiment.  
(b) How did it influence the growth of Communist Power in China?

Or

Did the experiment lead to the creation of a new type of society?

1. Explain the background of the rise of the Communist Party and its ultimate success in forming the Peoples' Republic of China.
10. How could China establish a new order in the country under the leadership of the Peoples' Republic? .

Or

Account for the success of the China Communist Party in building the People's Republic of China.

Module-S

(10 Marks)

1. What was the condition of China in the period of World War I?
2. What was the Fourth Movement a continuation of previous few years' movements? Discuss its radicalism?
3. How do you account for the significance of the May 4<sup>th</sup> Movement in China?

4. How did the May 4w movement give rise to ideological debate in Cluna?
5. Assess the success of the Nanking Governmmt under Chiang Kei Shek.
6. How do you account for the early industrialisation in China?
7. Discuss the relation between the Kuornintang and the Communists in China.
8. Assess the significance of the Long March in the history of Modem China.

Or

Write a short note on Long March.

9. Briefly discuss the features of Ycnan Democracy.
10. Explain the backgrowld of the nse of the Communist Party in China.
11. What role did Mao Tsc rung play for the growth of Communist Party in China?
12. What was the significance of the Chinese Revolution in 1949?
13. Write a brief note on New Democracy.

Module 5  
(S Marks)

1. Who were the Mandarins?
2. What is meant by the rule of the 'warlords'?
3. Can Yuan Shi Kai be called as the father of warlordism in China?
4. Write a short note on 'Long March'
5. Was the Yen an experiment m Chma a 'new social model'?
6. What do you mean by 'New Democracy'?
7. How was Chinese Peoples' Repubhc established in 1949?
8. Was 'Ijin' really detrimental to commercial development in China?

## Paper- V

### Unit II: Japan

#### Module- I

(20marks)

1. Discuss the social, political and intellectual conditions of Japanduring the Tokugawa rule in the pre-Restoration period.

Or

Discuss the political structure and socioeconomic conditions of Japan during the Tokugawa Shogunate.

2. Discuss the social structure and different social categories in pre-Meiji Japan.
3. What were the major changes in the orgnisation of commerce and manufacture in late Tokugawa Japan? How did such changes assist modernization in the Meiji period?

Or

What were the significant economic changes that occurred in Japan during the Tokugawa Shogunate.

1. Explain the causes of the fall of the Tokugawa Shogunate.

Or

What were the major factors that weakened the base of Tokugawa power before the arrival of Commodore Perry? What were the immediate causes of the downfall of the Tokugawa Shogunate?

Or

Would you regard the downfall of the Tokugawa Shogunate to be a case of 'murder' or 'suicide'? Trace the developments leading to the opening of Japan and the downfall of the Shogunate.

Module-1

(10 Marks)

1. Wh.11 do you mean by 'Shogunate' in Japan?
2. WJJ!c n nme on the social set up of Japan in the pre-Meiji Restoration P IJ Od.

Or

Describe the different classes that constituted the pre-Restoration Japanese society.

3. What were the distinctive features of feudalism in Japan?
4. What was the role of commerce in the urban life of Japan in the late Tokugawa period?
5. Explain the significance of the Perry Mission (1853) in the control of the fall of the Tokugawa Shogunate.
6. Write a note on the 'Open Door Policy' in Japan.
7. What were the major factors that weakened the base of Tokugawa power before the arrival of Commodore Perry?
8. What were the immediate causes of the downfall of the Tokugawa Shogunate?

Module - 1

(5 Marks)

Write a brief note on the position/role of the daimyos in pre-Restoration Japan.

Or

In what ways did the Shoguns seek to keep the Daimyos under control?

2. Who were the 'Samurai'?

Or

What was the role of the Samurai class in pre-Restoration Japan?

Or

Determine the status of Samurai in the social structure of the 19th century Japan.

3. Discuss the importance of the merchant class in the Tokugawa regime.
4. Write a note on the peasant rebellion of pre-Restoration Japan.
5. Explain the significance of Perry Mission in Japan (1853).

6. Discuss the role of Satsuma and Chosu clans in collapse of the shogunate.

Module 2

(20 Marks)

Discuss the political alignments behind the process of Meiji Restoration. Was it a Restoration in the real sense of the term?

2. Did the Meiji Restoration make a sharp break with the past?

3. Was the Meiji Restoration a harbinger of modernity in Japan?

Or

How did the Meiji Restoration of 1868 lead to the modernisation of Japan?

1. Discuss how the educational system in Japan reorganized during the Meiji Era with special reference to the role of the state.

Or

Comment on the nature and growth of education in Japan between 1850 and 1900. How did it affect the development of political consciousness?

Account for the difference in the Chinese and Japanese responses to the Western impact/Westernisation.

Module 2

(10 Marks)

What was the character of Meiji Restoration?

Or

Discuss the characteristics of the Meiji Restoration.

Examine the nature of Meiji Restoration.

Or

"The Restoration of 1868 meant a restoration of the Emperor to dignity, not to power" Elucidate.

Do you think that multi-class participation was an important feature of Meiji Restoration?

Is the Meiji Restoration wholly a consequence of new political movements in mid 19th century Japan?

5. Trace the growth of education in Meiji Japan.

Or

Discuss the importance of the western education system in the modernization process of Meiji Japan.

Module-2

(5 Marks)

1. What do you mean by 'Meiji Restoration'?
2. Trace the process of modernization in the sphere of education.

Module-3

(20 Marks)

1. What was the nature of the popular movements between 1868 and 1889 in Japan for constitution?
2. What were the major demands of the movement for democracy in Meiji Japan?  
How far did the 1889 constitution fulfill them?

Or

How did the democratic movement serve as a background to the promulgation of a new Constitution in Meiji Japan?

Or

Trace the course of the movement for democracy in Meiji Japan. How far Japan became democratic under the new constitution?

3. (a) Discuss the salient features of the Meiji Constitution of 1889.  
(b) Do you think that the constitution was framed with 'men of strongly authoritarian bent of mind'?

Or

Do you agree with the view that the 1889 constitution formalized oligarchic rule in Japan?

4. Discuss the rise of political parties in Japan.

Module-3

(10 Marks)

1. Write a note on Satsuma rebellion.

2. How the Movement for Freedom and Peoples Rights precipitated the drafting of the Meiji Constitution?
3. Bring out the salient features of Japan's Constitution of 1889.
4. Did Japan enjoy a democracy under the Meiji constitution?
5. Do you think that the nature of the Meiji Constitution was essentially conservative?

Module-3

(5 Marks)

1. What was Satsuma rebellion?
2. Did the Constitution of 1889 try to legitimise the Oligarchic rule in Japan?

Module-4

(20 Marks)

1. What were the conditions of agriculture and agrarian economy before the take-off in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century Japan?
2. (a) What were the (major social and economic) programme undertaken in the aftermath of the Meiji Restoration to abolish feudalism?  
(b) What were the implications of these changes?

Or

Discuss its effects on the Daimyos, Samurais and the Peasants.

2. To what extent did the new land system of Meiji Japan replace the existing feudal social structure?

Or

Assess the impact of the agrarian reforms in Meiji Japan.

4. Make a comparative assessment of the role of the state and the bourgeoisie in the growth of an industrial economy in the Meiji Era.

Or

Was the capitalist growth in Meiji Japan state sponsored?

5. Analyse the pattern of Japanese economic growth during the Meiji Era with special reference to the role of the state.

Or

How central was the role of the state in determining the nature of Japan's economic development in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

6. Explain the role of private enterprise in the sphere of economic development during the Meiji rule.

Module 4

(10 Marks)

1. What do you know about the Meiji Restoration? How did it try to solve the problem of feudalism?
2. Discuss the economic programmes undertaken in the aftermath of the Meiji Restoration.
3. Examine the main characteristics of Japanese economic growth during the Meiji Era.
4. Was capitalist growth in Meiji Japan state-sponsored?
5. Discuss the role of private enterprises in the growth of industrial economy during the Meiji Era.
6. How the banking reforms in the Meiji Era precipitated its industrial growth in Japan?
7. Who were the *Zaibatsu*?

Or

Write a note on the *Zaibatsu*.

Module 4

(5 Marks)

1. How did *Zaibatsu* rise in Japan?
2. Discuss the contribution of *Zaibatsu* in the economic development of Japan.
3. How was the capital organized in Meiji Japan?
4. Trace the process of modernization of Japan in the sphere of industry.

Module-S

(20 Marks)

1. Discuss the background and effects of Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895.  
Explain the background of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance of 1902.  
How did it help Japan in Russo-Japanese War during 1904-05?
3. Analyse the background and significance of the Russo-Japanese War.  
What were the causes of the defeat of Russia?
4. Explain the background of the Washington Conference (1921-22).

Or

Why was the Washington Conference called?

Was it successful in restricting the aggressive policy of Japan in the Pacific region?

Or

Did the conference put a break on the expansionist designs of Japan in East Asia?

Or

"The results of the Washington Conference (1921-22) were the diplomatic defeat of Japan". Discuss.

- 5 (a) Account for the Japanese takeover of Manchuria in 1931-32.

Or

Why did Japan attack Manchuria in 1931-32?

Or

Explain the factors behind the Japanese attack on Manchuria in 1931-32.

(b) Assess the role of the League of Nations in the handling of the Manchuria crisis.

6. Why did Japan attack Pearl Harbour?

7. Explain the rise and growth of militarism in Japan during 1930's and the 1940's.

Or

Trace the emergence of aggressive nationalism and militarism in Japan in the 1930's and 1940's.

8. Describe the situation of Japan in the post-World War II period under General MacArthur.

Module-5  
(10 Marks)

1. Discuss the background of the Anglo-Japanese alliance of 1902.
2. Why was Japan involved in a war against Russia in 1904?
3. Write a note on Twenty One Demands, presented by Japan to China in 1915.
4. "The Paris Peace Conference of 1919 failed to satisfy Japan"- Comment.
5. Explain the significance of the Washington Conference of 1921-22.
6. How far the economic elements were responsible for the attack of Japan on Manchuria?

Or

Why Japan invaded Manchuria?

7. Write a short note on Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour.
8. How post-World War II Japan was reconstructed by General MacArthur?

Module-S  
(5 Marks)

1. What were the terms of the Treaty of Shimonoseki?
2. What was the significance of the Anglo-Japanese alliance of 1902?
3. What were the provisions of the Treaty of Portsmouth (1905)?
4. Analyse the background of the Washington Conference of 1921-22.
5. Why the Japan of the 1930's has been described as the Dark Valley?

HISA  
Paper- VI  
Unit- ■  
Module – 1  
(20 Marks)

1. How did East India Company emerge as the super-ordinate power in India in 1818?
2. How did Utilitarian ideas influence the reforms of William Bentinck?

Or

- (a) Critically examine the reforms of William Bentinck.
- (b) Did these reforms reflect Utilitarian ideas?

Or

How would you explain its objectives?

Or

How far did Bentinck implement a Utilitarian blueprint?

3. Write in brief the different stages of the spread of the Western education in India.

Module – 1  
(10 Marks)

1. Write a short note on Orientalism.
2. Explain the significance of the Anglicist Orientalist controversy in 19th century India.
3. Assess the significance of Fort William College in the development of Orientalist ideas in your period.
4. Discuss the role of Christian missionaries in the spread of Western education in Bengal.

Module – 1  
(5 Marks)

1. What is Orientalism?
2. What is Utilitarianism?
  1. Explain the basic differences between the Orientalists and the Anglicists.
  4. Mention any two social reforms of Lord William Bentinck.
  5. What was the significance of Wood's Despatch of 1854?

6. Write a short note on the Theory of Laissez Faire.

Module 2  
(20 Marks)

1. How far is it correct to apply the term 'renaissance' to the cultural history of Bengal in the 19<sup>th</sup> century?

Or

Assess the nature of the Bengal Renaissance of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Can you call it a Renaissance in the true sense of the term?

2. How would you assess the role of Raja Ranunohan Roy in the life and thought of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Bengal.  
3. Can Ranunohan be called as the precursor of modern age?

Or

What were the limitations of Raja Rammohan Roy as a moderniser?

4. Was Vidyasagar a 'traditional moderniser' in the context of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Bengal?

Or

How would you assess Vidyasagar's contributions in 19<sup>th</sup> century Bengal?

5. Critically assess the role of Raja Rammohan Roy and Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar in the cause of emancipation of women in nineteenth century Bengal.  
6. How did the Young Bengal movement influence the cultural and social life of 19<sup>th</sup> century Bengal?

Module-2  
(10 Marks)

1. Discuss the contribution of Vidyasagar in the field of education in 19<sup>th</sup> century Bengal.

Or

Discuss the role of Vidyasagar as a social reformer.

2. Analyse the origins of the Young Bengal movement.  
3. What were the limitations of the Young Bengal movement?  
4. Write a short note on the Prarthana Samaj.

Module 2  
(5 Marks)

Write a short note on the role of Rammohan Roy in the abolition of Sati.

2. Write in brief the contribution of Vidyasagar in the introduction of Widow Remarriage Act.  
3. Who were the Derozians?  
4. What was the ideology of the Derozians?  
5. Write a short note on Academic Association.  
6. Write short notes on: Theosophical Society / Prarthana Samaj / Arya Samaj.  
7. In what ways did the Prarthana Samaj differ from the Brahmo Samaj?  
8. Write a short note on Shuddhi.  
9. Discuss the role of Dayananda Saraswati in the field of education.

Module 3  
(20 Marks)

Was there any transformation in the Indian rural society during British rule? Explain with reference to the role of the landlords and moneylenders in this process. (8+12)

How did the government intervene in the agrarian and rural credit relations in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century?

1. Write a brief note on the Santhal rebellion.

Or

What were the causes of the Santhal rebellion in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century?

Why did it fail? (14+6)

Module 3  
(10 Marks)

What do you mean by commercialisation of agriculture? What was its impact on the peasants?

What was the nature of the Wahabi movement?

2. Briefly discuss the importance of Farnzi movement.  
3. Write a short note on the Bundas Revolt.

5. Discuss how religion played a role in organising the pre-1857 peasant and tribal movements in Bengal.

Module – 3  
(5 Marks)

1. What do you mean by 'Ryotwari Settlement'?
2. Mention how the Indian peasants were affected by the commercialisation of agriculture.
3. Why were the insurgent Santhals in arms against the 'dikus'?
4. Who were the Mundas?

Or

Why did the Munda uprising fail?

5. Discuss the importance of the Kol Revolt.
6. Why did the Oraons rebel?
7. Who was Titu Mir?
8. Write a short note on 'Indigo Revolt'.

Module – 4  
(20 Marks)

1. Critically examine the debate on de-industrialization in India in the colonial period.

Or

Critically explain the impact of deindustrialization on Indian economy.

2. Did the Indian economy experience deindustrialization as a result of the establishment of colonial rule?

Or

How did colonial rule affect the nature of industrialization in India in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century?

3. Trace the process of growth of modern industries in India in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
4. How did the indigenous industries grow during the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century?

Do you observe any difference between Bengal and Bombay – Gujarat in this respect?

Or

To what extent did the pattern of industrialization in Eastern India differ from that of Western India during colonial rule?

Module – 4  
(10 Marks)

1. How did deindustrialization affect the Indian economy?
2. How did the Banking system work during the rule of the East India Company?
3. Do you think that infrastructural developments (particularly railways) were beneficial to the Indians?
4. Discuss the role of indigenous investment in the growth of iron and steel industry in colonial India.
  1. How would you explain the emergence of the jute industry on both sides of the Ganges in colonial Bengal?
  2. Explain the decline of indigenous cotton industry during colonial rule in India.

(Module – 4)  
(5 Marks)

1. What do you mean by deindustrialization?
  1. What were the major areas of British capital investment in India during the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century?
  2. How would you assess the impact of the introduction of railways on Indian economy and society?
  3. What were the main factors behind the emergence of railways in India?
  4. Write a note on the growth of jute industry in colonial Bengal.

Module – 5  
(20 Marks)

1. Explain the nature of the uprising of 1857 in the light of various historical interpretations.
2. Is it proper to call the uprising of 1857 a 'mass revolt' against British imperialism?



3. Can the Revolt of 1857 be called the First War of Independence?
4. Do you agree with the view that the participation of peasants provided the link between the military aspects and the rural character of the uprising of 1857?
5. Account for the regional variation in the Revolt of 1857.

**Module-S**

(10 Marks)

1. Discuss the circumstances leading to the Revolt of 1857.
2. Discuss the causes of the Sepoy Mutiny.
3. Briefly explain the nature of the Revolt of 1857.
4. Do you think that the consequences of the uprising of 1857 were far reaching?

**Module-S**

(5 Marks)

1. What was the immediate cause of the Revolt of 1857?

Or

Why did the introduction of Enfield Rifle cause discontent among the Indian Sepoys?

Or

Write a short note on 'Enfield Rifle.'

2. Why did the Revolt of 1857 fail?
3. Explain the significance of the Queen's Proclamation.

**Module-6**

(20 Marks)

1. What was the role of western education in fostering nationalist feeling in India?
2. Explain the role of political associations prior to the formation of the Indian National Congress in 1885.
3. Analyse the background to the establishment of the Indian National Congress in 1885.  
Was it a conspiracy hatched by the British?
4. How would you account for the Neo-Hindu movement in 19th century Bengal?
5. Comment on the social significance of the Brahmo movement. How did the traditional Hindu society react to it? (12/8)

6. Examine the condition of women in the late 19th and early 20th century India.
7. Critically discuss female education and women's emancipation movement in 19th century India in the context of progress and modernization.

**Module-6**

(10 Marks)

1. Explain the importance of racial factors in the emergence of Indian nationalism.
2. In what sense were the associations established in the 1870s different from the earlier ones?

Critically analyse the genesis of the Indian National Congress.

3. Assess the role of A.O. Hume in the making of the Indian National Congress.
4. Discuss the role of Ramakrishna and Vivekananda in the history of the Hindu revivalist movement.
5. How did literature/printing press help in the growth of nationalism in India during the 19th century?
6. Briefly discuss women's writings in 19th century Bengal.
7. Discuss the spread of women's education in 19th century India.
8. Give an account of the revivalist movement in Bengal in the second half of the 19th century.

**Module 6**

(5 Marks)

Write a short note on Macaulay's Minute.

Discuss the importance of Wood's Despatch.

9. Write short notes on the role of the following political associations established before the emergence of the Indian National Congress: Indian Association/Poona Sarvajanik Sabha/Bombay Association.

Write a short note on Gilbert Bill Controversy.

What is meant by 'Safety Valve Theory'?

**Paper- VI**

**Unit- II**

**Module-1**

(20 Marks)

1. Explain the limitations and contradictions of the early Congress.  
Or  
What were the achievements of the Indian National Congress in its initial twenty years (1885-1905)? Was it purely a 'debating club'?  
Or  
Assess the contributions of the Moderates to Indian freedom movement with special reference to their economic critique of the colonial rule. Would you characterise the policy of the Moderates as 'political mendicancy'.
2. Examine the ideological and political background to the growth of extremism / militant nationalism in Indian nationalist politics.  
Or  
Discuss the origin and growth of extremism in Indian politics. How would you interpret its social character?
3. Identify the major trends/phases in the Swadeshi movement in Bengal. What were its limitations?  
Or  
Discuss the nature of popular participation in the Swadeshi movement in Bengal. Do you think that the movement was truly based on popular consent?
4. Discuss the causes and significance of the Swadeshi movement in Bengal.
5. Critically analyse the Morley -Minto Reforms.
6. Explain the origin and growth of revolutionary movement in Bengal upto 1918.
7. Examine the contributions of Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan in organising the Aligarh movement. Assess its role in redefining Muslim communal identity. (12+8)

Or

How did the Aligarh movement seek to reform the Muslim society in India? Would you call it modernist?

- R. Discuss the background leading to the beginning of separatist politics in India and the foundation of the Muslim League.

Or

Was the Muslim League an outcome of the Aligarh movement?

- Q. How did Muslim League gradually convert itself into an instrument of full scale separatism?

10. Account for Gandhi's rise to leadership in India Politics.

Or

Discuss the background to Gandhi's rise to leadership in the Indian National Congress?

- (h) Briefly indicate the differences between pre-Gandhi National Congress and the Congress under the leadership of Gandhi.

Or

Explain how Gandhi's nationalist thought and politics were thoroughly different from those of other contemporary nationalist leaders of India?

Or

How did Gandhi transform the nature of the Indian National Movement?

Or

How did Gandhi provide a new dimension to Indian politics?

Or

How did Gandhi involve for the first time the Indian masses in the struggle for freedom?

Module 1

(10 Marks)

Discuss the contributions of the Moderates to the spread of nationalist ideas.

Write a short note on the limitations of the Moderates.

3. Explain the ideological background to the Extremist Movement.
4. Was Bengal partition merely an administrative necessity?
5. Explain the impact of the Partition of Bengal.
6. What were the limitations of the Swadeshi movement in Bengal as a mass movement?
7. Discuss the activities of the Indian revolutionaries abroad upto 1919.
8. What role was played by the Gadar Party in the Indian national movement?
9. Discuss the revolutionary activities in Punjab and Maharashtra between 1905 and 1918.
10. Explain the rise and growth of revolutionary movement in Bengal between 1905 and 1914.
11. Explain the significance of the movements of Champaran, Kheda and Ahmedabad in the politics of Indian nationalism.
12. Explain the emergence of Aligarh movement.

Or

How did the Aligarh school view the programme of the Indian National Congress in the early phase?

13. How far did the Aligarh movement contribute to the politicisation of the educated Muslims in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century?
14. Discuss the circumstances leading to the foundation of the Muslim League.

Module

(5 Marks)

1. Mention any two limitations of the Moderates.
2. Mention three major trends in the Swadeshi movement.
3. What was 'Rakhibandhan'?
4. Why did Extremism fail?
5. What was the significance of the Surat split?
6. What do you mean by militant nationalism?

7. Write short notes on – Jugantar Dal.
- X Who was Lala Hardayal?
9. Why did the Muslim League come into existence?
10. What was the significance of the Home Rule movement?
- II. Discuss the ideas of Gandhi as propounded in his 'Hind Swaraj'.
12. What was the essence of 'Gandhi's Satyagraha'?
- N What do you know about Champaran Satyagraha?
11. Write a short note on Kheda Satyagraha.
- IS What is meant by 'trusteeship'?
16. What is meant by separate electorate?
17. What was the significance of Lucknow Pact?

Module-2

(20 Marks)

What was the background to Montagu-Chelmsford Reform? Did these reforms satisfy the Indian nationalist leaders?

- (a) Explain the background of the Khilafat movement.
- (b) Did the Khilafat movement contain the seeds of future communal politics?
- (c) Was Gandhi's support to the movement a mistake?

Or.

How do you think Gandhi was wise in combining the Khilafat issue with the Non Co-operation Movement?

- Analyse the events leading to the Non Co-operation movement (1920-22).

How did different social groups respond to the call of the Non Co-operation movement. (14+6)

Would you support Gandhi's decision to withdraw the non co-operation movement?

Or

How do you think that Gandhi betrayed the nation in 1922?

5. Assess the significance of the Khilafat and Non Co-operation movement in the course of India's struggle for freedom.
6. Why did Congress leaders boycott Simon Commission?  
What programme was taken by the Congress leaders after the boycott of the Simon Commission and the failure of the Nehru Report?
7. Do you think that the Civil Disobedience Movement was an unqualified advance in every respect over the Non Co-operation movement?

Or

Was the Civil Disobedience movement different in nature from the non Co-operation movement?

8. Is it correct to define the Quit India movement as a Revolution of 1942?
9. Examine the nature of mass participation in the Quit India movement of 1942.
10. Was the Quit India movement of 1942 a spontaneous outburst or an organized rebellion?  
Did the use of violence conform to the overall Congress policy of non-violent struggle? (14+6)

#### Module-2

(10 Marks)

1. Discuss the socio-political and economic condition of India during the First World War.
2. What was the significance of the Home Rule movement?
3. Write a short note on Rowlatt Satyagraha.
4. What were the salient features of Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms?  
How far were they successful? (6+4)
5. Analyse the role of Gandhi in Khilafat and Non Co-operation movements.
6. Discuss the significance and limitations of the Civil Disobedience movement.

7. How would you explain the large-scale Muslim abstention from the Civil Disobedience and the Quit India movements?
- X. Evaluate the nature of the regional variations of the Civil Disobedience movement.
9. Evaluate the importance of Round Table Conferences held in London (1930-32)
10. Why did the Quit India movement fail?
- II. Analyse the different phases of the Quit India movement.

#### Module-2

(5 Marks)

1. Why was the Rowlatt Act promulgated?
2. What were the reasons behind the Rowlatt Satyagraha?
3. Write a short note on: Dyarchy under Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms.
4. What is meant by Khilafat?
5. What was the significance of the Chauri Chaura incident?
6. Why did Gandhi withdraw the Non Co-operation movement?
7. What is Simon Commission?

Or

1. Why was the Simon Commission formed?
8. Write a short note on First/Second Round Table Conference?
9. Why was the Swarajya Party formed?
10. What was the significance of the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress?
- II. Write a note on Gandhi's Dandi March.
11. Write a short note on: Frontier Gandhi.
12. What were the main resolutions of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact?
13. What do you mean by 'Communal Award'?

#### Module 3

(20 Marks)

- (a) How did Ambedkar bring the Dalit question on the surface of Indian politics?
- (b) What were the major issues involved in the Dalit protests in India in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries?

2. Analyse the political activities of the Swarajya Party. What were the causes of the failure of the Swarajya Party?
3. Were the Kishan Sabha Movements an outcome of peasant initiative or were they organized by the Indian National Congress?

Or

Discuss the peasant movements during the inter-war period. Analyse the attitude of the Congress towards the peasant movements.

4. Give an account of the working class movement in India in the inter-war years (1919-39).

What was the nationalist attitude towards the working class movement?

Or

Write an essay on the working class movement in India in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

5. Discuss in brief the origin and development of different forms of socialist ideas within the Indian national movements between two world wars.
6. Briefly narrate the development of Leftist movement in India between 1920 and 1947. Analyse its relation with the Communist Party abroad.
7. Discuss the role of Subhas Chandra Bose and the Indian National Army in India's freedom struggle.

Module 3  
(10 Marks)

1. Write a short note on Dalit movement in India.
2. Describe the non-Brahmin caste movement in South India.
3. Why did the Swarajya Party fail to achieve its goal?
4. Evaluate the role of the Indian National Army in the national movement of India.

Module 3  
(5 Marks)

1. What was Harijan Movement?
2. Why was the Swarajya Party formed?
3. Write a short note on All India Trade Union Congress.

What was the contribution of Pratapgarh and Baradoit in the Kishan Sabha movement of the 1920s?

Module-4  
(20 Marks)

1. Explain the main provisions of the Government of India Act of 1935.

What was its importance/significance?

Estimate the achievements of the Provincial Ministries formed in 1937 under the Government of India Act of 1935.

Module -4  
(10 Marks)

What were the proposals of the Cripps Mission?

Why did this Mission fail?

Module-4  
(5 Marks)

1. Write in brief about Wavell Plan.
2. Write a short note on Cabinet Mission.

Module-5  
(20 Marks)

How did the post Second World War uprisings shake the edifice of British imperialism in India?

Module-S  
(10 Marks)

Assess the importance of the Naval Mutiny in the post-war upsurge of 1945-46?

Or

Do you agree with the view that the RIN Mutiny of 1945-46 was an 'almost revolution'?

Module-6  
(20 Marks)

How did the circumstances of the mainstream Hindu nationalist movement contribute to the growth of alienation / separatist feelings among Muslims?

Discuss the circumstances that led to the emergence of Hindu M.dmsabha.

3. Trace the growth of Muslim separatism in Indian politics under British rule.
4. Were Jinnah and Muslim League solely responsible for the partition of India?
5. Write an essay on transfer of power in India in 1947. How far was Divide and Rule Policy of the British Government responsible for India's partition in 1947?
6. Was the partition of India inevitable in 1947?

Module – 6  
(10 Marks)

1. Trace the development of Muslim League till 1940.

Or

Locate the history of Muslim nationalism from Congress politics in the 1930s.

Or

Why did the Muslim League raise the demand for Pakistan?

2. Was Jinnah 'the sole spokesman' for the Indian Muslims?
3. How far was the Congress leadership responsible for India's partition in 1947?
4. Analyse the process of integration of the princely states into the Indian Union.

Module – 6  
(5 Marks)

1. What is Two-Nation Theory?
2. What is the importance of the Lahore session of the Muslim League?
3. Discuss in brief the 'Pakistan Resolution'.
4. What was the 'Deliverance Day'?
5. What was the Direct Action Day?
6. What was the Mountbatten Plan?

Module 7  
(20 Marks)

1. What was the impact of the partition of India on the political, social and economic life of Bengal?
2. Describe the 'Bifurcation' problem in Bengal and Punjab.

11. Assess the contribution of Jawaharlal Nehru to the emergence of Parliamentary system in independent India.

12. What role did India play in the Non-Alignment Movement during the time of Nehru?

Or

Analyse the positive and negative aspects of Nehru's policy of non-alignment.

13. Discuss the features and significance of the Tebhaga Movement in the post-Second World War period.
14. Explain the elements of continuity and discontinuity between pre-independence and Nehruvian India.

Module-7  
(10 Marks)

How did the Government of India tackle rehabilitation problem for the refugees after independence?

Give a brief account of the Sino-Indian border conflict of 1962.

15. What was the demand of the Tebhaga movement?

Did the Tebhaga movement succeed in achieving its goal?

Analyse the significance of the Telangana Movement.

Or

Write a brief note on the Telangana movement.

Module – 7  
(5 Marks)

What are the main features of the Indian Constitution?

What is meant by Non-Alignment Movement?

16. Critically examine India's role in the Korean Crisis.



**HISA**  
**PAPER- VII**

**Unit-1**  
**Module I**  
**(20 Marks)**

1. What was the enlightenment? How far did it contribute to bourgeois ideologies of democracy and liberalism?
2. How did the social and economic crisis lead to the political crisis of the French monarchy?
3. 'The chief weakness of France's pre-revolutionary form of government was faulty finance' (Goodwin). Examine the validity of the statement.
4. Assess the role of philosophers in paving the way of the French revolution of 1789.
5. To what extent did the writings of the philosophers of the eighteenth century France influence the French Revolution?

**Unit - I**  
**Module-1**  
**(10 Marks)**

1. What was enlightened despotism?
2. Examine the social condition of France on the eve of the French Revolution.
3. Discuss the condition of the aristocrats and the clergymen in France on the eve of the French Revolution.
4. What was the condition of the different classes / social groups of the third estate on the eve of the French Revolution?
5. Indicate the responsibility of the Bourbon monarchy for the French Revolution of 1789.

**Unit -I**  
**Module – I**  
**(5 Marks)**

1. What was enlightenment?
2. Examine the role of Necker as the French Finance Minister.
3. What were the various types of taxes in France on the eve of the French Revolution?
4. What was the contribution of Rousseau to the French Revolution? What was the contribution of Montesquieu to the French revolution?
5. Who were the Physiocrats?
6. Examine the role of San-Culottes in the French Revolution.

**Unit-1**  
**Module-2**  
**(20 Marks)**

Explain the background and significance of the aristocratic revolt in France.

Discuss the achievements of the Constituent Assembly. Could they remove the defects and demerits of the Ancient Regime?

Assess the growth of radical politics in France between 1791 and 1793 with special reference to the activities of Girondins and Jacobins.

Explain the reasons for the rise and fall of the Jacobins in France. Do you think that the 'reign of terror' was justified?

1. Was the French revolution a bourgeois revolution?
2. Do you agree with the view that the 'Patricians began the French Revolution and the plebeians completed it'?
3. Discuss the role of women in French Revolution.

**Unit-I**  
**Module-2**  
**(10 Marks)**

What role did the peasantry play in the French Revolution?





2. Examine the democratic nature of the 'Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen' in France.
3. Is the Reign of Terror justifiable?
4. How do you explain the emergence of the Directory?
5. Review the administrative reforms and foreign policy in France under the Directory.
6. Write a short note on the role of women in the French Revolution.

Unit – I  
Module 2  
(5 Marks)

- I. What is the importance of the date 14 July 1789 to the French?
2. Write a short note on the 'Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen'.
3. What was the 'civil constitution of the clergies'?
4. What is meant by the September Massacre?
5. What was the Thermidorian reaction?

Unit – I  
Module-3  
(20 Marks)

1. Give an account of the internal reforms of Napoleon. Was he an heir of the revolution?
2. Do you agree that the Napoleonic administration was a combination of the ancient regime and the revolution?
3. What was the continental system? How far was it responsible for the downfall of Napoleon?
4. Why did the Napoleonic empire disintegrate?
5. How far was Napoleon the heir and executor of the Revolution?

Unit – I  
Module – 3  
(10 Marks)

- Discuss the economic reforms of Napoleon.
2. Discuss the administrative reforms of Napoleon.
  - Discuss the causes of the peninsular war and examine its results.
  3. Discuss Napoleon's reforms in Germany and Italy.
  4. What is continental system?  
Review the importance of the Peninsular war for the downfall of Napoleon.
  1. Was Napoleon a child of the revolution or a destroyer of the same?

Unit – I  
Module – 3  
(5 Marks)

- Comment on the nature of the Code Napoleon.
1. What was the relationship between Napoleonic state and the church?  
What were the terms of the Concordat of 1801?  
What was the significance of the Battle of Trafalgar?  
What is meant by the Spanish ulcer?

Unit – I  
Module-4  
(20 Marks)

- Discuss the main principles of the Vienna Congress. How far was it successful to establish peace in Europe?
- How the Metternich system aimed at creating a conservative system in Europe? Why did it fail?
- Trace the growth of nationalism and its impact on European politics in the first half of 19<sup>th</sup> century.



4. How far did the revolution of 1830 create a liberal regime in France?
5. Do you think that central Europe rather than France was the 'storm centre' of the revolution of 1848?
6. What were the elements common in the revolutions of 1848 in different countries of Europe?

Unit – 1  
Module-4  
(10 Marks)

1. Write a critical assessment of the principles of Vienna Congress.
2. What was the Metternich system?
3. Was there a concert in European politics during 1815-1830?
4. Account for the fall of the July Monarchy in France.
5. What led to the Revolution of 1848 in France?
6. Discuss the impact of the February Revolution in Europe.
7. Examine the role of Louis Kossuth in the Hungarian revolution of 1848.

Unit – 1  
Module-4  
(5 Marks)

1. What were the principles of the Vienna settlement?
2. What was the Metternich System?
3. What was the Holy Alliance?
4. What was the Carlsbad Decree?
5. What was the role of Louis Kossuth in the Hungarian revolution?

Unit – 1  
Module – 5  
(20 Marks)

Evaluate the role of Mazzini and Cavour in the process of Italian unification.

Assess the role of Bismarck in the unification of Germany. Do you think that Germany was never unified, rather it was conquered by Prussia?

Was German unification achieved more by 'coal and iron' than by 'blood and iron'?

Make a comparative assessment of the unification processes of Italy and Germany.

Make a critical assessment of the reforms of Tsar Alexander II. Did his reforms contribute to the rise of revolutionary activities in Russia?

h. Can Alexander II be called the Tsar Liberator?

i. Discuss the internal reforms of Napoleon III. Do you think that the Second Empire in France represented a weak and incomplete dictatorship?

Review the foreign policy of Napoleon III. What was its impact on contemporary European politics?

Unit – 1  
Module 5  
(10 Marks)

i. Evaluate the role of Cavour in process of Italian unification.

ii. Discuss the contribution of Garibaldi to the history of Italian unification.

3. Comment on the importance of Zollverein and the Frankfurt Parliament in the history of the unification of Germany?
4. Why did the Frankfurt Parliament fail in its liberal experiments?
5. Explain the origin of the Franco-Russian War of 1870?
6. How successful was Tsar Alexander II's emancipation of the serfs?
7. Write a short note on the administrative reforms of Napoleon III.
6. Review the foreign policy of Napoleon III.

Unit - I  
Module -  
S (5  
Marks)

1. How did the Zollverein foster German nationalism?
2. What were the two options at the Frankfurt Parliament for German unity?
3. What was the Ems Telegram?
4. What was Bismarck's aim in the Austro-Prussian war?
5. What was the significance of the battle of Sadowa (1866)?
6. What was the significance of the battle of Sedan (1870)?

**Unit-11**  
Module - 1  
(20 Marks)

1. How did the industrialization process in Continental Europe differ from that in England?
2. Examine the main features of industrialization process in France and Germany.

3. Discuss the role of state in Russian industrialization.

How did industrialization create a new working class? Evaluate the trade union movement of the period.

5. Write a note on the emergence of working class after the Industrial revolution. Discuss the trade union and working class movements in the 19th century.
  - (i) Trace the growth of socialist ideas in the 19th century with special reference to Marxism.
7. Discuss the main features of socialist thought that emerged in the 19th century.
  - Trace the growth of Romanticism in Europe in the 18th & 19th centuries and assess its impact on art, culture and literature.
  - Assess the impact of Romanticism with special reference to its cultural and political aspects.

Unit -II

Module - 1  
(10 Marks)

Why did Industrial revolution first begin in England?

Write a note on the Chartist movement in England.

Discuss the main features of the Russian industrialization.

Highlight the differences between Utopian and Scientific Socialism.

Trace the growth of science in Europe in the 19th century.

- (i) Describe the development of art and culture in 19th century Europe with special reference to Romanticism.

Unit-II  
Module -1  
(5 Marks)

1. Write a short note on the factors of the development of industrialization in Europe.
2. Write a short note on utopian socialism.
3. What are the basic differences between pre-Marxian and Marxian socialism?
4. Write a short note on development of science in the 19th century Europe.
5. Write a short note on the 19th century European literature.
6. What is Romanticism?

Unit-11  
Module-2  
(20 Marks)

1. Trace the struggle between monarchists and republicans in the early years of the Third Republic in France.
2. Assess the internal policy of Bismarck as German Chancellor with special reference to his dealings with the Catholic Church and the Socialists.
3. What were the main features of Bismarck's foreign policy after 1871? Would you agree that the foreign policy of Kaiser William II marked a departure from that policy?
4. Did the German foreign policy in the time of Bismarck seek to create a new balance of power in Europe?

Unit II  
Module -2  
(10 Marks)

- Give a brief account of the Paris Commune.
2. Which forces did Bismarck identify as enemies of national unity? What action did he take against those forces?
- How was the foreign policy of Kaiser William II different from that of Bismarck?
- Review the Anglo-German relations during the reign of Kaiser William II.
1. What was the main focus of Kaiser William II's foreign policy?

Unit -U  
Module -2  
(5 Marks)

What was the Kulturkampf?

What was the Dreikaiserbund (Three Emperors' League)?

What was the aim of the Reinsurance Treaty?

Who adopted the policy of 'Welt Politik' and why?

Unit II  
Module 3  
(20 Marks)

Critically review the background of the Berlin Congress of 1878. Could it resolve the Eastern Question?

Trace the development of Balkan nationalism. Did the Treaty of Berlin (1878) satisfy national aspirations of the Balkan nations?

3. In what ways did conflicts in the Balkans create problems for European politics in the second half of the 19th century? How far could they be resolved?
4. What were the main provisions of the Berlin Settlement (1878)? Did these alter the diplomatic relations in Europe?
5. How did the eastern question lead Europe to the First World War?

Unit-IT  
Module-3  
(10 Marks)

1. Discuss the causes of the Crimean War?
2. What was the importance of the Crimean War?
3. Give an account of the Berlin Congress.
4. Was Bismarck an 'honest broker' in the Berlin Congress of 1878?
5. Did the Treaty of Berlin of 1878 solve the eastern question?

Unit U  
Module 3  
(5 Marks)

1. What is the eastern question?
2. Write a short note on the Crimean War.
3. What is the Balkan nationalism?
4. What was the Balkan problem in European history?
5. Who were the Young Turks?

Unit II  
Module-4  
(20 Marks)

1. Is it proper to call the period 1871-1914 as the 'Age of Imperialism'?

Why did Imperialism develop in the period after 1870? Can you relate it to the evolution of capitalist development?'

How imperialist rivalries led to the outbreak of the First World War?

How Europe was divided into two armed camps in the late 19th and early 20th century?

Do you think that Germany as a nation was mainly responsible for the First World War?

Unit -II  
Module-4  
(10 Marks)

What were the causes of the rise of imperialism in the late 19th century?

What were the factors behind colonial expansion?

Write a note on **Anglo-Gen** antagonism in the early years of the 20th century.

Examine the circumstances leading to the formation of Franco-Russian alliance in 1894.

Explain the process of the formation of the Triple Alliance.

Discuss the background of the formation of the Triple Entente.

Do you think that the Balkan wars of 1912 were a prelude to the First World War?

Was the First World War inevitable?

Unit -II  
Module-4  
(5 Marks)

Why did Anglo-German rivalry intensify in the early 20th century?

2. What was the Triple Alliance?
3. What was the Triple Entente?
4. What was the Sarajevo incident?

Unit-U

Module -S

(20 Marks)

1. How did the European old order collapse under the impact of the First World War?
2. Examine the background of the October Revolution in Russia.
3. Account for the success of the Bolsheviks in the Russian revolution of 1917 with special reference to the role of Lenin.

Unit -U

Module -S

(10 Marks)

1. Is it correct to argue that the First World War shook the old order in Europe?
2. Give an account of the revolutionary activities of Russia with special reference to Narodism.
3. Write a short note on the Russian revolution of 1905.
4. Assess Lenin's role in the Russian Revolution.
5. Account for the success of the Bolsheviks.
6. Analyse the Fourteen Points of Wilson.

Unit -II

Module -S

(5 Marks)

1. How did the First World War lead to the collapse of the old empires?
2. Who were Bolsheviks?
3. Was October Revolution lacking popular basis?
4. Write a short note on the Fourteen Points of Wilson.

IIISA

Paper VIII

Unit-I

Module-1

(20 Marks)

Do you think that the treaty of Versailles was a 'dictated peace'? Give a critical estimate of the Peace Settlements of 1919.

Do you agree that the so called 'imperfections' of the Versailles settlement led to the war in 1939?

Write an essay on the features and achievements of the League of Nations.

What were the causes behind the failure of the League of Nations?

What led to the Locarno Pact? Analyse its importance in international politics?

How did French search for security affect the international relation during the inter war period.

Unit -I-1

Module-1

(10 Marks)

Was Germany treated unfairly by the Treaty of Versailles?

Why did the League of Nations fail to fulfill its mandate?

1. Analyse the importance of Locarno Pact (1925) in European politics.

Discuss in brief Gustav Stresemann's foreign policy.

Did France suffer from a sense of insecurity after Versailles?

What steps France took to overcome it?



**Unit- I**  
**Module- 1**  
(5 Marks)

1. What conditions were imposed upon Germany by the Treaty of Versailles?
2. What do you understand by 'Locarno Honeymoon'?
3. Write a short note on Kellogg Briand Pact.

**Unit- I**  
**Module- 2**  
(20 Marks)

1. Analyse the reparation question. How did it affect Franco-German relations during the inter-war period ?
2. Trace the causal origins of Great Depression and analyse its impact on international relations.
3. How would you explain the rise of Nazism in Germany?
4. 'Democracy must be defeated with the weapons of Democracy' — Explain the rise of Hitler in Germany in the context of this statement.

**Unit – I**  
**Module- 2**  
(10 Marks)

1. What were the causes of the Great Depression?
2. How would you explain the origin of Fascism in Italy?
3. In what ways did reparations affect the German economy?
4. Analyse the causes of failure of the Weimer republic in Germany.
5. What was the impact of Fascism and Nazism on the world politics?

**Unit- II**  
**Module- 2**  
(5 Mark. )

1. Why was Reparation considered a problem?
2. How did Mussolini come to power in Italy?
3. What was the significance of Dawes Plan ?
4. Write a note on the Young Plan ?
5. What do you mean by 'Nazi Revolution' in Germany?

**Unit-I**  
**Module- 3**  
(20 Marks)

1. Was the aggressive foreign policy of Hitler solely responsible for the outbreak of the Second World War ?
2. Explain the roots of the policy of appeasement. Was the appeasement policy justified?
3. Do you think the policy of appeasement adopted by Britain and France precipitated the World War II ?
4. Examine the background to the Nazi-Soviet Non-aggression pact of 1939. Why did it fail ?
5. Would you agree that "Munich" clearly revealed Western Europe's distrust of Soviet Russia?
6. Do you agree with the view that Munich Pact was a 'total and unmitigated disaster'?
7. Why and how the Spanish Civil War assumed an international Character?

**Unit – I**  
**Module – 3**  
**(10 Marks)**

1. What led to the emergence of the Rome-Berlin Axis ?
2. Could you justify the appeasement policy of Britain and France towards the Fascist countries ?
3. Do you think that Hitler has been unjustly blamed for the outbreak of Second World War ?
4. Can the Spanish Civil War be called the 'Little World War' ?
5. Explain how the Spanish Civil War polarized the international relation between democracy and fascism ?
6. What led Stalin to conclude the Nazi – Soviet Pact of 1939 ?
7. Discuss the outcome and impact of Second World War on the World Politics.

**Unit – I**  
**Module – 3**  
**(5 Marks)**

1. Write a short note on Munich Pact.
2. Why did Stalin agree to sign the Nazi-Soviet Pact ?
3. What was the immediate cause of the Second World War ?
4. What do you mean by Hellenvolk and Lebensruam?
5. What is Operation Barbarossa ?
6. Write a note on Nazi "Holocaust"
7. What was the implication of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour?

**Unit – I**  
**Module – 4**  
**(20 Marks)**

1. Was the Cold War an ideological conflict or an outcome of 'Power Politics' ?
2. Analyse the process of the formation of Cold War by military and economic alliance.

**Unit I**  
**Module – 4**  
**(10 Marks)**

1. How did America try to establish its hegemony over Global politics through I.M.F. and World Bank ?
2. Write a note on the formation of U.N.O.
3. Was the Cold War principally the consequence of 'power rivalry'?

**Unit – I**  
**Module – 4**  
**(5 Marks)**

1. Write a note on Atlantic Charter.
2. Why and how was the NATO formed ?
3. How would you explain the importance of COMECON ?
4. Why did Russia form Warsaw Pact ?
5. Write a short note on WTO.

**Unit – I**  
**Module – 5**  
**(20 Marks)**

1. How would you assess the relation between the USSR and the east European countries between 1945 and 1956 ?

2. How did USSR establish its hegemony over Eastern Europe between 1945 and 1956?
3. Can it be argued that de stalinization took place in Eastern Europe in the 1950 and 1960s.
4. Do you agree with the view that the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan were designed to contain communism throughout the world?

**Unit-I**  
**Module – 5**  
**(10 Marks)**

1. How did Stalin adopt the policy of "Sovietisation" to establish his hegemony over Eastern Europe ?
2. Can it be contested that the Truman doctrine and Marshall Plan made the Cold War inevitable?.
3. How did the 'Prague Spring' threaten the cohesion of the Soviet Bloc?

**Unit-I**  
**Module – S**  
**(5 Marks)**

1. What do you understand by 'Sovietisation' of eastern Europe?
2. Will you describe the post war U.S. foreign Policy as Dollar Diplomacy?
3. What is Truman Doctrine ?
4. What is policy of Containment ?
5. Write a note on 'Prague Spring'.

**Unit – II**  
**Module – 1**  
**(20 Marks)**

1. What is bipolarism? Explain it in the context of Korean War.

2. Review the background of the Korean War How the U.S.A. got involved in the Korean War.
3. How did the Middle East become a major centre in the Cold War era between 1947 and 1990?
4. Trace the origin of the Palestine Problem. How did the Cold War politics aggravated the problem?
5. What was the impact of Cold War on the third World ?
6. What was the response of the Third World to the Cold War antagonisms?
7. Analyse different political and ideological trends in the emergence of the "Third World".
8. What do you understand by the term "Non-Alignment"? What was the contribution of Jawaharlal Nehru to the growth of Non-Aligned Movement?
9. What were the characteristics of Detente Politics? Why did it fail?
10. To what extent petroleum oil was a crucial factor in the Middle Eastern crisis?

**Unit- 11**  
**Module – 1**  
**(10 Marks)**

1. Explain the background to the birth of Israel.
2. What were the effects of Korean War in international politics?
3. Analyse the course of Arab-Israel conflicts between 1948-1967.
4. How did the "Third World" emerge ?
5. Assess India's contributions to the growth of the non-aligned movement.

6. What do you mean by the Politics of detente? Why was it short-lived?
7. Briefly discuss the Gulf War of 1990-1991.
8. Do you think oil was a significant factor in Middle Eastern politics?
9. Analyse the role of U.N.O. as international Peace keeping body between 1950s and 1990s.

**Unit-II**  
**Module- 1**  
(5 Marks)

1. What was India's role in the Korean War?
2. What was Tito's role in the non-aligned movement ?
3. Write a short note on the role of UNO in the Korean War.
4. What was the role of Jawaharlal Nehru as an architect of non-aligned movement?
5. Explain the significance of Bandung Conference.
6. What was the reaction of Arab nationalism to the birth of Israel ?
7. Define Zionism.
8. What was the Bay of Pigs invasion?
9. Write a note on Cuban missile crisis.
10. What was the Suez Crisis?
11. What do you mean by the Politics of Detente ?
12. Did the Politics of Detente scale down the arms race?
13. Explain the significance of PLO.
14. Write a short note on 'Intifadah'.
15. Write a note on Operation Desert Storm.

**Unit-II**  
**Module- 2**  
(20 Marks)

1. How did the rise of People's Republic of China affect contemporary world politics?
2. Trace the development of Sino-American rapprochement from the second half of the 1960s.
3. How did China and Soviet Union develop strains in their relations? What was the ideological content in it ?

**Unit-II**  
**Module-2**  
(10 Marks)

1. Discuss the relation between People's Republic of China and Soviet Union during 1949-1964.
2. What was the significance of the rise of People's Republic of China in world politics ?

**Unit-II**  
**Module – 2**  
(5 Marks)

1. What is ping pong diplomacy ?
2. What were the roots of Sino-Soviet Conflict in the 1950s? How did Deng Xiaoping open up China ?

**Unit-II**  
**Module-3**  
(20 Marks)

Analyse the Indo-Pak relations with special reference to the Kashmir problem between 1947 and 72.

Explain the origin of Bangladesh crisis. Comment on the role of India in the liberation movement of Bangladesh.

3. How did the French Colonial empire collapse in Indo-China? Comment on the Settlement of 1954.
4. Why did the United States decline to sign the Geneva Accords? Why was USA forced to withdraw from Indo-China (Vietnam)?
5. Do you agree with the view that Vietnam became a theatre of global conflict in the era of cold war between Non-Communist and Communist forces?

### Unit – II

#### Module – 3

(10 Marks)

1. What were the roots of Kashmir problem between India and Pakistan?
2. Discuss the causes of French defeat in Indo-China.
3. What role did India play in the liberation war of Bangladesh?
4. Discuss the role of Ho chi minh in the national movement of Vietnam.
5. How did the Indo-Pak relation influence the politics of south Asia in the late 20<sup>th</sup> Century.

### Unit – II

#### Module – 3

(5 Marks)

1. Trace the genesis of the Kashmir problem.
2. Write a note on Simla Agreement (1972).
3. What was the significance of the Indira-Mujib Agreement of 1972.

### Unit – II

#### Module – 4

(20 Marks)

1. How Germany was reunified after the Cold War in the early 1990s?
2. Discuss the stages of collapse of Soviet Union since Gorbachev's initiation of 'Glasnost' and 'Perestroika'.
3. Critically examine the role of Mikhail Gorbachev in the history of world politics in the late 20<sup>th</sup> Century.

### Unit – II

#### Module – 4

(10 Marks)

1. What was the significance of fall of the Berlin Wall.
2. Write a short note on 'Glasnost' and 'Perestroika'.
3. Was Mikhail Gorbachev solely responsible for the disintegration of USSR?

### Unit – II

#### Module – 4

(5 Marks)

1. How was Germany reunified after the fall of the Berlin Wall?
2. What do you understand by the term 'Glasnost'?
3. Write a short note on Perestroika.
4. What is Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)?

### Unit – II

#### Module – 5

(20 Marks)

1. What do you mean by the 'end of Cold War'? Is the post-cold war international system more unstable than the cold war international system?

2. How did the USA establish its hegemony in the post cold war period?
3. Do you think that the post Cold War trends signify unipolarism? What are the possible challenges to this unipolar trend?
4. What is Globalization? Discuss the impact of Globalization on the Third World.
5. What is Globalization? Analyse the impact of Globalization on contemporary politics, economy and culture.

**Unit – II**

**Module – S**

(10 Marks)

1. How the USA has established its hegemony in the world politics in the post 1990 period?
2. Write a note on the process of Globalization.
3. Can it be argued that Globalization entails cultural imperialism?
4. Write a note on the clash of civilization as propounded by Samuel Huntington?

**Unit – II**

**Module – S**

(5 Marks)

1. What do you mean by "Globalization"?
2. Explain "Globalization".
3. Would you characterize the end of Cold War as "the end of History"?
4. Can the post-cold war world be called a "Unipolar World"?
5. What is unipolarism?

## Model Questions of History General Paper-III

2 Marks

1. Was Copernicus? What theory did he propagate?

2. Was Galileo? What theory did he preach?

3. Was Christopher Columbus? Why was he famous?

4. Mention the name of two artists of the age of Renaissance.

5. Who was the main leader of the Reformation movement in Europe?

6. What was his chief objective?

7. Who was Martin Luther? To which country did he belong?

8. Who was Voltaire? What was the target of his attack?

9. Who were the Physiocrats?

10. Who was Marie Antoinette? Why was she hated?

11. When was the Tennis Court Oath taken? What was the Oath?

12. What were the three principles of the French Revolution?

13. What is the importance of the date 14th July, 1789 to the French?

14. What was the significance of the 'Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen'?

15. What were the terms of Concordat of 1801?

16. What is meant by Code Napoleon?

17. Who ruled for One Hundred Days and when?

18. What were the three main principles of the Vienna Congress?

19. What was the period when the July monarchy ruled in France?  
Who was the ruler during this time?

20. When were 'the Second Republic' and 'the Second Empire' established in France?

21. Who were the Decembrists?

22. What is Zollverein?

23. Who was Louis Kossuth?

1217

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