

# THE ASIAN SCHOOL, DEHRADUN

## TEST PAPERS SESSION 2017-18

### CLASS 10      SUBJECT History      CHAPTER- 1 Nationalism in Europe

Ans1	Form of monarchical government that was centralized, militarized and repressive.	1
Ans2	A centralized power exercised sovereign control over a already defined territory.	1
Ans3	A nation state was one in which the majority of its citizen and not only its ruler, came to develop a sense of common identity and shared common history.	1
Ans4	It emphasized the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.	1
Ans5	National Assembly.	1
Ans6	Weavers revolted because of the reduced payments.	1
Ans7	Chief Minister of Prussia and was the architect of the unification of Germany.	1
Ans8	1834, A custom union formed at the initiative of Prussia and joined by most of the German States.	1
Ans9	Italian revolutionary born in Genoa in 1807.	1
Ans10	Liberal nationalists belonged to the educated middle- class.	1
Ans11	Austrian chancellor, Duke Metternich.	1
Ans12	Derived from a latin root liber, meaning free.	1
Ans13	Romanticism was a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiments.	1
Ans14	After the act of union between England and Scotland.	1
Ans15	Marianne.	1
Ans16	The first clear out expression of nationalism came in France with the French Revolution. To make the revolution a success it was very important to instill a sense of unity in every citizen. Various measures and practices were followed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) A new French flag, the colour was chosen to replace the former royal standard.</li> <li>b) The ideas of La Patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen) emphasized the nation of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.</li> <li>c) The Estate General was elected and renamed National Assembly.</li> <li>d) Internal custom duties were abolished.</li> <li>e) Regional languages were discouraged French was adopted as the common language.</li> </ul>	3
	Or	
	Same as above	
Ans17	In olden times the best way to present an idea was through symbolic personifications. From 1789 females appeared in paintings as symbol of liberty and revolution. Marianne was the female figure invented by artists in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century to represent the French Nation, Statues of Marianne was erected in public places the remind the public of the national symbol of unity. Images were also marked in stamps and coins. Germania became the symbol of the German nation. Germania was wearing crown of oak leaves as the German oak stanch for heroism.	3
Ans18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The middle class Germans united in 1848 to create a nation state out of the numerous German states.</li> <li>b) But the initiative was repressed by the combined forces of the Monarchy, military and big land-owners of Prussia.</li> <li>c) Prussia took the initiative to unite German.</li> <li>d) The architect of German unification was otto von Bismark with the help of Prussian army and bureaucracy.</li> <li>e) His main objective was the unify Germany and this was done by three wars which they fought over 7 years with Austria, Denmak and Franch.</li> <li>f) The king of Prussia was crowned as the German Emperor in the royal palace of Versailles. It symbolized the birth of united Germany.</li> </ul>	3
Ans19	Though Napoleon was a dictator and was against democracy but he took certain measures to smoothly and proficiently run the administrative system. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) All privileges based on birth were taken away. The equality before the law was established.</li> </ul>	3

	<p>Right to property was secured.</p> <p>b) Uniform laws were adopted.</p> <p>c) Feudalism was abolished and peasants were freed from serfdom and manorial dues.</p> <p>d) Transport and communication system was improved.</p> <p>e) Standardized weights and measures and a common currency was adopted.</p>	
Ans20	<p>a) In 19<sup>th</sup> century Europe, the ideas of national unity were closely related to the ideology of liberalism. The happenings of 1848 movements in France brought the renunciation of monarchy and a republic, which was mainly based on the universal male Franchise. In other parts of Europe Such as Poland, Italy, Germany, Austro-Hungarian Empire, men and women of the liberal middle classes came together to voice their demand for the creation of nation. State based on parliamentary principles.</p> <p>b) Social, political and economic ideas were supported by the liberals who were mainly based on the democratic ideas.</p> <p>c) Their demand was mainly constitution with national unification, a nation state with a written constitution.</p>	3
Ans21	<p>a) Culture played a vital role in creating the idea of the nation, art and poetry, stories and music helped express nationalistic feelings.</p> <p>b) The German philosopher Johan Gottfried Herder stated that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people. It was through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances.</p> <p>c) Languages too played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments. Regional languages had always been an obstacle in the unification of a country. To overcome it, a common national language was adopted. Polish language was forced act of schools and Russian language was made compulsory.</p>	5
Ans22	<p>a) Before the 18<sup>th</sup> century there was no British nation. The people of different identities lived in the British Isles. These groups had their own cultural and political traditions. The ethnic groups comprised.</p> <p>b) The Act of 1707 between England and Scotland resulted in the formation of the united kingdom of Great Britain. This gave power to England to impose its influence on Scotland.</p> <p>c) The condition of Ireland was not different from Scotland. The country was divided between catholics and Protestants. The English helped the protestants of Ireland to establish their supremacy over catholics.</p> <p>d) Catholics revolted but were suppressed and was forcibly included into the united kingdom in 1801.</p>	5
Ans23	<p>a) The Balkan consisted of modern day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia – Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro and their inhabitants were called as slavs the Balkan was a region of ethnic variation.</p> <p>b) When ottoman Empire collapsed, it initiated nationalism in the Balkan States.</p> <p>c) There was a jealousy among the Balkan states and each hoped to expand their boundaries at the expense of others.</p> <p>d) Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary and Britain the European powers were interested to Expand their own imperialism.</p> <p>e) This led to the 1<sup>st</sup> world war.</p>	5
	OR	
Ans24	Same as above	5
Ans25	<p>a) There was enormous increase in population all over Europe. In most countries there were more seekers of jobs than employment.</p> <p>b) Population from rural areas migrated to the cities of live in overcrowded slums.</p> <p>c) Small producers in towns were often faced with stiff competition from imports of cheap machine made goods from England.</p> <p>d) Peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues and obligations.</p>	5
Ans26.	<p>a) The Bourbon dynasty which had been deposed during the French Revolution was restored to power.</p> <p>b) A series of states were set upon the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in</p>	5

	<p>the future.</p> <p>c) Kingdom of Netherlands was set up in the North and Genoa was added to Piedmont in the south.</p> <p>d) Prussia was given new territories to its west and Austria was given control of northern Italy.</p> <p>e) Russia was given the part of Poland while Prussia was given a portion of Saxony</p> <p>f) France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon.</p>	
Ans27.	<p><b>Political Fragmentation</b> : Like Germany, Italy was also politically fragmented. During the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Italy was divided into seven states of which only one, Sardinia-Piedmont was ruled by an Italian Prince.</p> <p>a) Role of Mazzini : Giuseppe Mazzini made efforts to unite Italian Republic. He had formed a secret society called Young Italy and Young Europe.</p> <p>b) Role of Cavour : He was the chief minister who led the movement to unify Italy. He formed a tactful diplomatic alliance with France and defeated the Austrian forces.</p> <p>c) Role of Giuseppe Garibaldi : He also formed armed volunteers. In 1860, they marched into south Italy and the kingdoms of two Sicilies and succeeded in driving out the Spanish rulers.</p> <p>d) 1861 Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of united Italy.</p>	5
Ans28.	<p>a) Eastern and central Europe were under autocratic monarchies within the territories of which lived themselves as sharing a collective identity or a common culture.</p> <p>b) The Habsburg empire that ruled over Austria, Hungary for eg. Was a patchwork of different regions and people.</p> <p>c) It included the Alpine region it included the Italian speaking princes of Lombardy and Venetia.</p> <p>d) Hungary half of the population spoke Magyar.</p> <p>e) In Galicia, the aristocracy spoke Polish.</p>	5
Ans29.	<p>a) In 1845 weavers in Silesia had led a revolt against contractors who supplied them with raw materials and got finishing goods.</p> <p>b) A crowd of weaver marched in pairs up to the mansion of their contractors, demanding higher wages.</p> <p>c) They smashed their windows and also plundered the supply of cloth. As a result the contractors fled away from their houses with their families.</p> <p>d) The contractors took the help of the army in which eleven weavers were shot.</p>	5

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## TEST PAPERS SESSION 2017-18

### CLASS 10      SUBJECT History      CHAPTER- 3 Nationalism in India

Ans1	It took place in Gorakhpur, Chauri Chaura, when a peaceful demonstrations in a bazaar turned into a violent clash with the police. Then those demonstrators fired the police station in which 11 policemen were burnt alive. This incident was called as Chauri Chaura Movement.	1
Ans2	Simon Commission was rejected it did not have a single Indian member.	1
Ans3	Sir John Simon came from England and sent by new Tory government of Britain and forced a statutory commission to look into functioning of the constitutional system in India.	1
Ans4	Purhottamdas Thakurdas and G.D. Birla.	1
Ans5	Poona pact gave the depressed classes reserved seats in provincial and central legislative council but they were to be voted in by the general elections.	1
Ans6	The first image was created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.	1
Ans7	The idea of Satyagraha emphasized the power of truth and the need to search for the truth.	1
Ans8	It gave the British government enormous powers to repress political activities, and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.	1
Ans9	Mohd. Ali and Shaukat Ali.	1
Ans10	Hind Swaraj.	1
Ans11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impact of first world war</li> <li>• Rowlatt Act</li> <li>• Jallianwala Bagh Incident</li> <li>• Khilafat Movement. (Points to be explained)</li> </ul>	3
Ans12	<p>The Civil Disobedience Movement was started under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, in the year 1930. It was an important milestone in the history of Indian nationalism. The main ideology behind the Civil Disobedience Movement was to defy the laws made by the British.</p> <p>Three features of this movement were :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Peasants refused to pay revenue and chaukidari taxes.</li> <li>b) In many places forest people violated forest laws- going into reserved forests to collect wood and graze cattle.</li> <li>c) Women participated in the movement on a large scale.</li> </ol>	3
Ans13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Muslims response was lukewarm to the Civil Disobedience Movement.</li> <li>• After the non cooperation- Khilafat Movement declined, relations between the Hindus and Muslims worsened as each community organized religious processions, provoking Hindu-Muslim communal clashes and riots.</li> <li>• The important differences were over the question of representation in the future assemblies that were to be elected.</li> <li>• When the Civil Disobedience Movement started, there was atmosphere of suspicion and distrust between communities.</li> </ul>	3
Ans14	<p>The Gudem rebellion spread in response to Gandhiji's Non- Cooperation Movement. The four features of this rebellion are :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) In the Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh, a militant guerrilla movement spread in the early 1920s under the leadership of Alluri Sitaram Raju.</li> <li>b) The hill people got enraged when the colonial government prevented them from entering the forests to graze their cattle, or to collect fuelwood and fruits.</li> <li>c) They considered Alluri Sitaram Raju as an incarnation of God inspired by Gandhiji's Non-Cooperation Movement, Raju persuaded the Gudem rebels to wear Khadi and give up drinking. But at the same time he asserted that India could be liberated only by the use of force, not non-violence.</li> </ol>	3
Ans15	In the cities the movement was slow for several reasons; the boycott of institutions posed a problem. For the movement to be successful, alternative Indian institutions had to be set up so that they could be used in place of the British ones. These were slow to come up. So, students and	3

	<p>teachers began to join back the government schools and lawyers joined the government courts. The movement affected the economy of the British. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, dropping from Rs 102 crore to Rs 57 crore. Merchants and traders began to refuse to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. As the boycott movement spread and people began discarding imported clothes and started wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.</p>	
Ans16	<p>The first world war created a new economic and political situation. It led to a huge increase in defense expenditure which was financed by war loans and increasing taxes. Custom duties were raised and income tax was introduced. Through the war years prices increased leading to extreme hardships for the common mass. Villages were called upon for supply of soldiers. Forced recruitment in rural areas caused widespread anger. Acute shortages of food due to failure of crops in several parts in India in 1918-19 and 1920-21 made the life of the common people miserable. People hoped that their hardships would end after the war was over. But that did not happen. All this helped in the growth of the national movement in the country.</p>	3
Ans17.	<p>The Indian political leaders differed sharply over the question on separate electorates because they believed that separate electorates would slow down the process of their integration into society. Sir Mohd. Ali Jinnah Leader of the Muslim League restated the importance of separate electorates for the Muslims as an important safeguard for their minority political interests.</p> <p>Dr. B.R Ambedkar, who organized the dalits into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930, clashed with Gandhi at the second Round Table conference by demanding separate electorates for dalits. When the British government conceded Ambedkar's demand, Gandhiji began a fast unto death. Ambedkar ultimately accepted Gandhi's position.</p>	3
Ans18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Mahantma Gandhi believed that salt could be a powerful symbol to unite the whole nation. Poor peasants- against high revenue demand, trade depression, remittance of rent.</li> <li>b) Rich peasants – high revenue, wanted revision in the revenue demands.</li> <li>c) Industrialist- wanted protection against imports of foreign goods, rupee- sterling foreign exchange ratio, formed FICCI.</li> <li>d) Workers- against poor working conditions and low wages.</li> <li>e) Women- service to the nation as the sacred duty.</li> <li>f) Salt was made an act of civil disobedience.</li> <li>g) Workers went on strike in railway workshops shops closed down.</li> <li>h) Local leaders were arrested.</li> </ul>	5
Ans19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Reinterpretation of history was an important means to create a feeling of nationalism.</li> <li>b) The British saw Indians as backward and primitive.</li> <li>c) In response, Indians began looking into the past to discover India's great achievements.</li> <li>d) They wrote about the glorious developments in ancient times when art and architecture, science and mathematics, religion and culture, law and philosophy, crafts and trade flourished.</li> <li>e) This glorious time, in their view, was followed by a history of decline when India was colonized.</li> <li>f) These nationalist histories advocated the readers to be proud of India's great achievements in the past and struggle to change the miserable conditions of life under British rule.</li> <li>g) A growing anger against the colonial government and hope of reviving the glorious past infused a strong sense of patriotism in Indians.</li> </ul>	5
Ans20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The business classes supported the civil Disobedience Movement when it was first launched.</li> <li>b) They gave financial assistance and refused to buy or sell imported goods.</li> <li>c) Most businessmen came to see Swaraj at a time when colonial restrictions on business would no longer exist and trade and industry would flourish without constraints.</li> <li>d) But after the failure of the Round Table Conference, business groups were no longer uniformly enthusiastic. So, when the movement was relaunched by Gandhiji most of them withdrew their support.</li> <li>e) They were apprehensive of the spread of militant activities, and worried about prolonged disruption of business.</li> </ul>	5

Ans21	<p>When Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from Africa in January 1915 he started a satyagraha movement in India in various places.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 1916 he travelled to Champaran in Bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system.</li> <li>In 1917, he organized a satyagraha to support the peasants of the Kheda district of Gujarat.</li> <li>In 1918, Gandhiji went to Ahmedabad to organise a satyagraha movement amongst cotton mill workers.</li> <li>In 1919, he decided to launch nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act 1919.</li> <li>In 1930, he started his famous Salt March Dandi March accompanied by 78 followers, from his ashram in Sabarmati to the Gujarati Coastal town of Dandi. On 6 April, he reached Dandi, and openly violated the law and manufactured salt by boiling sea water.</li> <li>During Gandhiji's salt march, thousands of women came out of their homes to listen to him. They participated in protest marches, manufactured salt, picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops.</li> <li>He did a lot for the upliftment of the untouchables. He called the 'untouchables Harijans, and organized satyagraha to secure their entry into temples and access to public wells, tanks, roads and schools. He himself cleaned toilets to dignify the work of the bhangi. He convinced upper castes to change their heart and give up the sin of untouchability.</li> </ol>	5
Ans22	<p>Culture played a significant role in awakening the feeling of nationalism as :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>History and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols, all played a vital role in evoking the feelings of nationalism, unity and sense of collective belonging.</li> <li>Symbols in figures or images helped people to identify the nation. It was in the field of nationalism, that the identity of India came to be usually associated with the image of Bharat Mata. The image was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.</li> <li>In the 1870s Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay wrote 'Vande Mataram' as a hymn to the motherland. Later it was included in his novel Anandamath and widely sung during the Swadeshi Movement in Bengal.</li> <li>Abanindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata. He made it an ascetic figure : calm, composed, divine and spiritual. Devotion to this mother figure came to be open as evidence one's nationalism.</li> <li>In Bengal, Rabindranath Tagore began collecting ballads, nursery rhymes and myths, and started the movement for folk revival.</li> <li>In Madras, Natesa Sastri published a massive four- volume collection of Tamil folk tales, the Folklore of Southern India.</li> <li>During the Swadeshi movement in Bengal, a tricolour flag was designed consisting of eight lotuses representing eight provinces of British India, and a crescent moon, representing Hindus and Muslims.</li> <li>By 1921, Gandhiji had designed the Swaraj flag. It was again a tricolour and had a spinning wheel in the centre, representing the Gandhian ideal of self- help. Carrying the flag, holding it aloft, during marches became a symbol of defiance.</li> </ol>	5
Ans23	<p>Dalit participation was limited in the Civil disobedience movement. There were several reasons behind it :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Congress had ignored the dalits for a long time because it suffered from a fear of offending the Sanatans who were the conservative high caste Hindus. But Mahatma Gandhi declared that Swaraj would not come for a hundred years if untouchability was not eliminated.</li> <li>He organized satyagrahas to secure them entry into temples and access to public wells, roads etc. He persuaded upper castes to change their heart and give up the 'sin of untouchability'.</li> <li>But many dalit leaders were keen on a different political solution to the problems of the community. They began organizing themselves, demanding reserved seats in educational institutions and a separate electorate that would choose dalit members for legislative</li> </ol>	5

	councils. d) Dalit participation in the Civil Disobedience Movement was therefore limited, particularly in the Maharashtra and Nagpur region where their organization was quite strong.	
Ans24	(Same as answer 11)	5
Ans25	<p><b>Non Cooperation Movement :</b></p> <p>a) The people were asked not to cooperate with the government.  b) Foreign goods were boycotted.  c) Liquor shops were picketed.  d) Foreign cloth burnt in huge.  e) In many places merchants and traders refused to trade on foreign goods or finance foreign traders.  f) Students left the government owned schools and college.  g) Lawyers gave up legal practices.</p> <p><b>Civil Disobedience Movement :</b></p> <p>a) People were asked to break colonial laws.  b) The countrymen broke the salt law.  c) Peasants refused to pay revenue and chaukidari tax.  d) Village officials resigned from their jobs.  e) Forests people violated forests rules and laws.  f) Participation of Women in large number.</p>	5
Ans26	<p>The Non Cooperation Movement dramatically affected the economy of the British.</p> <p>a) The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from Rs 102 crore to Rs 57 crore.  b) In many places, merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade.  c) People began discarding imported clothes and started wearing only Indian clothes.  d) Production of Indian textile mills and handlooms increased.</p> <p>But this movement gradually slowed down in the cities for several reasons which are as follows :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Khadi cloth was more expensive than mass-produced mill clothes. It was not realistic for the poor Indians to afford it.</li> <li>• Many people had left their jobs to support the Non-Cooperation Movement. But soon the problem of unemployment came before them because of the dearth of Indian institutions. So, students and teachers began turning back to government schools and lawyers joined back their respective work in government courts.</li> <li>• Workers, industrialists, peasants, traders and interpreted Gandhiji's notion of 'Swaraj' differently. They started using violent means to achieve goals. Hence, he got disheartened.</li> </ul>	5

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## TEST PAPERS SESSION 2017-18

### CLASS 10      SUBJECT History      CHAPTER- 5 The Age of Industrialization

Ans1	Dawn of the Century.	1
Ans2	Even before factories began to dot landscape in England and Europe, there was large scale industrial production, for an international market, which was not based on factories. This phase of industrialization is called proto industrialization.	1
Ans3	These were associations of producers that trained crafts people, maintained control over production, regulated competition and prices and restricted the entry of new people into the trade.	1
Ans4	Richard Arkwright created the cotton mill. Costly new machines were purchased, set up and maintained in the mill.	1
Ans5	James Watt	1
Ans6	Gomastha was a paid servant who would supervise weavers, collect supplies and examine the quality of cloth.	1
Ans7	a) In Bengal : Dwarkanath Tagore b) In Bombay: Dinshaw Petit, Jamasetjee Nusserwanji Tata c) In Calcutta : G.D. Birla	1
Ans8	Very often the jobber was employed by industrialists to get new recruits. He used to be an old trusted worker. He got people from his village, ensured them jobs, helped them settle in the city and provided them money in time of crisis.	1
Ans9	It was a mechanical device used for weaving, moved by means of ropes and pullies. The invention of fly shuttle made it possible for weaver to operate large looms and weave wide pieces of clothes.	1
Ans10	Fly shuttles increased productivity per worker, speeded up production and reduced labour demand. So, it helped weavers improve their productivity and compete with the mill sector.	1
Ans11	James Hargreaves	1
Ans12	Process of carding, twisting, spinning and rolling.	1
Ans13	Bengal in 1855	1
Ans14	a) This resulted in the decline of old ports of Surat and Hooghly. Exports from these ports fell dramatically, credit that had financed earlier trade began drying up, and the local bankers slowly went bankrupt. b) While Surat and Hooghly ports decayed Bombay and Calcutta ports grew. c) Trade through new ports came to be controlled by the European companies in their ships. d) Those who wanted to survive, had to now operate within the network shaped by European trading companies.	3
Ans15.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Industrialists employed the Jobber, an old trusted worker.</li> <li>• He got people from his village, got them jobs and helped them settle in the cities.</li> <li>• Jobbers therefore, became persons with authority and power. He began demanding money and gift for the favour he did and started controlling the lives of the workers.</li> </ul>	3
Ans16	Spinning Jenny was a multi- spindle frame and was one of the key developments in the industrialization of weaving during the early industrial revolution. It was invented by James Hargreaves. Most of the women were employed in the weaving sector. When Spinning Jenny was introduced there was a fear of unemployment among the women so the spinning Jenny was attacked by the women.	3
Ans17	It was during the end of the 18 <sup>th</sup> century when the port of Bombay got developed by the European colonies. As the European colonisers got hold on the sea trade, the port of Surat did not benefit them like earlier. They secured many concessions from local courts as well as the monopoly rights of the trade. Therefore leading to the decline of the Surat and Hooghly from where local merchant operated. Export slowed down and local banks were bankrupted there.	3
Ans18.	a) There is an angle of progress, bearing the flag of the new century, and is gently perched on a wheel with wings, symbolising time. b) The flight is taking her into the future.	3



	c) Floating about, behind her, are the signs of progress- railway, camera, machines, printing press and factory.	
Ans19.	<p>Thee three restriction imposed by the British government were :</p> <p>a) The new traders/ merchants were not allowed to compete with the old merchants in the cities and towns.</p> <p>b) Gomasthas were appointed to superwise the weavers and to take the regular supply of cotton and silk.</p> <p>c) The fine quaiy of raw matarial was imported to England so the weavers in India had to work with the coarse raw material which was not superior.</p>	3
Ans20.	<p>a) British cotton industires boomed in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p>b) A series of inventions in the 18<sup>th</sup> century increased the producion process.</p> <p>c) Processes of carding, twisting, spinning, androlling were made faster.</p> <p>d) Richard Arkwright created the cotton mill. Now the costly new machine could be purchased set up and maintained in the mill.</p> <p>e) Within the mill, all the processes were brought together under one roof and management.</p> <p>f) This allowed a more careful supervision over the production process, a watch over quality and the regultion of labour, all of which had been difficult to do when production took place in the countryside.</p>	3
Ans21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Industrialists employed the Jobber, an old trusted worker.</li> <li>He got people from his village, got them job and helped them settle in the cities.</li> <li>Jobbers therefore, became persos with authority and power. He began demanding money and gifts for the favour he did and started conrolling the lives of the workers.</li> </ul>	3
Ans22	<p>a) Advertisement of the product : Advertisement make products appera desirabe and necessary. They try to shape the minds of people and create new needs. During the industrial age, advertisements played a major role in expanding the markets for products.</p> <p>b) Putting labels on the cloth bundles : The lable was needed to make the place of manufacture and the name of the company familiar to the buyers. Whebn buyers saw 'Made in Manchester' written in bold on a label, they would feel confident about buying the cloth.</p> <p>c) Images of Indian gods and Goddesses</p> <p>d) Printing Calendars to popularise their products.</p>	3
Ans23	<p>a) The machines needed capital investments. They were costly, difficult to repair and ineffective.</p> <p>b) Labours were available at lower wages.</p> <p>c) In seasonal idustries only seasonal labour was required.</p> <p>d) The demands of market for specific length, variety of colours and designs could not be fulfilled by the machine made clothes. Handmade clothes were preferred by the elite.</p>	3
Ans24	<p>While factory industries grew steadily after the war, large industires formed a small segment of the economy. Most of them were located in Bengal and Bombay.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over the rest of the country, small-scale production continued to predominate.</li> <li>In some instances, handicrafts production actually expanded in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.</li> <li>While cheap machine- made thread wiped out the spinning industry in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, handloom cloth production survived,despite problems.</li> </ul>	5
Ans25.	<p>a) The war created a dramatically new situation, with the British mills busy with the producion to meet the needs of the army.</p> <p>b) Manchester imports into India declined. Indian mills hada vast home market to supply.</p> <p>c) As the war continued, Indian factories were called upon to supply war needs like jute bags, cloth for uniform, boots, etc.</p>	5
Ans26	<p>a) The weavers of India were given loans to purchase the raw material for their production.</p> <p>b) As loans flowed in and the demand for fine textiles expanded, weavers eagerly took advances, hoping to earn more.</p> <p>c) Many weavers had small plots which they had earlier cultivated along with weaving, and the produce from this took care of their family's needs.</p> <p>d) Now they had to lease out the land and devote all their time to weaving.</p>	5

	<p>e) Weaving, in fact, required the labour of the entire family with their children and women all engaged in different stages of the process.</p> <p>f) The price which they received from the Company was miserably low and the loans they had accepted tied them to the company.</p>	
Ans27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The company eliminated the existing traders and brokers to establish direct control over weavers. It appointed a paid servant called Gomasthas to supervise weavers, collect supplies and examine the quality of cloth.</li> <li>• It prevented company weavers from dealing with other buyers. Once an order was placed, the weavers were given loans to purchase the raw material. Those who took loans had to hand over the cloth they produced to the Gomasthas only. They could not take it to any other trader.</li> </ul>	5
Ans28	Same as answer 23	5
Ans29	<p>a) From the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, the British in India began exporting opium to China and took tea from China to England.</p> <p>b) Many Indians became junior players in this trade; providing finance, procuring supplies and shipping consignment.</p> <p>c) Having earned through this trade, some of these businessmen decided to develop industrial enterprises in India.</p> <p>d) In Bengal, Dwarkanath Tagore made his fortune in the China trade.</p> <p>e) In Bombay, Parsis like Dinshaw Petit and Jamsetji Nusserwanjee Tata built huge industrial empires in India.</p> <p>f) Seth Hukumchand, a Marwari Businessman who set up the first Indian jute mill in Calcutta, also traded with China.</p> <p>g) The father as well as grandfather of G.D Birla was also famous industrialist.</p> <p>h) Some merchants from Madras traded with Burma while others had links with Middle East and East Africa.</p>	5
Ans30.	<p>a) In the countryside poor peasants and artisans began looking for merchants. This was a time when open fields were disappearing and commons were closed.</p> <p>b) Cottagers and poor peasants, who had earlier depended on common lands for their survival, had to now look for alternative sources of income.</p> <p>c) Many had small land holdings, which could not provide work for all the members of the family.</p> <p>d) So merchants came around and offered advances to produce goods for them, peasants eagerly agreed.</p> <p>e) By working for the merchants, they could remain in the countryside and continue to cultivate their small plots.</p> <p>f) So income from proto-industrialization supplemented their shrinking income from cultivation and raised their standard of living.</p>	5
Ans31	<p>There was an increase in the Industrial production during the First World War in India due to the following reasons :</p> <p>a) Britishers were involved in the production and supply of the war needs. Therefore, they stopped exporting the British goods or clothes to the colonised countries like India.</p> <p>b) India utilised the opportunity and started selling its goods, which led to the rise of industrial production in India.</p> <p>c) Indian factory owner also played a main role in providing war supplies to the British colonial government like jute, cloth or army uniform, leather boots, and tents, horse and mule saddles, etc.</p> <p>d) This led to the increase in production of the old industries and the increased demand of various products led to setting up of new industries.</p> <p>e) Due to increase in production new workers were employed and there was increase in working hours.</p>	5
Ans32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As news of possible jobs reached the countryside, hundreds left for the cities.</li> <li>• If one had a relative or a friend in a factory, he was more likely to get a job quickly.</li> <li>• Many jobseekers had to wait for weeks, spending nights under bridge or in night shelters.</li> </ul>	5

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seasonality of work in many industries meant longer periods without work. After the busy season was over, the poor were on the streets again.</li> <li>• The period of employment, the number of days of work determined the average daily income of the workers</li> </ul>	
Ans33	It was during the end of the 18 <sup>th</sup> century when the port of Bombay got developed by the European colonies. As the European colonisers got hold on the sea trade, the port of Surat did not benefit them like earlier. They secured many concessions from local courts as well as the monopoly rights of the trade. Therefore, leading to the decline of the Surat and Hoogly from where local merchant operated. Export slowed down and local banks were bankrupted there.	5

# THE ASIAN SCHOOL, DEHRADUN

## TEST PAPERS SESSION 2017-18

### CLASS 10      SUBJECT History      CHAPTER- 8 Novels, Society and History

Ans1	Pamela	1
Ans2	It is about an orphan who lives with petty criminals and beggars	1
Ans3	Pride and Prejudice	1
Ans4	Someone who was powerful, assertive, independent and have daring.	1
Ans5	Banabhatta's Kadambari written in Sanskrit.	1
Ans6	Yamuna Paryatan.	1
Ans7	Lakshman Moreshwar	1
Ans8	Chandrakanta	1
Ans9	Indulekha	1
Ans10	Indulekha	1
Ans11	Potheri Kunjambu	1
Ans12	Titash Ekti Nadir Naam	1
Ans13	Anguriya Binimoy	1
Ans14	Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay	1
Ans15	A women Indian Novelist who wrote Padmarag, Sultana's Dream	1
Ans16	<p>a) The novel Indulekha deals with an important issue, i.e. the marriage practices of upper-caste Hindus in Kerala, especially the Nambuthiri Brahmins and the Nayars. Caste seems to be an important factor in establishing marriage alliances. Nambuthiries were major Landlords in Kerala at that time and a large section of the Nayars were their tenants. In the late 19<sup>th</sup> century Kerala, a younger generation of English- educated Nayar men after acquiring property and wealth on their own, began arguing against Nambuthiri alliances with Nayar women. They wanted new laws regarding marriage and property.</p> <p>b) Another novel Saraswativijayam was written by Potheri Kunjambu, a lower- caste writer from north kerala. This novel attacks on caste oppression. The novel revolves around a young man who happens to be an 'untouchable'. He has to leave his village to save himself from the cruelty of his Brahmin landlord. He converts to Christianity, obtains modern education and returns to his village as a judge in the local court. Meanwhile, the villagers, thinking that the landlord's men had killed him, file a case. At the conclusion of the trial, the judge reveals his identity. The Nambuthiri Brahmin repents and reforms ways. Thus, the novel highlights the importance of education for the upliftment of the lower castes.</p>	3
Ans17	The history written by colonial historians projected Indians as weak, divided and dependent on the British. This was not acceptable to the new Indian administrators and intellectuals. The traditional Puranic stories of the past also could not convince those educated and working under the English system. Such minds wanted new view of the past that would show that Indians could be independent, minded and had been so in history. They imagined the nation to be full of adventure. Heroism, romance and sacrifice- qualities that could not be found in the offices and streets of the nineteenth century world. The novel provided them with opportunity to give shape to their desires. Inclusion of various classes in the novel also created a sense of pan Indians belonging. Premchand's novels are filled with all kinds of powerful characters drawn from all levels of society.	3
Ans18	<p>a) The worlds created by novels were absorbing and convincing, that readers could identify with.</p> <p>b) While reading novels, the reader was transported to another person's world, and began looking at life as it was experienced by the characters of the novel.</p> <p>c) Novels gave the readers the pleasure of reading in private.</p> <p>d) It also provided them with the stories they could discuss with friends or relatives.</p> <p>e) In rural areas people would gather to hear one of them reading a novel aloud.</p>	3
Ans19	The novel uses the vernacular, the language that is spoken by common people. Even those who are not highly educated can read it, identify with characters and feel part of the community that the	3

	novel creates. A novel may take a classical language and combine it with the language of the streets and make them all the part of the vernacular that it uses. Like the nation, the novel brings together many cultures.	
Ans20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Novels for young boys idealized a new types of a man, who was powerful, confident and independent and daring.</li> <li>b) Most of these novels were full of adventure. Books like R.L. Stevenson's Treasure Island (1883) or Rudyard Kipling's jungle Book (1894) became great hits among youngsters.</li> <li>c) G.A. Henty's historical adventure novels were about young boys who witness grand historical events, get involved in some military action and show what they called 'English' courage.</li> <li>d) Love stories written for adolescent girls too became popular. Ramona (1884) by Helen Hunt Jackson and a series entitled what Katy Did (1872) by Sarah Chauncey Woolsey, who wrote under the pen-name Susan Coolidge were liked by the young girls.</li> </ul>	3
Ans21	Novels appeared in south Indian languages during the period of colonial rule. Many early English novels were translated into Indian languages. For, example, O.Chandu Menon tried to translate an English novel called Henrietta Temple written by Benjamin Disraeli into Malayalam. But it did not become much popular as readers in Kerala found it difficult to relate with the characters in English novels. Their clothes, ways of speaking, and manners were unknown to them. They would find a direct translation of an English novel dreadfully boring, so he wrote a story in Malayalam Indulekha which was published in 1889. It was the first modern novel in Malayalam and became very popular. Another example of translation was by Kandukuri Viresalingam (1848)-1919) who began translating Oliver Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield into Telugu. He cancelled his plan for similar reasons and instead wrote an original Telugu novel called Rajasekhara Caritamu in 1878.	3
Ans 22	<p>Three features of the early Bengali novels are :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The early Bengali novels lived in two worlds. Many of these novels were located in the past, their characters, events and love stories based on historical events.</li> <li>b) Another group of Bengali novels depicted the inner world of domestic life in contemporary settings. Domestic novels frequency dealt with the social problems and romantic relationships between men and women.</li> <li>c) Novels were read individually. They could also be read in select groups. Sometimes that household of the great Bangla novelist Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay would host a jatra in the courtyard where members of the family would be gathered.</li> <li>d) Two famous novelists of Bengal are Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay and Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay.</li> </ul>	3
	<b>OR</b>	
	Same as above	3
Ans 23	The novel Pariksha guru of Srinivas Das was published in 1882. It cautioned young men of well-to-do families against the dangerous influences of bad company and consequent lose morals. Pariksha Guru novel reflects the inner and outer world of the newly emerging middle classes. The characters in the novel are caught in the difficulty of adapting to colonized society and at the same time preserving their own cultural identity. The novel tries to teach the reader the right-way to live and expects all sensible men remain rooted in the values of their own tradition and culture, and to live with dignity and honour.	5
Ans24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Premchand was one of the greatest literary figures of modern Hindi and Urdu literature. Premchand's character created community based on democratic values. Premchand's novels, for instance, were filled with all kinds of powerful characters drawn from all levels of society like aristocrats and landlords, middle level peasants and landless labourers, middle-class professionals and people from the margins of society.</li> <li>b) Before Premchand, Hindi literature was confined to the tales, the stories of magical powers and other such escapist fantasies.</li> <li>c) The central character of his novel Rangbhoomi , Surdas, is a visually impaired beggar from a so-called 'untouchable' caste. The very act of choosing such a person as the hero of a novel is significant. It makes the lives of the most oppressed section of society as worthy literary reflection. The story of Surdas was inspired by Gandhi's personality and ideas.</li> </ul>	5

	<p>d) Godan, published in 1936, remains Premchand's best known work. The novel tells the moving story of Hori and his wife Dhania, a peasant couple. Landlords, money lenders, priests and colonial bureaucrats all those who hold power in society – from a network of oppression, rob their land and make them landless labourers. Yet Hori and Dhania retain their dignity to the end.</p> <p>e) His novel Sewasadan discusses the lives of ordinary people and social issues. It deals with the poor condition of women in society. Issues like child marriage and dowry are woven into the story of the novel. It also tells us about the ways in which the Indian upper classes used whatever little opportunities they get from colonial authorities to govern themselves.</p>	
Ans25	Jane Austen's novels give us a glimpse of the world of women in quiet rural society in early-19 <sup>th</sup> century Britain. They make the reader think about a society which encouraged women to look for good marriages and find wealthy husbands. The very first sentence of Jane Austen's Pride and Prejudice states: "It is a truth universally acknowledged that a single man in possession of a good fortune, must be in want of a wife. This observation allows us to see the behaviour of the main characters who are pre-occupied with marriage and money.	5
Ans26	<p>a) Indulekha was a love story. But it was also about an issue that was hotly debated at the time when Chandu Menon wrote the novel. This concerned the marriage practices of upper-caste Hindus in Kerala, especially the Nambuthiri Brahmins and the Nayars.</p> <p>b) Nambuthiris were major landlords in Kerala at that time, and a large section of the Nayars were their tenants. The writer has raised the issue of alliances between landlords and tenants.</p> <p>c) The writer has also raised the issue of new laws regarding marriage and property.</p> <p>d) He wanted his readers to appreciate the new values of hero and heroine and criticise the ignorance and immortality of Suri Nambuthiri.</p>	5
Ans27	<p>Chandrakanta. It was written by Devaki Nandan Khatri. It became popular because of the following reasons :</p> <p>a) It is a romance with dazzling elements of fantasy.</p> <p>b) It is believed to have contributed immensely in popularising the Hindi language and the Nagari script among the educated classes of those times.</p> <p>c) The novel also given some interesting insights into the fears and desires of its reading public.</p>	5
Ans28	<p>a) G.A. Henty's historical adventure novels for boys were wildly popular during the height of the British empire.</p> <p>b) They aroused the excitement and adventure of conquering strange lands. They were set in Mexico, Alexandria, Siberia and many other countries.</p> <p>c) They were always about young boys who witness grand historical events, got involved in some military action and showed what they called 'English' courage.</p>	5
Ans29	<p>a) Novels took women away from their real harsh conditions into an imaginary world where anything would happen.</p> <p>b) Older women- some of whom could not read- listened with fascinated attention to popular Tamil novels read out to them by their grandchildren. These novels proved to be a source of entertainment to them.</p> <p>c) The most conspicuous reason for the popularity of novels among women was that it allowed for a new conception of womanhood. Stories of love created a new image of women who could choose or refuse their partners and relationships. It showed women who could exercise some control over their lives.</p> <p>d) Some women authors wrote about women who changed the world of both men and women. Rokeya Hossein, a reformer, wrote a satiric fantasy in English called Sultana's Dream which shows a topsy-turvy world in which women take the place of men. Her novel Padmarag also showed the need for women to reform their condition by their own actions.</p>	5
Ans30	Thomas Hardy : In his novel Mayor of Casterbridge (1886) , Hardy wrote about traditional rural communities of England that were fading. This was the time when farmers fenced off land, bought machines and employed labourers to produce for the market. The old rural culture with its independent farmers were vanishing. In the novel, he mourns the loss of the more personalised	5

	world that is disappearing even as he is aware of its problems and the advantages of the new order.	
Ans31	<p>The Bengali novel Durgeshnandini was published in 1865. It was the first novel written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. Its main features are as follows :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Durgeshnandini is not only Bankim's first novel, but also the first ever novel in Bengali.</li> <li>b) This novel has been made into a Bengali and Hindi film as well.</li> <li>c) Basically, it is a family's head. It shows an age-old fight in which brothers fight for property after the death of their father.</li> </ul> <p>His another novel Anandmath (1882) depicts a secret Hindu and armed force that fights Muslims to establish a Hindu kingdom. It was a novel that inspired freedom fighters. This novel helped in popularising the sense of belonging to a common nation.</p>	5
Ans 32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Vernacular novels were a valuable source of information on native life and customs. As outsiders, the British knew little about life inside Indian households and the information provided in the novels proved useful for them in governing Indian society, with its large variety of communities and castes.</li> <li>b) The new novels in Indian languages often had descriptions of domestic life. They showed how people dressed, performed religious worship, and so on.</li> <li>c) Some of these books were translated into English by British administrators or Christian missionaries.</li> </ul>	5