

Std: X
Date: 15/09/25

Terminal Examination
History/Civics

Marks: 80
Time: 2 hrs

Answers to this paper must be written on the paper provided separately.
You will not be allowed to write during the first **fifteen** minutes.
This time is to be spent on reading the question paper.
The time given at the head of this paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.

PART I (30 Marks)
Attempt all questions from this Part

Question 1 [16]

Choose the correct option:

1. [A] The uprising of 1857 paved the way for the rise of the national movement.
[B] Although the uprising failed to achieve its objectives, it inspired the Indians to resist the British rule.
 - a) [B] contradicts [A]
 - b) [B] is the reason for [A]
 - c) [A] is true but [B] is false
 - d) [A] and [B] are independent of each other

2. Which of the following reforms were resented by the Indians?

- a) Abolition of Sati
- b) The Widow Remarriage Act
- c) Opening of Girls' School,
- d) Both (a) and (b)

3. Arrange the following historical events in the chronological order of their occurrence:

- i. Non-cooperation movement
- ii. Civil disobedience movement
- iii. Chauri- Chaura incident

- a) i) ii) iii) b) i) iii) ii) c) ii) i) iii) d) iii) ii) i)

4. Assertive nationalists adopted the policy of _____ to oppose the unjust acts of the British.

- a) Entreat and beseech b) non-cooperation
- b) Passive redressal d) prayers and petitions

5. 75,000 of the company sepoys belong to which of the following states?
- a) Mysore
 - b) Jaipur
 - c) Sambalpur
 - d) Awadh
6. Who introduced the subsidiary alliance system in India ?
- a) Lord Hastings
 - b) Lord Wellesley
 - c) Lord Cornwallis
 - d) Lord Amherst
7. W.C. Bonnerjee was presiding over this session of the Indian National Congress:
- a) First b) Second c) Surat Split d) Third
8. Which of the following was achieved by Gopal Krishna Gokhale as a member of the imperial legislative Council?
- a) reduction in land revenue
 - b) primary education made compulsory
 - c) abolition of salt tax
 - d) reduction in toll tax
9. Which of the following international events led to the rise of assertive nationalism?
- a) Victory of Japan over Russia
 - b) defeat of Britain in the Anglo-Afghan war
 - c) defeat of France in Ethiopia
 - d) defeat of Germany in South Africa
10. [A] Rabindranath Tagore expressed pain and anger of the country by renouncing the knighthood conferred on him by the British
[B] Rabindranath Tagore renounced his knighthood in protest against the partition of Bengal
- a) B Contradicts A
 - b) B is the reason for A
 - c) A is true but B is false
 - d) A and B are independent of each other

11. Which of the following was a remarkable achievement of the non-cooperation movement?

- a) It stopped the injustice done to the Khaliph
- b) Indians obtained some political rights.
- c) The Hindus and Muslims came closer in political pursuit
- d) it avenged Punjab atrocities

12. A person who is not a member of Parliament is appointed as a minister. Then he has to get elected to a house of Parliament within _____

- a) Two months
- b) six months
- c) stipulated time by the President of India
- d) stipulated time by the Prime Minister of India

13. The President's special address to the Parliament is prepared by _____

- a) The Prime Minister
- b) The Judicial Review committee
- c) The Cabinet Ministers
- d) The Speaker Of The Lok Sabha

14. The Indian National Congress had its first session in this city:

- a) Calcutta
- b) Madras
- c) Poona
- d) Mumbai

15. The **Jallianwala Wala Bagh massacre** was in this year:

- a) 1919
- b) 1918
- c) 1913
- d) 1917

16. The 'Khilafat Day', was observed all over India on:

- a) 17 October 1919
- b) 20 December 1919
- c) 15 July 1916
- d) 14th July 1914

Question 2

- i) State any two aims of Indian National Congress [2]
- ii) Mention any two contributions of Dadabhai Naoroji [2]
- iii) What was the reason for the split in the Congress in 1907? [2]
- iv) Elucidate the contribution of Lala Lajpat Rai as a social reformer [2]
- v) Mention the two brothers who were the leaders of the Khilafat movement [2]
- vi) What were the implications of the Rowlatt Act? [2]
- vii) Why was Gandhiji disappointed after the **Second Round Table** conference? [2]

Question 3

'The President exercises his powers on the advice of the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers.' In this context, answer the following questions:

- i) State the qualifications required to be the President of India [3]
- ii) List the power of the President pertaining to summoning and proroguing the Houses of Parliament [3]
- iii) Enumerate the role of the Vice President as the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha [4]

Question 4

*'An Independent and **Supreme Judiciary** is an essential requirement of a federal governance':* In this context, answer the following questions:

- i) State the significance of Judicial Review [3]
- ii) Elaborate on the Court of Record and its two complications [3]
- iii) Write short notes on: [4]
 - a) Habeas Corpus
 - b) Writ of Prohibition

Question 5

'The Union Legislature comprises the President and the two Houses of Parliament':
In this context, discuss the:

- i) Composition of the Lok Sabha
- ii) Impeachment of the President

- iii) Write short notes on:
 - a) No confidence motion
 - b) Zero Hour

Question 6

‘Some Indian states were brought under the British control without actually annexing them.’ In this regard answer the following questions:

- a) State any three terms of the Subsidiary Alliance System
- b) How was Awadh annexed by the British under the pretext of misrule?
- c) Write short notes on:
 - i) Law of property
 - ii) Fears regarding Western Education

Question 7

‘The nature of the British colonial rule over India helped the growth of national sentiments among the Indians’: In this context, answer the following questions:

- a) Elucidate the following Acts in detail:
 - i) The Vernacular Press Act. ii) The Indian Arms Act
- b) List the contribution of Jyotiba Phule in uplifting the position of women
- c) State the objectives of the Indian Association headed by Surendranath Banerjee

Question 8

‘In South Africa, on a journey by train from Durban to Pretoria, Gandhiji was forcibly thrown out of the first class compartment, even though he had a valid ticket’:

- a) Discuss the Swadeshi programme followed by Gandhiji during the non-cooperation movement [3]
- b) Give a detailed account of the Chauri Chaura incident [3]
- c) A note on the Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy [4]

Question 9



- a) The Forward Bloc was formed on May 3, 1939: Mention its IMMEDIATE objective and the goals after attaining Independence [3]
- b) Mention any three objectives of INA [3]
- c) Identify the leader in the above picture: Elaborate his contribution in the Freedom Movement [4]

Question 10

- a) List any two causes for the failure of the Cripps mission: [Answer with reference to the League and the Hindu Maha Sabha] [3]
 - b) Comment on the Japanese threat [3]
 - c) Elaborate the significance of the Quit India Resolution [4]
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